

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

Fiscal Year
2025

**Manhattan
Community District**

3

November 2023



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 the Statement of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests for Fiscal Year (FY) 2025. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board, collected through an online form available to community boards from June to November, 2023.

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

This report is broadly structured as follows:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Community Board Budget Requests

The final section includes the two types of budget requests submitted to the City for the FY24 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.

Disclaimer

This report represents the Statements of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests of this Community District for Fiscal Year 2025. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board.

Budget Requests: Listed for informational purposes only. OMB remains the definitive source on budget requests and budget request responses.

Budget Priorities: Priority numbers apply to expense and capital Budget requests from all policy areas. A complete list of expense and capital budget requests by this Board sorted by priority can be found in Section 7 of this document.

Supporting Materials: Some community boards provided substantive supplemental information. This supportive material can be accessed by clicking on the links provided in the document or by copying and pasting the links provided in the Appendix into a browser.

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1. COMMUNITY BOARD INFORMATION

Manhattan Community Board 3

Address: 59 East 4th Street

Phone: (212) 533-5300

Email:

Website: www.nyc.gov/cb3manhattan

Chair: Alysha Lewis-Coleman

District Manager: Susan Stetzer

2. 2020 CENSUS DATA

The following two pages contain data from the most recent 2020 Decennial Census, which includes basic demographic and housing characteristics for New York City, the borough, and this community district. The data also includes a view of change over time since 2010.

New York City

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
AGE							
Total population	8,175,133	100.00	8,804,190	100.00	629,057	7.7	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	1,768,111	21.6	1,740,142	19.8	-27,969	-1.6	-1.8
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total population	8,175,133	100.0	8,804,190	100.0	629,057	7.7	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	2,336,076	28.6	2,490,350	28.3	154,274	6.6	-0.3
White non-Hispanic	2,722,904	33.3	2,719,856	30.9	-3,048	-0.1	-2.4
Black non-Hispanic	1,861,295	22.8	1,776,891	20.2	-84,404	-4.5	-2.6
Asian non-Hispanic	1,028,119	12.6	1,373,502	15.6	345,383	33.6	3.0
Some other race, non-Hispanic	78,063	1.0	143,632	1.6	65,569	84.0	0.6
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	148,676	1.8	299,959	3.4	151,283	101.8	1.6
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
Total housing units	3,371,062	100.0	3,618,635	100.0	247,573	7.3	0.0
Occupied housing units	3,109,784	92.2	3,370,448	93.1	260,664	8.4	0.9
Vacant housing units	261,278	7.8	248,187	6.9	-13,091	-5.0	-0.9

Manhattan

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
AGE							
Total population	1,585,873	100.00	1,694,251	100.00	108,378	6.8	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	234,435	14.8	232,511	13.7	-1,924	-0.8	-1.1
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total population	1,585,873	100.0	1,694,251	100.0	108,378	6.8	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	403,577	25.4	402,640	23.8	-937	-0.2	-1.6
White non-Hispanic	761,493	48.0	793,294	46.8	31,801	4.2	-1.2
Black non-Hispanic	205,340	12.9	199,592	11.8	-5,748	-2.8	-1.1
Asian non-Hispanic	177,624	11.2	219,624	13.0	42,000	23.6	1.8
Some other race, non-Hispanic	7,882	0.5	16,112	1.0	8,230	104.4	0.5
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	29,957	1.9	62,989	3.7	33,032	110.3	1.8
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
Total housing units	847,090	100.0	913,926	100.0	66,836	7.9	0.0
Occupied housing units	763,846	90.2	817,782	89.5	53,936	7.1	-0.7
Vacant housing units	83,244	9.8	96,144	10.5	12,900	15.5	0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Manhattan Community District 3

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
AGE							
Total population	163,277	100.00	163,141	100.00	-136	-0.1	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	22,152	13.6	18,955	11.6	-3,197	-14.4	-2.0
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total population	163,277	100.0	163,141	100.0	-136	-0.1	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	40,194	24.6	38,668	23.7	-1,526	-3.8	-0.9
White non-Hispanic	52,898	32.4	55,048	33.7	2,150	4.1	1.3
Black non-Hispanic	11,294	6.9	12,776	7.8	1,482	13.1	0.9
Asian non-Hispanic	55,138	33.8	50,188	30.8	-4,950	-9.0	-3.0
Some other race, non-Hispanic	717	0.4	1,425	0.9	708	98.7	0.5
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	3,036	1.9	5,036	3.1	2,000	65.9	1.2
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
Total housing units	75,975	100.0	82,589	100.0	6,614	8.7	0.0
Occupied housing units	72,099	94.9	76,335	92.4	4,236	5.9	-2.5
Vacant housing units	3,876	5.1	6,254	7.6	2,378	61.4	2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary Files
Population Division, New York City Department of City Planning

