

***Statements of Community  
District Needs  
and  
Community Board  
Budget Requests***

Fiscal Year  
2018



Submitted to:

**NYC**  
**PLANNING**

January 2017

**Manhattan  
Community District 03**

## INTRODUCTION

The annual Statements of Community District Needs (CD Needs Statements) and Community Board Budget Requests (Budget Requests) are Charter mandates that form an integral part of the City's budget process. Together, they are intended to support communities in their ongoing consultations with city agencies, elected officials and other key stakeholders and influence more informed decision making on a broad range of local planning and budget priorities. This report also provides a valuable public resource for neighborhood planning and research purposes, and may be used by a variety of audiences seeking information about New York City's diverse communities.

## HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

This report represents Manhattan Community Board 3's *Statement of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018*. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the Community Board, collected through an online form available to community boards from September to November 2016.

Community boards may provide substantive supplemental information together with their Statements and Budget Requests. This supporting material can be accessed by clicking on the links provided in the document or by copying and pasting them into a web browser, such as Chrome, Safari or Firefox.

If you have questions about this report or suggestions for changes please contact:

[CDNEEDS\\_DL@planning.nyc.gov](mailto:CDNEEDS_DL@planning.nyc.gov)

This report is broadly structured as follows:

### **a) Overarching Community District Needs**

Sections 1 – 4 provide an overview of the community district and the top three pressing issues affecting this district overall as identified by the community board. Any narrative provided by the board supporting their selection of their top three pressing issues is included.

### **b) Policy Area- Specific District Needs**

Section 5 is organized by seven distinct policy areas aligned with the service and program areas of city agencies. For each policy area, community boards selected the most important issue for their districts and could provide a supporting narrative. The policy area section also includes any agency-specific needs and a list of relevant budget requests submitted by the Community Board. If the community board submitted additional information outside of a specific policy area, it may be found in Section 6.

### **c) Community Board Budget Requests**

The final section includes the two types of budget requests submitted to the City for the FY18 budget cycle; one list for capital and another for expense budget requests. For each budget request, community boards were able to provide a priority number, explanation, location, and supporters. OMB remains the definitive source on budget requests submitted to city agencies.

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## 1. Community Board Information

### Manhattan Community Board 3

**Address:** 59 East 4th Street,

**Phone:** 212-533-5300

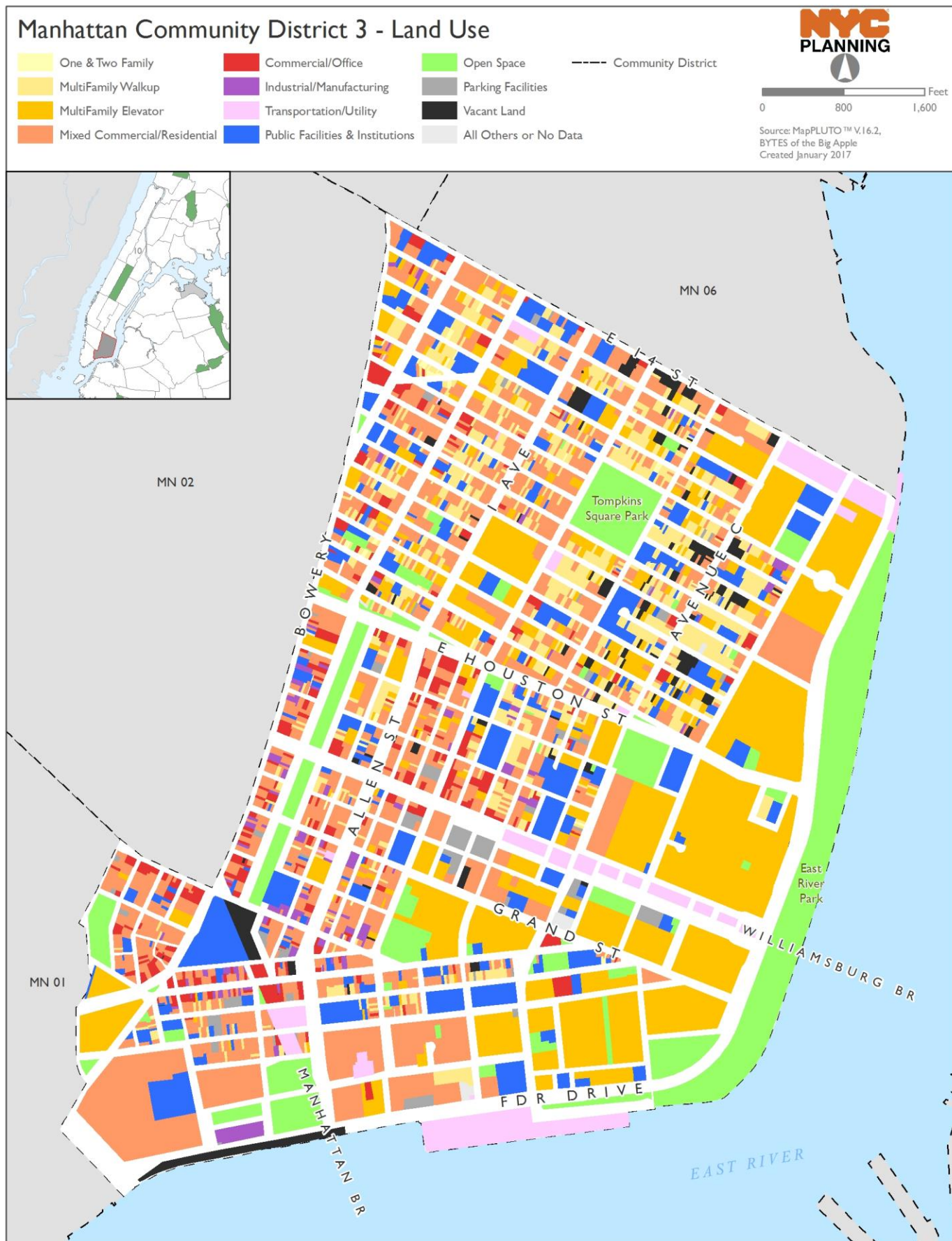
**Email:** [ssetzer@cb3manhattan.org](mailto:ssetzer@cb3manhattan.org)

**Website:** [www.cb3manhattan.org](http://www.cb3manhattan.org)

**Chair:** Mr. Jamie Rogers

**District Manager:** Susan Stetzer

## 2. Community District Land Use





### 3. Overview of Community District

Community Board 3 Manhattan spans the East Village, Lower East Side, and part of Chinatown. It is bounded by 14th Street to the north, the East River to the east, the Brooklyn Bridge to the south, and Fourth Avenue and the Bowery to the west, extending to Baxter and Pearl Streets south of Canal Street.

The CB 3 population is changing in many ways. The 2000 census reported that 23% of our population, over 38,000 of our residents, required income support. By 2014, this number had jumped to about 41% of the total population, over 68,000 persons. The number of people receiving Medicaid-only assistance also continues to increase, climbing from 45,724 in 2005 to more than 48,200 people currently.

It is essential that there is equitable access to health care services, particularly since most medical facilities are clustered around Union Square and Chinatown. Community District 3 is a federally designated health professional shortage area in the fields of primary care, dental care, and mental health. With the closure of Rivington Houses, a long standing health facility that provided jobs on the Lower East Side and health care to hundreds of patients, access to health care and health facilities are continually diminishing. There is also a need to increase the number of Chinese-speaking providers and work with existing providers to create more urgent care locations.

Higher-income households have continued to increase since 2000, a trend similar to that of lower-income households. Further, the income diversity ratio, which is the gap between incomes, has increased over the last two years from 7.5% to 8.4%. Market rate housing and high-end retail continues to grow although many people within our community continue to live on the edge of homelessness and economic survival. An estimated 22% of people in CB 3, as well as approximately 36% of their children under the age of 18, and 31% of seniors are living below the poverty level.

Income inequality is tied into the escalating rate of gentrification. When we look at gentrification indicators, we see rising incomes, changing racial composition, shifting commercial activity, and displacement of original residents. The Lower East Side/Chinatown is the 3rd highest gentrifying District in the City. We have seen a 26.6% increase in average rent from 2010-2014, along with a 21% increase in average income. The demographics have changed to an increase of 56.3% of non-family households—young adults make up a growing share of the population. These changes all create a new culture in the community alongside of middle and lower income residents.

The crisis in affordable housing in Community Board 3 continues to worsen:

~The percent change in average rent from 1990 to 2010-2014 has increased over 50%.

~The median rent for all renters in our community district increased by 12% between 2005 and 2014, from \$881/month to \$987/month. During this time, the median rent for all renters in NYC as a whole increased by just 9%.

~Although the average household income in gentrifying neighborhoods such as the Lower East Side and Chinatown has gradually increased since 1990 a higher share of the population is still below the poverty line compared to the citywide average of gentrifying, non-gentrifying, and higher income neighborhoods.

~With an average rental vacancy rate of 3.5% from 2010-2014, 1% higher than the average in 2005-2009, units are very hard to come by and affordable units even harder. This phenomenon is attributable to a number of factors including:

~Government cut-backs in subsidized housing and rent vouchers;

~Increasing rents in New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments; and

~The expiration of restrictions on former Section-8 and Mitchell- Lama housing.

CB 3 is the fifth highest racially diverse neighborhood in the City, with a foreign born population of 36%. We are approximately 36% White, 32% Asian, 23% Hispanic, and 7% Black or African American. The percentage of White and

### 3. Overview of Community District

Black residents has increased while the numbers of Latinos and Asians have decreased. These population increases and declines are the opposite of demographic changes seen in New York City overall, according to the Furman Report.

Significant governmental action is necessary to curb the alarming change in the community's profile from the most historically important immigrant community in the country – where low-income people from every corner of the world were able to gain a foothold – to a neighborhood that is increasingly stratified and upper income. The income gap is growing:

~CD 3 has the second highest income diversity ratio in the city.

~The 2015 Furman Center report indicates that recent movers into the district pay nearly double the monthly rent amount compared to renters who have been in the area longer.

~Since 2010, the percentage of rent-burdened households in the district has grown; 37.8% of renter households are severely rent burdened and low income.