Statement on Data Accuracy

Under Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the Census Bureau is legally bound to protect the privacy of individuals participating in the decennial census. To adhere to the law and to avoid the disclosure of information about individual respondents, the Census Bureau has historically applied a host of techniques, such as top- and bottom-coding, imputation, table- and cell-suppression, and data swapping. The Census Bureau is employing a new technique with the 2020 Census, referred to as the Disclosure Avoidance System (DAS), based on differential privacy. With this approach, the Census Bureau “infuses noise” systematically across census data and sets a quantified disclosure risk, referred to as the Privacy Loss Budget (PLB).

While the new DAS approach may diminish the risk of disclosure concerns, it comes at a cost to data accuracy. Consequently, 2020 Census data users should be aware that all sub-state counts, except for housing units (which are unaffected by the DAS), may be adjusted to protect the privacy of Census participants and may be subject to reduced accuracy. Because DAS noise infusion is randomized, it is impossible for data users to know the degree to which any individual statistic is altered. However, it is possible to say that in general the relative size of errors decreases as counts increase. Consequently, data users should have greater confidence in the accuracy of the data as counts get larger. Further, an evaluation of a Privacy-Protected Microdata File (PPMF), treated with a Disclosure Avoidance System like the one applied to 2020 redistricting data, showed that counts of 300 or more rarely have sizable errors (error beyond +/- 10% of the count). Therefore, while data users need to be cognizant of data accuracy limitations, they should have confidence in conclusions based on sizable counts, which are relatively unaffected by the Census Bureau’s latest disclosure avoidance method.

3. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT

Community District 3 Manhattan (CD 3) 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. 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. CD 3 is one of the most densely populated Community Districts in New York City, with approximately 141,066 residents.^[1] Our community is diverse: we identify as 28% Asian, 11% Black, 25% Hispanic, and 33% White.^[2] With this diversity comes different language needs. Twenty-seven percent of the district speaks English less than “very well,” which highlights the need for translation and interpretation services. Within CD 3 the percentage break down of languages is 16% speak Spanish, 25.6% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and only 53% speak only English.^[3] 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.

Growing Inequality and the Impact of COVID-19

Many people within our community live on the edge of homelessness and economic survival. Inequality and housing precarity are tied to rising housing costs and stagnating incomes within the Community District. In the 2nd quarter of 2022, there was a 43% increase in median asking rents in CD 3 compared to the same time period in 2021. The median asking rent of CD 3 in Q2 2023 is \$4,295 a month. This would require a renter household to have an income of \$163,000 to not be considered rent burdened,^[4] while the median household income for CD 3 is \$52,720 and 84.3% of district residents are renters.^[5] The gap between the lowest and highest earners in CD 3 continues to widen.^[6] In 2021, 24 percent of renter households in CD 3 were severely rent burdened (spent more than 50 percent of household income on rent).^[7] Before COVID-19, an estimated 24 percent of residents in CD 3 were living below poverty level, with approximately 36 percent of children under the age of 18 and 31 percent of adults 65 and over living below the poverty level.^[8] COVID-19 increased hardships for low-income residents and residents of color (68 percent of the CD 3 population), creating even more destitution and need for resources.^[9]

The onset of COVID-19 in early 2020 significantly impacted the residents and business owners in CD 3 and emphasized the inequalities and income disparities that previously existed among our different communities. The COVID-19 case rate in CD 3 between February 2020 and April 2021 was 87.2 (per 1,000 residents) and the death rate between March 2020 and April 2021 was 2.7 (per 1,000 residents).^[10] We now know that New York City residents from low-income communities like CD 3 have tested positive for COVID-19 antibodies at a higher- than-average rate, underscoring the disproportionate impact of the disease on people of color.^[11] The district now has one of the highest diversity (income diversity gap) in household incomes out of all 59 districts in New York City and it continues to grow.^[12]

The pandemic has also exacerbated New York City’s housing crisis, a major issue in CD 3 prior to COVID-19, and this impact has hit particularly hard for Black and Hispanic New Yorkers who have lost work. It has heightened existing inequities in our District and is highlighting the need for more resources to support our community.

Community-based organizations that provide essential services for residents in CD 3 continue to struggle to provide more services and fund themselves with fewer resources, particularly in the fiscal environment that COVID-19 has created. Community healthcare and social service providers face similar challenges and residents are left to grapple with service reductions while they are experiencing extreme economic and health vulnerability.