Community Board 3 is experiencing the largest number of complaints regarding homeless in the district than has been seen in recent history. There appears to be more homeless encampments and more substance abuse. Individuals receiving placement seem to be immediately replaced by more street homeless, so there is not any improvement in the homeless situation.

Previous CB 3 District Needs Statements advocated for all homeless to be on case management, which has been instituted. However, this problem has not improved. CB 3 hopes DHS will continue to look for additional methods of engagement with the homeless to improve the numbers accepting shelter and services. This should consider better coordination with NYPD regarding identification and follow up with people at identified locations, as well as plans and coordination for this engagement. This should also involve coordination with DOH for services for mental health and substance abuse.

CB 3, a primarily residential district, is among the highest of all Manhattan community districts in number of 311 commercial noise complaints year to year, regularly registering more than 2,000 in each of the past four (4) years. In the past fiscal year, CB 3 had the highest number of 311 NYPD commercial noise complaints in Manhattan - 3,894. Even though there has been a decrease in the number of new liquor license applications in the past year in CB 3, the number of 311 commercial noise complaints related to licensed businesses has increased by 36% percent.

The tremendous and unplanned proliferation of nightlife destinations in the District has not only pushed out other local small businesses, it has also created numerous quality of life issues. This trend toward nightlife-centric businesses has also created an unattractive retail environment for existing and potential new stores by decreasing daytime foot traffic and creating a barren street wall of lowered gates and closed storefronts during prime daytime hours. Many of the liquor licensed businesses are largely clustered in certain areas and threaten to exacerbate quality of life issues in those areas.

#### 4. Top Three Pressing Issues Overall

The three most pressing issues facing Manhattan Community Board 3 are:

- *Affordable housing*
- *Senior services*
- *Youth and children's services*

This community is filled with a diversity of cultures, religions, incomes, and languages. Its character comes from its heritage as a historic and present day first stop for many immigrants. CB 3 is one of the largest board districts and is the fifth most densely populated board district, with approximately 152,453 people. Our residents are very proud of their historic and diverse neighborhood, however, the very characteristics that make this district unique also make it a challenging place to plan and ensure services for all residents and businesses. As the local economy becomes more and more homogenous, and the availability of local goods and services continues to decrease, residents must increasingly leave our community or shop online in order to affordably meet their basic needs. Our community is an example of the growing income inequality that is endemic in New York City. In a report by the Furman Center, CB 3 is ranked second out of the 59 boards in the City for a high diversity ratio between lower income and higher income residents. The same report shows that approximately 30% of our residents have household incomes under \$20,000 while nearly 25% earn more than \$100,000. The Furman Center reports show that since 2002, the percentage of rent-regulated units in CB 3 declined from 55.8% of the rental stock to only 42% in 2011. That loss of affordable housing has tremendous repercussions because, in CB 3 alone, the median market rent in 2011 was \$2,680/month, while the regulated rent was less than half that amount at \$1,205/month. The loss of this housing stock has a profound effect on our community. We must reverse the deregulation that has been seriously eating away at our stock of affordable housing since 1993. CB 3 has historically been a neighborhood where affordable government assisted housing has been welcomed. We have several major Mitchell-Lama developments and probably the largest concentration of small limited equity cooperatives, also known as Housing Development Fund Cooperatives (HDFCs), of any district in New York City. The HDFCs were formed as an affordable alternative ownership model for abandoned buildings which went into City ownership and then sold to low and moderate income residents largely through HPD's Alternative Management Programs. Virtually no new Section-8, public housing or Mitchell-Lama housing has been built to replace lost housing stock. The almost complete elimination of Section-8 vouchers has also made it vastly more difficult for low- income and homeless families to find decent affordable housing on the private market. This is a citywide trend affecting extremely low and very low income renter households. The median rent for all renters in our community district increased by 14.3% between 2005 and 2013, from \$854/month to \$977/month (2014 inflation adjusted). During this time, the median rent for all renters in NYC as a whole increased by just 9.9%. ~ With a rental vacancy rate of 4% , units are very hard to come by and affordable units even harder. The 2013 Furman Center report ranks this board's vacancy rate 17th out of 51 community districts – a jump from 26th place in 2012. This phenomenon is attributable to a number of factors including: ~ Government cut-backs in subsidized housing and rent vouchers; ~ Increasing rents in New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments; and ~ The expiration of restrictions on former Section-8 and Mitchell- Lama housing. CB 3 has worked to retain its affordable housing stock and its local businesses while still serving the needs of its newcomers. The displacement of long-time residential and commercial residents is a great loss to this community. Many small family-owned stores, especially those that serve local retail needs and arts businesses, have been replaced by an ever-growing number of bars and restaurants. Families have been displaced from their homes because they cannot afford increasing rents. Community-based organizations, which provide essential services for community residents, struggle to provide more services and fund themselves with fewer resources. The growing need to provide for our lower-income residents in a gentrifying district, as well as provide services for all residents, continues to be a challenge for CB 3. CB 3 also supports additional efforts to combat youth homelessness. According to Safe Horizon, nearly 7,400 homeless people 24 years old and younger live in New York City. Homeless youth identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or queer are more likely to commit suicide than other youth. In order for the City to identify and address this vulnerable population, CB 3 supports the inclusion of sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression in the DHS's Homeless Outreach Population Estimate. According to the NYC Department of Aging and the U.S. Census Bureau: ~There are roughly 24,000 seniors in CB 3, which is approximately 15% of CB 3's population. ~Over 70% of CB 3 seniors aged 60 and above are foreign born – the second highest ranking community district in Manhattan for percentage of foreign born seniors. ~Approximately 26% of seniors speak Spanish and 42% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages. Roughly 77% of



#### 4. Top Three Pressing Issues Overall

individuals speaking Spanish as well as Asian and Pacific Island languages reported speaking English "not well" or "not at all" according to the 2010-2014 ACS. ~Approximately 7500 seniors (65+) in CB 3 are below the poverty line, which is approximately 31% of seniors in the district.



#### Main Issue Related to Health Care and Human Services

*Other/Increased funding for social workers in family shelters.*

Department of Homeless Services reports that the number one cause of homelessness for families with children in New York City is eviction (at 30%) and the number two cause is domestic violence (at 23%). There has been a dramatic increase of homelessness in NYC, DHS reporting over 57,000 individuals in shelters in addition to street homeless.

#### Community District Needs Related to Facilities and Programming for Older New Yorkers

In order to accommodate the district's vulnerable senior population, CB 3 calls for the continuation and strengthening of: ~Multilingual supports and services that allow seniors to remain in their homes and communities, such as congregate and home-delivered meals, case management and coordination, home care services (including non-Medicaid funded homecare), safe and reliable van transportation, physical and mental healthcare, recreational activities, programs like Visiting Neighbors that provide much needed companionship and assistance with essential activities such as shopping, and affordable, accessible housing. ~Services such as Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORC) provide critical supports to help seniors age safely in their own homes and funding for existing programs should be maintained, while the NORC programs in our community should be expanded. ~The loss of private senior centers, like the Salvation Army Chinatown Corps on the Bowery, puts additional pressure on public senior centers such as Meltzer and BRC which were almost lost a few years ago. This district cannot afford to lose senior centers, particularly since they are culturally sensitive to our diverse community and in proximity to so many seniors' homes. ~Accessibility for seniors and people with limited mobility, including: Facilitation of easier and safer access to the bus by providing regular, ongoing enforcement at bus stops to prevent other vehicles from using the bus stop to park A focus on safety concerns at various intersections, including those with nearby construction Improvement of broken sidewalks located at the City's properties. Installation of missing pedestrian ramps and maintenance or reconstruction of non-compliant pedestrian ramps Ensuring poll sites are conveniently located in fully accessible facilities Accessibility and pedestrian safety are a Community Board 3 priority, especially with nearly 8% of residents reporting ambulatory difficulty: ~Curb cuts are essential to make the sidewalks accessible for people who rely on wheelchairs for mobility. Currently they are forced to travel in the street in some locations. An expedited schedule for the remaining curb cut installations is an essential priority. ~Many existing curb cuts need repair. NYC Department of Transportation (DOT) should prioritize identification and repair of curb cuts that do not meet smoothly with the street bed. ~All crosswalks should be clearly marked and curb cuts should be well-defined in the pavement. ~Improved accessibility of bus stops is necessary for seniors and the disabled. ~Construction sites on both sidewalks and streets diminish the navigability of the pedestrian network. ~Navigability of wide corridors with high traffic volumes need pedestrian safety improvements. In 2012 the Delancey Street Pedestrian Safety Plan improved safety along the corridor significantly. Other corridors, such as Essex Street are also in need of pedestrian safety improvements and traffic calming measures.

Community District Needs Related to Facilities and Services for the Homeless

Community Board 3 is home to over 15 shelters, among the highest in the City. Most of these facilities are absorbed into the community without notice. Large facilities in CB 3 must continue to be accompanied by appropriate security for the safety of both shelter residents and neighbors as recently instituted by DHS. ~DHS should investigate making Kenton Hall into an in-house program that will not necessitate having residents go back and forth between Kenton and Third Street Shelter for meals, as this exacerbates the problem of crowds of people on the street, allowing for illegal or inappropriate behavior. ~Approximately 35% of clients in NYC homeless shelters suffer from a serious mental illness. We continue to see increased homeless adults in the area of the district north of Houston Street. Manhattan Outreach Consortium reports that on average, once an individual is added to caseload, it takes two weeks to get them inside and off the street. ~In the last fiscal year, MOC has placed 225 clients into permanent housing and the retention rate is 92% after one year. ~CB 3 is the summer destination of young homeless travelers. There are many complaints of aggressive and inappropriate public behavior and drugs. The City now places this population in case management and offers services, but particular needs point to the necessity for a specific plan for these individuals. Many have animals and therefore cannot accept standard shelter, and many are much younger than the year-round homeless population.

Community District Needs Related to Services and Programming for Low-Income and Vulnerable New Yorkers

While 93% of residents in the Union Square-Lower Manhattan district have some form of health insurance coverage, approximately 10% of residents in the district did not get medical care at some point in 2014 when they needed it - 21% of residents reported they were in fair or poor general health. HIV/AIDS continues to be a health crisis in CB 3. In 2013, there were 3,281 people living with HIV/AIDS in the Union Square/Lower East Side United Hospital Fund district. Of those individuals, 81% were male. The same report shows there were 41 AIDS diagnoses and 58 deaths in this district. It is essential that our community continues to receive educational efforts and services, such as HIV testing services and access to needle exchange programs. Funding is needed to enhance existing programs and to develop better linkages between programs in order to reduce fragmentation of service delivery. It is also essential that adequate funding be provided to community-based non-profit housing advocacy and legal organizations to safeguard existing affordable housing. These groups provide essential assistance to tenants who are fighting the lack of basic services, building code violations, and threatened evictions. Without the work of these community-based organizations, harassment of rent-regulated tenants will be unchecked and long-term residents displaced. The city must increase funding of these groups that provide the first line of defense to community residents. Housing groups in CB 3 are in need of more funding for organizing, since it is the most effective way of addressing the serious issue of harassment and displacement, which has resulted in the deregulation of thousands of apartments over the past decade. A modest investment in the staffing capacity of housing groups has a large payoff in terms of preserving affordable housing. Legal service groups such as Urban Justice Center and Manhattan Legal Services will only work with organized tenant groups, many of which are brought to them by housing groups such as Cooper Square Committee, CAAAV, GOLES and AAFE. The Department of Homeless Services has reported to CB 3 that the number one cause of homelessness in NYC is eviction (at 30%). This further underlines the need for more affordable housing as well as funding for HPD and community groups to enforce anti-harassment laws.

## 5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests



### Health Care and Human Services

#### Expense Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

| Priority | Agency | Need   | Request   | Location |
|----------|--------|--|---|----------|
| 2/26     | DHS    | <i>Facilities for the homeless</i>   | <i>Other facilities for the homeless requests</i>                   |          |
| 3/26     | DFTA   | <i>Services for homebound older adults</i>                                   | <i>Enhance home care services</i>                                   |          |
| 5/26     | DFTA   | <i>Services for homebound older adults</i>                                   | <i>Other services for homebound older adults programs</i>           |          |
| 6/26     | DHS    | <i>Facilities for the homeless</i>   | <i>Other facilities for the homeless requests</i>                   |          |
| 8/26     | DFTA   | <i>Senior center programs</i>  | <i>Other senior center program requests</i>                         |          |
| 9/26     | HRA    | <i>Assistance for persons living with clinically symptomatic HIV or AIDS</i> | <i>Provide case management, cash assistance, or social services</i> |          |
| 18/26    | DFTA   | <i>Naturally Occurring Retirement Community (NORC) programs</i>              | <i>Enhance NORC programs and health services</i>                    |          |
| 23/26    | HRA    | <i>Homelessness prevention programs</i>                                      | <i>Provide, expand, or enhance rental assistance programs</i>       |          |



#### Main Issue Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

##### *Youth workforce development and summer youth employment*

CB 3 is home to more than 20,200 children under 18 years of age. The 2010-2014 American Community Survey found that approximately 36% of the population under 18 years had income below the poverty level and roughly 35% of family households with related children under 18 years of age were below the poverty level. Over 25% of households received cash public assistance or food stamps/SNAP. According to the 2015 Furman report, 28% of households residing within CB 3 have a household income of \$20,000 or less, and many of these families rely on community-based programs such as Beacon community centers during after-school hours and on weekends and holidays. Families and youth are in need of intervention services and support system programming. Agencies working with at risk youth populations agree that proactive programs are needed, such as employment, training opportunities, and programs in addition to sports. Community centers, after school programs, and employment opportunities are necessary to positively engage youth, which is especially true considering over 50% of summer youth employment applicants were denied. Teens in foster care often age out of care without having acquired the skills necessary for a successful transition to independence. According to NYC Administration for Children's Services, CB 3 was the third highest district of origin in Manhattan for foster care placements with 73 children in 2015. While the majority of placements in CB 3 are age 5 and younger, 13% of CB 3's placements aged out of care. According to the Children's Aid Society, many of these young people will exit the foster care system "without the knowledge, skills, experience, attitudes, habits and relationships that will enable them to be productive and connected members of society." Therefore, it is necessary that we maintain and expand programs to help this youth population make the transition from our foster care system to independence and adulthood. Additionally, adolescents exposed to childhood adversity, including family malfunctioning, abuse, neglect, violence, and economic adversity, are nearly twice as likely to experience the onset of mental disorders and the risk to their mental health grows with additional exposures.

#### Community District Needs Related to Educational Facilities and Programs

Community District 3 is home to 44 public schools (31 in Community School District 1 (CSD1) and 13 in CSD2) and 5 charter schools. In addition to all day Pre-K offered in every K-5 or K-8 CSD1 school, 16 community-based organizations also offer Pre-K. Over 12,000 students were enrolled in CSD1 schools in the 2015-2016 academic year. Demographically: ~42% identify as Hispanic or Latino, 21% as Asian or Pacific Islander/Other, 17% as Black or African-American, and 17% as White ~69% live at or below the poverty level ~9% are English Language Learners ~20% are Students with Disabilities In addition to these statistics, the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness found that over 2000 students in Community District 3 were homeless in School Year 2013-2014, second highest among the twelve community districts in Manhattan and eleventh highest among all NYC. This was a 23% increase from School Year 2010-2011. **Reduce Class Sizes** According to DOE data, 4 CSD1 school buildings, housing 6 schools, are over-utilized. Additionally, more than 1,000 new students are projected in Pre-K through 8th grade in CSD1 over the next 5-10 years, with another 3,000 students expected for the same grades in CSD2. However, no new seats are provided for CSD1 in the 5-year Capital plan. **Reduce School Overcrowding** 85% of CSD1 schools share a building with one or more schools, resulting in reduced access to gym, arts and enrichment, science labs, and acceptable hours for school lunch. With 1,000 new apartments slated for Essex Crossing by 2024, there is a need for a new K through 8th grade school, as demonstrated by CB 3 in 2014. **Restore School Budgets** In Fiscal Year 2015 alone, there was a shortfall of \$2.5 billion of outstanding state aid to New York City schools. This has devastating impacts, particularly in our CB with its many high-poverty schools. **Address the Lack of Accessible Schools** No new buildings have been constructed in CSD1 since long before the passage of the ADA, resulting in very few wheelchair accessible schools. The need for access for the disabled to schools extends to students, parents, staff and teachers, and many community uses, including as a place to vote. **Socioeconomic School Integration** Student subgroups (e.g., students with Individualized Educational Plans (IEPs)), English Language Learners (ELLs); Black, Latino, Asian, and economically disadvantaged students) are generally highly concentrated within particular schools in CB 3. A district-wide student assignment policy would equalize the distribution of high-needs subgroups in district schools and raise achievement by reducing student achievement gaps. **CSD 2 Middle Schools** District 2 covers an extremely large area of Manhattan up to the Upper East Side. It is vital that the need for convenient public middle school seats including those for students with special





#### Community District Needs Related to Educational Facilities and Programs

needs be assessed. Specific CSD2 Need: Serving English Language Learners CSD2 advocates for supportive services for English Language Learners specifically to address the issue of students arriving in the school system at middle-school age or higher.

#### Community District Needs Related to Youth and Community Services and Programs

Families and youth are in need of intervention services and support system programming. ~Expand Access to COMPASS Programming - COMPASS funding for elementary school and high school students remains in high demand, and CB 3 supports expansion of elementary and high school COMPASS funding to ensure that programs can be high quality and operate on a stable and consistent basis. ~Increase Youth Employment & Job Training Opportunities - Older youth, and at-risk youth in particular, need employment and job training opportunities such as the Summer Youth Employment Program and the Young Adult Internship Program, which helps produce critically important and positive outcomes, such as higher lifetime earnings and higher rates of high school attendance and graduation. According to a report by the New York City Independent Budget Office, contractors including CB 3's Chinese American Planning Council and Chinatown Manpower will provide summer job opportunities for approximately 60,000 students citywide in summer 2016. While 60,000 is an all-time high for New York City, over 130,000 youth applied for summer jobs and many were turned away in 2015. Youth unemployment rates continue to be at record highs in NYC. CB 3 is encouraged by the significant investment of SYEP slots by City Council funding for summer 2015, but supports SYEP funding to be baselined by the Mayor. In addition, there is a need to expand existing programs and/or to add new programs to ensure that our older and at-risk youth have the job training and employment opportunities necessary to succeed. ~Support LGBT Youth Programs - Grand Street Settlement is home to ProjectSpeakOutLoud, a program for LGBTQ youth that offers a safe space for some of the city's most at-risk youth. CB 3 supports the continued funding of Project S.O.L. and a further expansion of comprehensive services for LGBTQ youth on the Lower East Side. ~Baseline Funding for Cornerstone & Beacon Centers - CB 3 currently has four Cornerstone Programs, which provide engaging, high-quality, year-round programs for adults and young people that enhance skills and promote social interaction, community engagement, and physical activity. These NYCHA-based community centers are run by CBO partners Chinatown YMCA, Henry Street Settlement, University Settlement, and Grand St. Settlement. In addition, CB 3 supports baselining of funding for the Cornerstone to ensure that the programs operate in a stable and consistent manner and can continue to provide these critical services to the community. CB 3 also supports additional efforts to combat youth homelessness. ~Approximately 40% of homeless youth identify as LGBTQ, compared to 10% of the general youth population in the United States. LGBTQ runaway and homeless youth face a unique set of challenges, from greater exposure to HIV/AIDS to being ostracized by their families and communities. Specialized outreach services are required to address these challenges. In FY 16, over \$21 million was included in the City budget to address youth homelessness. CB 3 supports the baselining of this funding and an expansion of programs to reach out to homeless youth, especially LGBTQ youth.

#### **Capital Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare**

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Need</b>                                | <b>Request</b>   | <b>Location</b>                         |
|-----------------|---------------|--|--|---|
| 9/43            | DOE           | <i>Schools and educational facilities</i>  | <i>Renovate interior component</i>                         | <i>PS 188 The Island School</i>         |
| 10/43           | DOE           | <i>Schools and educational facilities</i>  | <i>Renovate or upgrade a middle or intermediate school</i> | <i>PS 184 Shuang Wen Academy</i>        |
| 11/43           | DOE           | <i>Schools and educational facilities</i>  | <i>Renovate or upgrade a middle or intermediate school</i> | <i>MS 361 Tompkins Middle School</i>    |
| 12/43           | DOE           | <i>Schools and educational facilities</i>  | <i>Renovate or upgrade a middle or intermediate school</i> | <i>MS 450 Eastside Community Middle</i> |
| 43/43           | DCAS          | <i>Funding for Building Reconstruction</i> | <i>Grand Street Settlement</i>                             | <i>Grand Street Settlement</i>          |



## Expense Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

| Priority | Agency | Need                        | Request  | Location |
|----------|--------|-----------------------------|--|----------|
| 1/26     | DYCD   | Youth workforce development | Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program                                |          |
| 7/26     | DYCD   | After school programs       | Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)  |          |
| 10/26    | DYCD   | Runaway and homeless youth  | Other runaway and homeless youth requests  |          |
| 25/26    | DYCD   | After school programs       | Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults) |          |



### Public Safety and Emergency Services

#### Main Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

##### *Emergency and disaster preparedness*

The nearest evacuation center is Seward Park High School. Neighborhoods like CB 3 with aging populations face mobility challenges in the event of an emergency. In CB 3 there are many residential buildings that have multiple floors and several residential developments containing elevators, making evacuation challenging. CB 3 supports continued emergency management plans that include providing information, in multiple languages, on emergency health care, medications, prescriptions, medical equipment, transportation considerations, safety, goods and services. Thirty percent of residential units in CB 3 are located in FEMA preliminary floor hazard areas. This caused the District to be severely impacted by Superstorm Sandy. A significant portion of CB 3 lost electricity for five days or more and flooding along the waterfront of the Lower East Side and East Village went inland several blocks. Residents of NYCHA were disproportionately impacted. Many small businesses lost all their inventory and days of business. There are several projects underway, listed below, in various stages, to address resiliency and recovery challenges. ~East Side Coastal Resiliency Project: the \$335 million federal award, in addition to a City investment of \$170 million, totaling \$505 million, to improve resiliency and recovery measures from Montgomery St. to E. 23rd St along the East River (currently in research and community outreach phase) ~HUD's National Disaster Resiliency Competition of \$176 million for Two Bridges area, in addition to a City investment of \$27 million, totaling \$203 million ~NY State's NY Rising Program: participatory recovery and resiliency initiative established to provide assistance to 124 communities severely damaged by Superstorm Sandy, Hurricane Irene, and Tropical Storm Lee. Lower Manhattan community covers all neighborhoods south of 14th Street. Committee members voted on a variety of projects to address community planning and capacity building, economic development, including resiliency measures for small businesses, health and social services, housing, infrastructure and natural and cultural resources. (currently in procurement phase) It is critical that all resiliency and recovery efforts make significant strides in the following areas: ~Engage with residents of CB 3 to solicit input into underutilized open spaces and paved areas that could be retro-fitted for more efficient storm water management ~Expediently retrofit facilities designated as NY Rising Disaster recovery community centers ~Engage with local stakeholders, including CBOs and NYCHA leadership ~Ensure that all workshops include trilingual interpretation and materials are translated into Spanish and Chinese, in addition to English ~All three projects listed above include significant portions of funding for feasibility studies, with additional investments needed for implementation. It is crucial that all relevant City, State, and Federal agencies continue to invest in recovery and resiliency efforts to follow through on improvement plans. ~Ensure that all resiliency efforts are coordinated with City and State projects that impact the waterfront. Examples include ferry landing on Grand St., redesign of East River Esplanade, NYCHA resiliency efforts, etc.



#### Main Issue Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency

##### *Cleanliness/trash collection*

Community Board 3 has seen an increased rat problem in the last year. The failure rate for rat findings has increased from 7.75 % to 8.3% according to the Department of Health Indexing. The serious rat infestation problem in Community Board 3 is a public health and safety issue: ~ CB 3 consistently ranks in the top two or three worst community boards among community boards in Manhattan for failing rat inspections and is rated as "urgent action required." ~ CB 3 ranks third lowest among all NYC community boards for percentage of acceptably clean streets. ~ CB 3 is an unplanned destination nightlife district, but does not have the sanitation infrastructure to accommodate this. DSNY litter baskets often overflow. The Department of Health has stated that the number of eating/drinking businesses contributes to this problem, but there is no plan to deal with the problem. Sanitation needs to have more basket pickups on weekends to prevent garbage on the streets that attract rats. ~ Sidewalk "rat-restaurant" baskets need to be replaced with rat-proof litter baskets. ~ CB 3 is a very densely populated. There are many old tenements without access to indoor storage or compactors. Increased curbside refuse and recycling pickup service are needed.

#### Community District Needs Related to Sanitation Services

The City should provide a sufficient infrastructure, such as rat proof baskets and extra basket pickups, to address the growing health issues caused by an increased rodent population and greater garbage output because of the numerous eating and drinking establishments in CB 3. Because many of these businesses do not open before 5 p.m., the garbage in front of these businesses is allowed to accumulate during the day. While there has been some City Council funding directed toward this effort, funding should be increased to address all nightlife areas with serious rodent violations within CB 3. CB 3 is experiencing another development boom and the lack of accompanying planning has resulted in negative impacts. Infrastructure support, including more garbage pickups and traffic planning, is urgently needed. The construction has created pedestrian safety issues and caused traffic backups in locations where staging is limiting the effective street and sidewalk width. There is a need for more sanitation services near newly developed housing, additional traffic safety officers near construction sites and the installation of traffic calming measures along major corridors. As the neighborhood becomes more densely populated there will also be increased demand for first responders.

#### **Expense Requests Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency**

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Need</b>                             | <b>Request</b>   | <b>Location</b> |
|-----------------|---------------|---|--|-----------------|
| 11/26           | DSNY          | <i>Garbage collection and recycling</i> | <i>Provide more frequent garbage or recycling pick-up for schools and institutions</i> |                 |
| 12/26           | DSNY          | <i>Street and lot cleaning</i>          | <i>Provide more frequent litter basket collection</i>                                  |                 |



#### Main Issue Related to Land Use, Housing and Economic Development

##### *Condition of public housing*

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) owns and manages over 14,000 units of low-income housing in CB 3, and the preservation of these apartments as viable, secure, publicly-owned housing is vital to ensure that our community remains diverse and economically integrated. NYCHA has acknowledged that its buildings require more than \$16 billion of urgent capital improvements, but the agency lacks funds to tackle these critical needs. In CB 3, where NYCHA properties were especially hard hit by Superstorm Sandy, promised resiliency funding which is thoughtfully planned in coordination with projects proposed by other sources, is key to the preservation of our developments. Storm conditions faced by residents in public housing and Section 8 call for increased efforts towards Emergency Preparedness, especially for the young, elderly and disabled. Building maintenance has dramatically deteriorated as repair wait-times have become intolerably long and staff has been drastically cut. NYCHA residents are physically threatened when elevators are in dangerous condition, unrepaired roofs cause mold, and the grounds and entranceways are unsecure because of faulty lighting, inoperative or non-existent cameras and broken doors. Residents have very legitimate quality of life concerns as rats run rampant in developments, sanitation services are poor, and open space and play equipment are under-maintained and often inaccessible. All too frequently, residents report that developments (i.e. Campos Plaza and Baruch Houses) suffer from chronic sewage problems where standing water backs up without proper drainage. CB3 is pleased that NYCHA has attempted to develop a comprehensive plan for its long-term survival and to document this plan through the recently-issued "NextGeneration NYCHA" report. That document clearly lays out the NYCHA's dire predicament and suggests some bold strategies to avert disaster. Before implementation of any of the major undertakings suggested, we call on NYCHA to engage residents fully, with an emphasis on youth, in community visioning around the plan. The process for implementation must not be rushed, and it must be transparent and participatory. This is particularly important with regard to any disposition or redevelopment of NYCHA land, which should only happen through a ULURP-like process and which must emphasize the creation of senior and affordable housing, not market rate apartments. We fear the growing trend toward privatization of NYCHA properties and attempts to shift rent and amenities costs to residents who already struggle to keep up with the high cost of living. As the cost of living is not "one size fits all," we encourage NYCHA, wherever possible, to push for an adjustment for HUD's funding formula in order to ensure that housing in any given community is representative of the particular needs of that community's residents. Increased development should address the shortage of affordable housing, jobs, and community space for local residents seeking to stay in their communities. These residents are, in many cases, doubled up, overcrowded, and among the most vulnerable (elderly, youth and disabled) and underscore the call for broader engagement and recruitment for Section 3 opportunities within NYCHA and surrounding community.

#### Community District Needs Related to Land Use

**Upgrade Enforcement of Housing and Building Codes and Fund Community-Based Housing Organizations** Because affordable housing is as threatened as it is, we must fully utilize available governmental enforcement tools to assure that existing housing is maintained adequately and that developers do not alter the housing stock in ways that threaten existing tenants or force them from their homes. ~For every 1000 privately owned rental units in CB 3, over 36 units have serious housing code violations. NYC Department of Housing Preservation & Development (HPD) and Department of Buildings (DOB) must vigorously enforce the Housing, Building and Zoning Codes. HPD needs to ensure that residential structures are adequately maintained and safety standards are met at all times, and that threats to children's health from asthma triggers, lead, and vermin are eradicated. ~DOB must make sure that buildings are not overdeveloped beyond the legal limits and fire safety regulations are not side-stepped when additions are built on tenement buildings. ~Effective plan examination and increased enforcement with tools to enforce regulations is necessary so that non-compliant development does not go unchecked. ~Follow up on Environmental Control Board (ECB) and DOB violations to ensure that all violations, including those overseen by the ECB, are corrected and the fines are not merely absorbed by developers as part of their cost of doing business. ~Legislation is needed to increase these fines to a level that makes them a real deterrent to over-development as well as other tools for enforcement. ~Federal cutbacks in Community Development Block Grant funding, which has long been used to support HPD and DOB





#### Community District Needs Related to Land Use

enforcement, will diminish these essential code enforcement services and further threaten our housing stock. These cuts must be reversed. **Ensure Affordable Housing is Accessible** The Department of City Planning's proposed Quality and Affordability Text Amendment intends to make affordable housing easier to develop. DCP should strengthen the affordability requirements to fulfill this goal and work with agencies to create tax incentives or other incentives for accessible ground floor apartments to provide needed affordable housing for seniors and for people with mobility disabilities, especially in walk-up buildings located in residential streets. Additionally, the City should provide improved outreach to educate and enforce regulations regarding reasonable accommodation that would create more accessible housing. Finding local nonprofits to partner with would be an effective means of outreach.

#### Community District Needs Related to Housing Needs and Programming

We call for all of the following actions to slow the growth of gentrification and to ensure that residents can remain in decent affordable housing:

**Increase the Stock of the Subsidized Affordable Housing** Over the last decade, federal, state and local government have drastically reduced funding available for the construction or renovation of new affordable housing. CB 3 was once a prime beneficiary of new subsidized low-and moderate-income housing, but, despite the planned 500 units of affordable housing in the Seward Park Urban Renewal Area (SPURA), the rate of this production has slowed. Other than SPURA, the only affordable housing being built is in 80/20 buildings; there are none being built that are totally affordable. Of the 1000 units to become available in the developing Essex Crossing, with residential leasing slated to begin in 2017, only 500 will be affordable. In CD 3, which has a poverty rate two to three times greater than that of neighboring Community Districts 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, increasing the supply of affordable units is a priority.

**Preserve Existing Affordable Housing** Because of economic pressures resulting from gentrification, escalating operating costs, the lack of affordable refinancing, and lax government oversight, both Mitchell-Lama and HDHC cooperatives apartments are now being converted to market rate housing at an alarming rate or being lost to foreclosure. The City must take strong action to avert these trends in order to assure that this low and moderate income housing resource survives. For Mitchell-Lamas such actions should include: ~ More aggressive work with developments before they begin privatization efforts to negotiate subsidized refinancing plans ~ Tighten the existing rules regarding privatization to discourage expedited conversions For HDHCs such actions should include: ~ Developing and implementing stronger and clearer resale restrictions including sales price caps ~ Clearer definitions of income maximums for purchasers ~ More rigorous support to avert financial failure ~ Enhanced supervision to ensure compliance with restrictions

For more than a decade NYCHA has been threatened by chronic disinvestment from every level of government, and this situation is now at a crisis point. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has a primary obligation to provide sufficient capital and operating funds to support NYCHA, but state and city officials must do their part to preserve this resource without regard to political influence. We are pleased that for the past 2 years, the city has not charged NYCHA for police services and has also committed to eliminating the PILOT (payment in lieu of taxes) payments, but the practice of charging such fees should be permanently eliminated.



### Community District Needs Related to Economic Development

For many years now, Community Board 3 has experienced a sustained loss of independent "mom- and-pop" stores due to exponentially increasing costs of doing business and increased competition from chains, banks and destination bars and restaurants. Retail stores that do survive in our community, often operated by individuals living in and vested in the community, are threatened by rising costs of rents, utilities and taxes – identified as major challenges to small business survival in several CB 3-initiated surveys of local businesses. As our community continues to gentrify and remains burdened by a high cost of doing business, Community Board 3 has identified several ways that the City can help us grow and strengthen our local economy: Support for Merchant Organizations – Continued financial support for our local community-based organizations, such as East Village Independent Merchants Association (EVIMA), that are dedicated to creating and maintaining a vibrant, diverse and sustainable local economy. There are currently emerging business organizations in our District that can help retail businesses organize and provide representation to those businesses that require support. There are also opportunities for continued financial support in the form of sustained funding for the Avenue NYC Grant program, which funds strategic commercial revitalization initiatives. Simplification of Regulations and Reduction of Fines – In its 2015 Small Business First report, the City recommended that the City's laws be simplified by repealing or modifying rules and regulations that are not consistent with modern business practices, are overly complex, or are obsolete. The City can continue its current efforts to streamline the regulatory environment, reduce the punitive impact of fines for minor violations that do not impact public safety or quality of life, and come up with creative ways to support small businesses. This includes revising the commercial rent tax and providing support to businesses that must make expensive alterations due to their being located in areas at risk of future climate events. Business Incubator - To help diversify our local economy, attract daytime office space, and reduce vacancies, CB 3 would welcome the establishment of a business incubator in the District, and would welcome opportunities to discuss this with the Economic Development Corporation. Roll Back of CRT – Given that Commercial Rent Tax (CRT) is a barrier to small business survival in CB 3, we recommend a roll back of CRT to support local business development. Disaster Response - The 2nd Avenue tragedy in 2015 - in addition to Irene and Sandy before it - illustrated the need for well-developed disaster response plans for impacted businesses. The City – and SBS specifically - was incredibly helpful and responsive following this tragedy, but additional resources should be identified and set aside in the event of future need. These should include a well-funded small business disaster fund, increased staffing at SBS, and the continued availability of low-interest loans.

### **Capital Requests Related to Land Use, Housing and Economic Development**

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Need</b>                                   | <b>Request</b>  | <b>Location</b>               |
|-----------------|---------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 3/43            | NYCHA         | <i>Public housing upgrades or renovations</i> | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>        | <i>Seward Park Extension</i>  |
| 4/43            | NYCHA         | <i>Public housing upgrades or renovations</i> | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>        | <i>Smith Houses</i>           |
| 5/43            | NYCHA         | <i>Public housing upgrades or renovations</i> | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>        | <i>Baruch Houses Addition</i> |
| 6/43            | NYCHA         | <i>Public housing upgrades or renovations</i> | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>        | <i>Gompers Houses</i>         |
| 7/43            | NYCHA         | <i>Public housing upgrades or renovations</i> | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>        | <i>Laguardia Houses</i>       |
| 8/43            | NYCHA         | <i>Public housing upgrades or renovations</i> | <i>Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades</i> |                               |

## 5. Summary of Community District Needs and Budget Requests

### Land Use, Housing and Economic Development



#### Expense Requests Related to Land Use, Housing and Economic Development

| Priority | Agency | Need  | Request  | Location  |
|----------|--------|---|--|-----------|
| 4/26     | NYCHA  | Public housing maintenance, staffing and management | Improve public housing maintenance and cleanliness                                 |           |
| 19/26    | DOB    | Building code and zoning enforcement                | Assign additional building inspectors (including expanding training programs)      |           |
| 20/26    | HPD    | Affordable housing programs                         | Other affordable housing programs requests   |           |
| 24/26    | DCP    | Zoning and land use                                 | Study land use and zoning to better match current use or future neighborhood needs | Chinatown |
| 26/26    | SBS    | Direct business services                            | Provide or expand business education to businesses and entrepreneurs               |           |



### Transportation

#### Main Issue Related to Transportation

##### *Bus service (frequency and access)*

Community Board 3 is underserved by public transportation, though 55% of workers aged sixteen and over use public transit to commute to work. ~The eastern and southern-most residents of the district will continue to be without public transportation until the MTA/NYCT restores or extends cross-town bus routes. ~Despite the district's density, many of our residents are poorly served by the subway system and 15% live more than half a mile from the nearest subway stop. ~There is a need for more east/west bus service south of 8th Street. The ease of East/West travel has been diminished by the elimination of the Grand Street Bus in the early 1980's and by the limited number of M14A's. ~The City should take strong, creative measures in the district to reduce traffic congestion, which contributes to a vicious cycle of reduced ridership and reduced service. The MTA/NYCT will reduce service after ridership on a bus route drops below a certain threshold. Service cuts have a severely negative impact on vulnerable populations, including the disabled, who rely on public transportation. ~Commercial delivery needs must be considered by DOT when DOT assigns on-street bus stop locations through the intercity bus permit system. Existing truck loading zones should not be eliminated if this threatens the continued operation of existing local businesses. An increasing residential population makes the commercial loading and unloading on the west side of Allen Street problematic for the increased pedestrian activity. The intercity bus loading further exacerbates the problem and creates congestion at the curb and on the sidewalk. **Bus Management** ~The Intercity bus permit system has not been effective because there is not a means to enforce compliance and collect violations. Because the buses are registered in other states, the Department of Finance has not been able to follow up on summons as they have not been adjudicated. It appears that bus companies have realized this and stopped applying for permitted stops. ~CB 3 has received many complaints from small businesses that bus companies continually using illegal stops interfere with their businesses. This is generally because of large crowds blocking sidewalks and entrances to businesses and sidewalk cafes. These buses also take up parking spaces needed by small businesses for customers picking up goods or companies delivering goods.



### Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

#### Main Issue Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

##### *Park care and maintenance*

Community Board 3, like most districts in New York City, is underserved in terms of open space because it has less than 2.5 acres of open space per 1000 residents. ~Median ratio at the Citywide Community District level is 1.5 acres of open space per 1,000 residents – CB 3 is slightly below that average at 1.2 acres ~While nearly 97% of residential units in CB 3 are located within ¼ mile of a park, not all parks are easily accessible or maintained at an acceptable level ~Open space is not evenly distributed throughout the district, with the area west of Avenue A and the Chinatown area lacking adequate open space. Constant maintenance by trained DPR professionals is required. Although staffing citywide has increased compared to the previous year, DPR's operations and maintenance budget has not kept up with the demands to maintain parks and playgrounds. The number of gardeners, tree pruners and other maintenance staff is still inadequate, based on inspection results, and results in cleanliness and overall conditions that are deemed "unacceptable" by the Parks Department. Out of 57 rated Park's properties, 17 were rated unacceptable for litter. This documents the need for better maintenance. The Community Board 3 district as a whole has the highest failure rates for rat inspections in Manhattan, and the failure rate currently is higher than the previous year. The NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene initiated a pilot study in the district, known as the "rat reservoir," to concentrate abatement efforts on the most heavily infested parts of the district. Tompkins Square Park and SDR Park are in this pilot program, as are some community gardens. ~All rat-proof wastebaskets, including big-belly wastebaskets, are needed. It is also vital for DPR to work with food vendors and providers to ensure clean up, as garbage cleanup is a frequent problem throughout the district. Even though CB 3 has the highest number of Greenthumb gardens, there remains limited open green space in the community. ~All community gardens under Parks should be mapped and designated as permanent parkland to protect them. A Community Garden District will offer a measure of protection for the gardens. Currently gardens can still be sold as they are not legally parks property. Since all community gardens have the same maintenance and resource needs as public parks, all gardens under NYC Parks jurisdiction should receive funding through Greenthumb and be provided with adequate infrastructure, such as available water spigots, ongoing topsoil renewal, wrought iron fencing, and electricity/solar lighting where applicable. Comfort Stations Toilets in CB 3 parks, recreational fields, playgrounds and park buildings with park programming are badly needed. Funding is still needed for comfort stations in other parks throughout the district such as Baruch Playground, Sara D Roosevelt Park, Columbus Park, McKinley Playground, Tompkins Square Park, and the East River Park. Underground water pipe access to the existing comfort station in East River Park must also be repaired to ensure reliable supply of water to the facility.

#### Community District Needs Related to Parks and Recreational Facilities and Programming

Pier 42 has received funding for the first phase of rehabilitation, but at least \$50 to \$60 million more is still needed. CB 3 strongly urges and expects that the relevant City agencies will raise the necessary funding, fast track, and complete this improvement and stabilization, so that Pier 42 will never be lost as a crucial amenity to this community. Some Parks Department buildings in our community are used as store houses for citywide Parks operations. CB 3 already has so few community facilities, our local park houses should not bear this unfair burden for other neighborhoods. ~Three out of four Parks buildings in Sara D. Roosevelt Park are used for Citywide Parks storehouse and supply centers, and one is used as a central communication center. This is not an equitable distribution of resources and burdens for our District. ~One of these buildings, the Stanton Street building at Sara D. Roosevelt Park is being used for a storehouse and should be transitioned to a community facility for community programming, where it would provide much-needed all-weather program space. ~The "White House" in Baruch Houses is not operational and is in need of capital repairs so that it can be used as a community facility Recreational Use Lack of park space is compounded by lack of recreational sports fields. This is further exacerbated by permits allocated to groups from outside the community. While CB 3 does not seek to exclude outside groups from our parks, the Board had taken the following positions: ~Priority should be given to local groups, particularly non-profit youth leagues. ~NYC Parks must review and modify the existing grandfather policy for CB 3 recreational fields to allow for new community groups. Tompkins Square Park Events Tompkins Square Park is popular for loud events, but is the only park in NYC with a concert area in close proximity to residents. In FY 2015, over 100 complaints were filed in 311 for park noise. ~NYC Parks is working





### Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

#### Community District Needs Related to Parks and Recreational Facilities and Programming

with police and DEP to monitor noisy events in TSP. This has not proven successful and DEP does not always have inspectors to participate. Parks Dept. needs to make a serious effort to coordinate with agencies and issue violations to groups that refuse to comply. Some Parks Enforcement Police have been trained with decibel meters to monitor and enforce the noise code in parks, but CB 3 has not been able to access this enforcement. PEP trained with decibel meters should be assigned to cover some Tompkins Square Park concerts. Wireless Access CB 3 asks that NYC Parks consider establishing free wireless access in all public parks, such as the network available in Tompkins Square Park, to allow all residents who cannot afford their own wireless connectivity to use their laptops and other devices in parks.

#### Community District Needs Related to Library Facilities and Programming

A study conducted by the Center for an Urban Future found that across the city, although library visits, book circulation and program attendance have consistently increased in the past decade, our libraries are open fewer hours than the state's largest counties and trail behind cities throughout the nation. Community Board 3 has five branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL) system: Chatham Square, Hamilton Fish, Ottendorfer, Seward Park, and Tompkins Square. The branches in Community Board 3 have amongst the highest numbers of visits in the NYPL system. Of all the branches in the NYPL system the Seward Park branch is 9th in terms of visits and 11th in terms of circulation. The Chatham Square branch is 10th of all branches in visits and 9th in circulation. Hamilton Fish, Ottendorfer, Seward Park, and Tomkins Square have all seen significant increases in the number of visits during FY16. According to NYPL statistics, in Fiscal Year 2016 the libraries in CB 3 had 1,046,197 visits. ~The NYPL received baselined funds of \$18.860 million in operating funding in the FY17 city budget. Across the three library systems, the libraries advocated for \$65 million in restored expense funding for FY17, which would have restored funding to FY08 levels. The three systems received a total of \$43 million. ~Through the baselined funding six-day service will be restored for FY17 and doors will be able to stay open longer. ~The libraries are especially necessary to our many low- and moderate-income residents who depend on the libraries for access to books and film and as the only quiet place to read or do homework or other work. ~The arts and cultural programming along with English for Speakers of Other Languages in this neighborhood are extremely important to many residents, particularly families with children and seniors, who cannot otherwise afford access to commercial alternatives. The baselined funding allows branches to invest more funding into programming and collections. ~In FY18 the three systems hope to receive significant capital funding to continue to support the critical needs of branches across the city.



## Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

## Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

| Priority | Agency | Need                                     | Request   | Location                      |
|----------|--------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1/43     | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Pier 42                       |
| 2/43     | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Allen Street and Pike Street  |
| 13/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | Sara D Roosevelt Park         |
| 14/43    | DPR    | Park maintenance and safety              | Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting              | Columbus Park                 |
| 15/43    | DPR    | Park programming                         | Other park programming requests   |                               |
| 16/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | SDR Park Rivington Playground |
| 17/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | Tompkins Square Park          |
| 18/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | 128 Pitt Street               |
| 19/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | Corlears Hook Park            |
| 20/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | Sara D Roosevelt Park         |
| 21/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | McKinley Park                 |
| 22/43    | NYPL   | Library facilities, equipment and        | Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library                     | Chatham Square Library        |
| 23/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | Clinton Cherry Playground     |
| 24/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | Seward Park                   |
| 25/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | Columbus Park                 |
| 26/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | Tanahey Playground            |
| 27/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | Tompkins Square Park          |
| 28/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | Sidney Hillman Playground     |
| 29/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | ABC Playground                |
| 30/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | East River Park Boathouse     |
| 31/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | 80 Catherine Street           |
| 32/43    | DPR    | Park maintenance and safety              | New equipment for maintenance   |                               |
| 33/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | Seward Park                   |
| 34/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park   | Columbus Park                 |



## Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

## Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

| Priority | Agency | Need                                     | Request  | Location                       |
|----------|--------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 35/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Tompkins Square Park           |
| 36/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Little Flower Playground       |
| 37/43    | DPR    | Park maintenance and safety              | Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting             | Sara D Roosevelt Park          |
| 38/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Baruch Playground              |
| 39/43    | DPR    | Park maintenance and safety              | Other park maintenance and safety requests   | Dry Dock Playground            |
| 40/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Montgomery/E Broadway Triangle |
| 41/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Baruch Bathhouse               |
| 42/43    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | La Guardia Bathhouse           |

## Expense Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and other Community Facilities

| Priority | Agency | Need                                     | Request  | Location      |
|----------|--------|--|--|---------------|
| 13/26    | DPR    | Street trees and forestry services       | Forestry services, including street tree maintenance                               |               |
| 14/26    | DPR    | Park maintenance and safety              | Other park maintenance and safety requests   |               |
| 15/26    | DPR    | Park programming                         | Other park programming requests  |               |
| 16/26    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Columbus Park |
| 17/26    | DPR    | Park, buildings, and access improvements | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) |               |
| 21/26    | DPR    | Park programming                         | Other park programming requests  |               |
| 22/26    | DPR    | Park maintenance and safety              | Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)      |               |

## 6. Additional Information and Other Budget Requests

### Other Capital Requests

| Priority | Agency | Need                                       | Request                        | Location                       |
|----------|--------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 43/43    | DCAS   | <i>Funding for Building Reconstruction</i> | <i>Grand Street Settlement</i> | <i>Grand Street Settlement</i> |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 43 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /  
Continued

| Support (CS) | Agency | Request  | Explanation   | Location                            | Supporters |
|--------------|--------|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1/43         | DPR    | <i>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</i> | <i>Funding to continue constructing new park at Pier 42 Explanation: This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community.</i>  | <i>Pier 42</i>                      |            |
| 2/43         | DPR    | <i>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</i> | <i>Allen Street / Pike Street Malls Explanation: Six malls have been completed and seven malls remain to be reconstructed. This is a highly visible location, and currently unconstructed malls attract garbage and dead bikes. This has a negative impact on local businesses and does not address the lack of amenities needed by the community and tourists. Additionally, \$2 million has been allocated for the Delancey Street Comfort Station. If this project does not move ahead, the Parks Department should reallocate the funding to the remaining malls.</i> | <i>Allen Street and Pike Street</i> |            |
| 3/43         | NYCHA  | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>                                     | <i>Seward Park Extension Roof Explanation: Seward Park Extension roofs are in the highest need of repair in CB 3. The condition rating is 4.37 out of possible 5 as worst possible, as provided by NYCHA Intergovernmental and Capital Departments.</i>   | <i>Seward Park Extension</i>        |            |
| 4/43         | NYCHA  | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>                                     | <i>Smith Houses roofs Explanation: Roofs in this development are badly in need of repair; they have a condition rating of 4.28 out of possible 5 as worst possible, as provided by NYCHA Intergovernmental and Capital Departments.</i>   | <i>Smith Houses</i>                 |            |
| 5/43         | NYCHA  | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>                                     | <i>Baruch Houses Addition roof Explanation: Baruch Houses Addition roofs are badly in need of repair; they have a condition rating of 4.18 out of possible 5 as worst possible, as provided by NYCHA Intergovernmental and Capital Departments.</i>   | <i>Baruch Houses Addition</i>       |            |
| 6/43         | NYCHA  | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>                                     | <i>Gompers Houses Roof Explanation: Roofs in Gompers are badly in need of repair; they have a condition rating of 4.16 out of possible 5 as worst possible, as provided by NYCHA Intergovernmental and Capital Departments.</i>   | <i>Gompers Houses</i>               |            |
| 7/43         | NYCHA  | <i>Renovate or upgrade public housing developments</i>                                     | <i>Laguardia Houses Roof Explanation: Roofs in LaGuardia Houses are badly in need of repair; they have a condition rating of 4.10 out of possible 5 as worst possible, as provided by NYCHA Intergovernmental and Capital Departments.</i>  | <i>Laguardia Houses</i>             |            |
| 8/43         | NYCHA  | <i>Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades</i>                              | <i>Repairs and upgrades for NYCHA doors, locks, intercoms, security camera replacements, lights, elevators, roofs and grounds projects such as fences, basketball courts, and playgrounds</i>   |                                     |            |



## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 43 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /  
Continued

| Support (CS) | Agency | Request   | Explanation  | Location                      | Supporters |
|--------------|--------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------|
| 9/43         | DOE    | Renovate interior component                         | Funding for Enhancements to the Kitchen Facilities at PS 188 (The Island School)<br>Explanation: M188 serves the most meals in D1, in one of the smallest cooking/serving spaces. The kitchen is in need of a renovation to improve food service for students of the three schools in the building, which could be achieved by an expansion to the cooking/preparation area by removing the wall separating the kitchen and service area. The service area can be expanded by creating 2 separate serving lines, for better and faster service, and through installation of a walk-in refrigerator/freezer to replace refrigeration units in service and storage areas. This request was also identified by the CEC in March of 2016 as one of the top 5 CSD 1 Capital Priorities. | PS 188 The Island School      |            |
| 10/43        | DOE    | Renovate or upgrade a middle or intermediate school | Funding for ADA Accessibility at District Middle Schools PS 184 (Shuang Wen Academy)<br>Explanation: As documented in the April 2016 resolution CB3 passed in support of accessible schools, no new schools have been constructed in CSD1 since long before the passage of the ADA, resulting in very few fully accessible schools. And, according to the DOE's September 2015 report on Accessible Schools, of the 10 schools in CSD1 that serve 6-8 grade students, only two are even deemed "Functionally Accessible." Shuang Wen Academy is inaccessible, depriving disabled students, parents, staff, teachers, and community members of their many benefits. There is a need for funding for ADA accessibility.  | PS 184 Shuang Wen Academy     |            |
| 11/43        | DOE    | Renovate or upgrade a middle or intermediate school | Funding for ADA Accessibility at District Middle Schools MS 361 (Tompkins Middle School)<br>Explanation: As documented in the April 2016 resolution CB3 passed in support of accessible schools, no new schools have been constructed in CSD1 since long before the passage of the ADA, resulting in very few fully accessible schools. And, according to the DOE's September 2015 report on Accessible Schools, of the 10 schools in CSD1 that serve 6-8 grade students, only two are even deemed "Functionally Accessible." Tompkins Middle School is inaccessible, depriving disabled students, parents, staff, teachers, and community members of their many benefits. There is a need for funding for ADA accessibility.  | MS 361 Tompkins Middle School |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 43 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /  
Continued

| Support (CS) | Agency | Request  | Explanation  | Location                         | Supporters |
|--------------|--------|--|--|----------------------------------|------------|
| 12/43        | DOE    | Renovate or upgrade a middle or intermediate school                                | Funding for ADA Accessibility at District Middle Schools MS 450 (Eastside Community Middle School) Explanation: As documented in the April 2016 resolution CB3 passed in support of accessible schools, no new schools have been constructed in CSD1 since long before the passage of the ADA, resulting in very few fully accessible schools. And, according to the DOE's September 2015 report on Accessible Schools, of the 10 schools in CSD1 that serve 6-8 grade students, only two are even deemed "Functionally Accessible." Eastside Community Middle School is inaccessible, depriving disabled students, parents, staff, teachers, and community members of their many benefits. There is a need for funding for ADA accessibility. | MS 450 Eastside Community Middle |            |
| 13/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct first floor of Stanton Street park building (storehouse) to create community space and make bathroom accessible to the public Explanation: This building should be reconstructed for community use to increase recreational and programme3d space as this space is accessible and has a usable bathroom, features which make it appropriate for use by the community in an area with a serious lack of community spaces.  | Sara D Roosevelt Park            |            |
| 14/43        | DPR    | Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting             | Columbus Park: new permanent fencing on Baxter St, between Hogan Place to childrens playground and reconstruction of bathrooms and additional lighting. Explanation: The bathrooms need upgrade due to dilapidated fixtures and require better lighting  | Columbus Park                    |            |
| 15/43        | DPR    | Other park programming requests  | Community Gardens/Greenthumb: Funding for community garden capital needs Explanation: Funding is needed for water source installations, electricity conduits, soil replenishment, fencing and other capital needs for community gardens and related programs.  |                                  |            |
| 16/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | SDR Park: Funding to Reconstruct Rivington Playground Explanation: Funding needed to replace play equipment and safety surface and address drainage and pavement problems.   | SDR Park Rivington Playground    |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 43 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /  
Continued

| Support (CS) | Agency | Request  | Explanation  | Location                  | Supporters |
|--------------|--------|--|--|---------------------------|------------|
| 17/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Tompkins Square Park: Renovate the Men's and Women's Restrooms Explanation: This is one of the most heavily used parks in CB 3. The bathrooms are in need of major reconstruction beyond DPR's maintenance budget. There have been complaints from the community regarding the condition of these rest rooms.  | Tompkins Square Park      |            |
| 18/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Hamilton Fish Recreation Center Roof Explanation: Roof needs to be replaced and lighting needs to be replaced with energy-efficient fixtures.  | 128 Pitt Street           |            |
| 19/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Corlears Hook Park Explanation: Funding is needed to replace equipment in the childrens playground and renovate water play area to include drainage, removal/relocation of basketball hoop, new sprays and renovate batting fencing and netting in batting cages. A second funding request is to repair concrete steps in entrance at Jackson Street   | Corlears Hook Park        |            |
| 20/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | SDR Park turf field at Canal Street Explanation: Replacement of synthetic turf field at Canal Street.  | Sara D Roosevelt Park     |            |
| 21/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | McKinley Park comfort station Explanation: Rehabilitate the comfort station in this playground which will also allow this playground to be assigned a seasonal recreational staffer.   | McKinley Park             |            |
| 22/43        | NYPL   | Create a new, or renovate or upgrade an existing public library                    | Chatham Square Library: Funding for boiler replacement and partial window replacement and other necessary construction. Chatham Square branch is 6th of all branches in visits and 7th in circulation. Chatham Square has seen significant increases in the number of visits during FY15. The scope of this project will include renovation of interior spaces (including ADA compliance) boiler, partial window replacement, new furniture and equipment. | Chatham Square Library    |            |
| 23/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Reconstruct Clinton Cherry Playground (DPR), Explanation: The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts are in need of upgrade.   | Clinton Cherry Playground |            |
| 24/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Seward Park: Renovation of Parkhouse (DPR) Explanation: Main room needs reconstruction, new boiler, plumbing for rear bathrooms and new windows, to make the building usable for community activities.   | Seward Park               |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 43 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /  
Continued

| Support (CS) | Agency | Request  | Explanation  | Location                  | Supporters |
|--------------|--------|--|--|---------------------------|------------|
| 25/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Columbus Park bathrooms and lighting<br>Explanation: Reconstruction of bathrooms and additional lighting needed. Bathrooms need upgrades due to dilapidated fixtures and require better lighting   | Columbus Park             |            |
| 26/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Tanahey Playground: Basketball courts, hockey rink, and sitting area, including pavement, fences, benches, perimeter sidewalk, landscaping and gates<br>Explanation: Recreational areas need renovation and neighboring residents have complained about being awoken at night by late-night use of the basketball court, which does not have a gate or fence. Fences are needed to lock the basketball court at night and the park.. | Tanahey Playground        |            |
| 27/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Tompkins Square Park: In-ground mini-pool, including decking and fencing<br>Explanation: This is one of the most popular and heavily used parks in CB 3. Many children use the pool as well as daycare, school and summer camp groups.   | Tompkins Square Park      |            |
| 28/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Sidney Hillman Playground<br>Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.   | Sidney Hillman Playground |            |
| 29/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | ABC Playground<br>Explanation: Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.  | ABC Playground            |            |
| 30/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | East River Park Boathouse<br>Explanation: Additional funding for interior renovation of the Fire Boathouse for the Lower East Side Ecology Center. The Borough President allocated \$250k. The estimate last year was \$616k and should be increased to \$700k   | East River Park Boathouse |            |
| 31/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Alfred E. Smith Recreation Center: Renovate rec center building<br>Explanation: Replace windows and doors throughout. Reconstruction of locker rooms, bathrooms, and adjacent areas including new plumbing, plumbing fixtures, partitions, lockers, tile work and floors.  | 80 Catherine Street       |            |
| 32/43        | DPR    | New equipment for maintenance  | Equipment: Toolcat multi-purpose vehicle, including snow plow, snow brush, cleaning brush and front-end loader bucket<br>Explanation: Aging equipment and more frequent and unanticipated snow removals necessitate purchasing a new Tool cat multi-purpose vehicle.   |                           |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 43 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /  
Continued

| Support (CS) | Agency | Request  | Explanation  | Location                 | Supporters |
|--------------|--------|--|--|--------------------------|------------|
| 33/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Seward Park: Restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain   | Seward Park              |            |
| 34/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park  | Columbus Park pavilion Explanation: Heating system needs to be upgraded. Flooring needs replacement and air conditioning is needed to make the lower level of the historic pavilion useable for programming.   | Columbus Park            |            |
| 35/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Tompkins Square Park Explanation: The multi-purpose play area (asphalt field) at Avenue A and 10 st needs renovation   | Tompkins Square Park     |            |
| 36/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Little Flower Playground Explanation: The two full-sized basketball courts need renovation   | Little Flower Playground |            |
| 37/43        | DPR    | Enhance park safety through design interventions, e.g. better lighting             | Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct park pathways, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas Explanation: Need restoration of the running track and Astroturf at the southern end (Hester between Forsyth and Eldridge), which is used by 1,100 students and the public. Sprinklers near Stanton Street are also in need of repair as well as the pathways and sidewalks which are so badly deteriorated that they present safety issues. The brick walls surrounding the park need reconstruction to improve users' safety inside and adjacent to the park's walls. | Sara D Roosevelt Park    |            |
| 38/43        | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Baruch Playground Explanation: The full-sized basketball court needs renovation  | Baruch Playground        |            |
| 39/43        | DPR    | Other park maintenance and safety requests   | Dry Dock Playground: Explanation: Sidewalks surround the 3 sides of the pool and surrounding park areas needs to be replaced   | Dry Dock Playground      |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Capital Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 43 capital budget requests, organized by priority.

Priority /  
Continued

| Support (CS) | Agency | Request   | Explanation  | Location                              | Supporters |
|--------------|--------|---|--|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 40/43        | DPR    | <i>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</i> | <i>Montgomery/East Broadway Triangle Park area (DPR) Explanation: Needs redesign and renovation to be useable by local residents</i>           | <i>Montgomery/E Broadway Triangle</i> |            |
| 41/43        | DPR    | <i>Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park</i>  | <i>Baruch Bathhouse renovation: Explanation: Hold visioning session with community to design and renovate this facility for the community.</i> | <i>Baruch Bathhouse</i>               |            |
| 42/43        | DPR    | <i>Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park</i>  | <i>La Guardia Bathhouse Explanation: Hold visioning session with community to design and renovate this facility for the community.</i>         | <i>La Guardia Bathhouse</i>           |            |
| 43/43        | DCAS   | <i>Grand Street Settlement</i>  | <i>CB 3 supports funding for the reconstruction of the Grand Street Settlement building</i>  | <i>Grand Street Settlement</i>        |            |



## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 26 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

| Priority | Agency | Request  | Explanation  | Location | Supporters |
|----------|--------|--|--|----------|------------|
| 1/26     | DYCD   | <i>Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program</i> | <i>Funding for Summer Youth Employment Explanation: The Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) provides New York City youth between the ages of 14 and 24 with paid summer employment for up to six weeks in July and August. This year, we had over 54,000 jobs available, but more than 130,000 applications are received each year. In the current economy, more slots are needed for our low- and moderate - income youth; 50% are turned away each year. These teens need job opportunities instead of environment that does not encourage them to be productive.</i> |          |            |
| 2/26     | DHS    | <i>Other facilities for the homeless requests</i>                      | <i>Increased funding for Social workers in family shelters Explanation: there are 362 social workers in 72 families with children sites. CB 3 has social workers in only 2 facilities.</i>   |          |            |
| 3/26     | DFTA   | <i>Enhance home care services</i>                                      | <i>Baseline Homecare Funding \$4.8 million was added to achieve paid parity for DFTA case managers and \$1.8 million to address the case management waitlist. Next year, the paid parity funding will increase to \$7.3 million. This means DFTA will see an increase in the number of people who will require homecare. Homecare programs must be fully fund homecare programs so no seniors will have to be on a waitlist for homecare.</i>  |          |            |
| 4/26     | NYCHA  | <i>Improve public housing maintenance and cleanliness</i>              | <i>NYCHA Staffing: Housing maintenance staff: ground and building maintenance and skilled trades Explanation: There is a serious backlog of repairs and maintenance</i>  |          |            |
| 5/26     | DFTA   | <i>Other services for homebound older adults programs</i>              | <i>Create funding stream for unpaid care givers Explanation: DFTA currently receives \$4 million from the federal government to provide support for unpaid caregivers. With the passage of Intro. 1081, which requires DFTA to survey and create a plan to support unpaid caregivers, the Administration create a funding stream to ensure that programs supporting caregivers are funded.</i>   |          |            |
| 6/26     | DHS    | <i>Other facilities for the homeless requests</i>                      | <i>Funding for additional safe haven beds Explanation: Community Board 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with street homeless. There are not only more homeless, some of the beds previously designated for street homeless have been redesignated for subway homeless, which is also dramatically increasing. Safe haven beds are low-threshold housing that enable street homeless to transition to housing and have proven effective. Currently there are not always beds available and street homeless have had to wait for this form of shelter.</i>               |          |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 26 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

| Priority | Agency | Request   | Explanation  | Location | Supporters |
|----------|--------|---|--|----------|------------|
| 7/26     | DYCD   | Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5) | COMPASS Explanation: CB 3 is home to more than 21,600 children under 18 years of age, many of whom need e programs like the Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12. There are over 10 programs in the Lower East Side, but many of these have waitlists and there is a lack of funding particularly for neighborhood-based elementary as well as high school slots that need to be increased.  |          |            |
| 8/26     | DFTA   | Other senior center program requests  | Fully Fund Senior Centers Explanation: A large number of senior centers are currently funded by DFTA. However, the senior centers that do not receive enough funding go to the City Council. In FY17, the City Council provided Senior Centers with over \$5 million with two Initiatives. DFTA should pick up the cost to fully fund all senior centers.  |          |            |
| 9/26     | HRA    | Provide case management, cash assistance, or social services                                  | Increased HASA funding for supportive housing for homeless people with AIDS Explanation: Benefits provided by HASA to people with AIDS were recently expanded to include anyone who is HIV positive. This eligibility expansion will mean that NYC will be the only jurisdiction in the country that will guarantee a rental subsidy to low-income people living with HIV regardless of if they are HIV+ or have an AIDS diagnosis. The City estimates that this change will impact upwards of 6,000 people at a cost of about \$60 million. It will have a significant impact on addressing the number of HIV+ people who are homeless. |          |            |
| 10/26    | DYCD   | Other runaway and homeless youth requests   | Funding for Runaway Homeless Youth Explanation: According to Safe Horizon, nearly 20,000 homeless people 24 years old and younger live in New York City. This program provides services including drop-in centers, crisis shelters, transitional independent living programs, and street outreach and referral services. Runaway and homeless youth need protection and help reuniting with their families whenever possible. The program also offers needed specialized programming for runaway and homeless pregnant and parenting youth, and LGBT youth who need help to get off the streets and stabilize their lives.               |          |            |
| 11/26    | DSNY   | Provide more frequent garbage or recycling pick-up for schools and institutions               | Increased School Collection for Public Schools Explanation: Pick up for refuse is currently 3 days a week, needs to be increased   |          |            |
| 12/26    | DSNY   | Provide more frequent litter basket collection  | Increase Corner Basket Service Explanation: Additional litter basket service in heavily used areas, especially nightlife areas and plazas is needed.   |          |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 26 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

| Priority | Agency | Request  | Explanation   | Location      | Supporters |
|----------|--------|--|---|---------------|------------|
| 13/26    | DPR    | Forestry services, including street tree maintenance                               | Department of Parks Forestry Division Tree Pruning and Stump Removal Explanation: There is currently not enough staff to address pruning issues, including emergency requests. This is foremost a safety issue.   |               |            |
| 14/26    | DPR    | Other park maintenance and safety requests   | Park Maintenance Staff Explanation: Additional funds are needed to increase year-round workforce for parks maintenance so that there is less of a need to rely on temporary or seasonal staff.  |               |            |
| 15/26    | DPR    | Other park programming requests  | Playground Associates Explanation: Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children.   |               |            |
| 16/26    | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Funding for in-house synthetic fields and purchase of materials and installation including Columbus Park Explanation: In-house installation of synthetic turf will allow installation to be done much more quickly and less expensively. There are not adequate recreational fields in CB 3, creating need for installation of new fields.  | Columbus Park |            |
| 17/26    | DPR    | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | Funding for in-house synthetic field repair crew Explanation: Funding to allow repair of heavily used fields by an in-house crew will facilitate quicker and less expensive repair.   |               |            |
| 18/26    | DFTA   | Enhance NORC programs and health services  | City Neighborhood NORC Explanation: The Neighborhood NORC provides services to older persons living in family homes and low-rise buildings with less than 2000 residents. There is an increasing need for support services as the number of seniors increase. This allows senior residents to maintain their independence, improve their quality of life and avoid unnecessary hospital and nursing-home stays.   |               |            |
| 19/26    | DOB    | Assign additional building inspectors (including expanding training programs)      | DOB Staffing (priority need is first another liaison for Manhattan. Additionally more plan examiners and inspectors are very needed). Explanation: Construction has increased considerably in the last few years. An additional liaison is needed to accommodate the additional work. Regarding inspectors and examiners, for the first time DOB is not meeting goal of auditing 20% of prof certified and inspections can take up to a year. Some inspections have been documented as taking up to a year to close that were formerly closed in a few weeks. |               |            |
| 20/26    | HPD    | Other affordable housing programs requests   | HPD Staffing - Project Managers for Inclusionary Housing Program - The Inclusionary Housing Program has grown in terms of units produced and projects in pipeline. Program now needs manager to all business moves per schedule and is able to coordinate with necessary divisions.   |               |            |

## 7. Summary of Prioritized Budget Requests

### Manhattan Community Board 3 Expense Requests

Manhattan Community Board 3 submitted 26 expense budget requests, organized by priority.

| Priority | Agency | Request  | Explanation  | Location  | Supporters |
|----------|--------|--|--|-----------|------------|
| 21/26    | DPR    | Other park programming requests  | Funding for CB 3 Community Gardens/Greenthumb<br>Explanation: General expense funding for gardens, soil, garden-related programming is needed.   |           |            |
| 22/26    | DPR    | Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)                  | Additional Parks Enforcement Police - PEP provides a needed uniform presence. although the FY17 budget included an increase, there is still a significant lack of PEP officers.  |           |            |
| 23/26    | HRA    | Provide, expand, or enhance rental assistance programs   | Citys Special Exit and Prevention Supplement (SEPS) Program<br>Explanation: In CB 3, 37.9% of renter households are severely rent burdened and low income. This program can help eligible individual adults and adult families (families without children) at risk of entry to shelter and those already in shelter to secure permanent housing. The number of households that can be approved to receive the SEPS Rent Supplement is limited due to available funding. Therefore increased funding is necessary. This is a necessary anti-eviction program to prevent increase in homelessness. |           |            |
| 24/26    | DCP    | Study land use and zoning to better match current use or future neighborhood needs             | Chinatown Rezoning Resources<br>Explanation: This rezoning is very high priority for the community. City Planning is working with many rezoning projects, including Mandatory Inclusionary Housing. Additional resources are needed to ensure the appropriate planning for Chinatown.  | Chinatown |            |
| 25/26    | DYCD   | Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults) | Cornerstone<br>Explanation: Cornerstone Programs provide engaging, high-quality, year-round programs for adults and young people in NYCHA community centers. CB 3 is home to 6 Cornerstone Programs run by Grand Street Settlement (Baruch, Riis, Seward Park Extension), Chinatown YMCA (Rutgers, Two Bridges), and University Settlement (Campos Plaza). Cornerstones provide critical services to all ages, with a service requirement of 50% of participants living within the development in which the program is based.  |           |            |
| 26/26    | SBS    | Provide or expand business education to businesses and entrepreneurs                           | Increased funding for Chamber on the Go (SBS)<br>Explanation: SBS deploys specialists to small businesses. CB 3 would like this expanded to our district.  |           |            |