CD 3 is also a coastal community that was severely impacted by Superstorm Sandy in 2012, and the area is increasingly vulnerable to future climate change impacts and extreme weather scenarios that affect the waterfront. Several coastal resiliency projects have been planned for the district and are in various phases of approval, funding, or construction. This issue of coastal vulnerability is further compounded by the city’s identification of a majority of CD 3 being an environmental justice area.

According to local law, an environmental justice area is a low-income community or a minority community, based on US Census data.^[13] These areas are more vulnerable to potential environmental injustice because of the history of racism and inequitable resource distribution.

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- [1] NYU Furman Center. (2023). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*.
<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>
- [2] Ibid.
- [3] U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *Language Spoken at Home 2021: ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables*.
<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&t=Language%20Spoken%20at%20Home&g=795XX00US3603809>
- [4] StreetEasy. (2023). *StreetEasy Data Dashboard*. <https://streeteasy.com/blog/data-dashboard>.
- [5] U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). *Selected Housing Characteristics: 2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles*.
<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Owner%2FRenter%20%28Householder%29%20Characteristics&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACSDP5Y2021.DP04>.
- [6] NYU Furman Center. (2023). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*.
<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.
- [7] Ibid.
- [8] Ibid.
- [9] U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates 2021: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles*.
<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Populations%20and%20People&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACSDP1Y2021.DP05>
- [10] ANHD. (2021). *Housing Risk Chart: ACS 2019 1-Year Estimates, Race*. <https://anhd.org/report/how-affordable-housing-threatened-your-neighborhood-2021>
- [11] Lane, N. Singh, R. K. (May 20, 2020). *New York City's low-income, minority areas hit hardest by COVID-19, Cuomo says*. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-usa-new-york/new-york-citys-low-income-minority-areas-hit-hardest-by-covid-19-cuomo-says-idUSKBN22W2IG>
- [12] NYU Furman Center. (2023). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*.
<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.
- [13] NYC Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice. (2018). *Environmental Justice Areas*.
<https://nycdohmh.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/lookup/index.html?appid=fc9a0dc8b7564148b4079d294498a3cf>

4. TOP THREE PRESSING ISSUES OVERALL

Manhattan Community Board 3

The three most pressing issues facing this Community Board are:

Affordable housing

Housing in CD 3 is increasingly unaffordable for many residents and the district has become increasingly socially stratified: • CD 3 currently has the highest income disparity— the gap between our lowest income and highest income residents—in New York City. • Median asking rents in CD 3 increased by 26% between 2010 and 2018, while growing by only 2% across the rest of the city. • Thirty-four percent of low- income renter households in CD 3 are spending more than half their monthly income on housing. Additionally, CD 3 is experiencing a crisis of street homelessness. While new affordable housing is needed, it must be targeted at affordability levels appropriate for current neighborhood incomes. Under the City’s Housing New York Plan, there were 859 new affordable housing unit starts in CD 3 between 2014 and 2020, with 25 percent targeted at households earning more than \$82,000 per year. However, the median household income in the district is just \$43,400.

Homelessness

Street homelessness increased in areas in CD 3 before the pandemic. The recent history of street homelessness as measured by the Hope Count for Manhattan showed a 40% increase in 2016 followed by decreases of two and five percent, and then an increase of 55 percent in the January 2020 report. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated street homelessness. We expect New York City to continue to be in a homelessness crisis in FY24 as there appears to be no plan to address the many issues associated with homelessness which were evident before COVID-19. COVID-19 has highlighted social, economic, and racial inequities, and people of color and people living with disabilities are disproportionately represented in the homeless population in New York City. There is a recognized need for mental health services and a variety of programs for those experiencing homelessness, however there are no benchmarks or tracking systems to show effectiveness of programs. The need for effective mental health outreach and treatment was evident before the COVID-19 pandemic, but the shutdown of services, isolation, and other consequences of the pandemic means that enhanced outreach and targeted services will be needed in the current and coming year. One of the lessons learned from COVID-19 may be that congregate shelters are not as safe as smaller units for both health and personal safety. The City should also investigate creating smaller modular units within shelters for both safety and privacy. CB 3 has long advocated for more Safe Havens and supportive housing as well as more affordable housing as part of the solution to end homelessness. Two of our parks, Tompkins Square Park and Sara Delano Roosevelt (SDR) Park, have for the last several years become the only open space for some shelter residents as well as magnets for drug dealers, users, and other crime. A harm reduction approach is needed for individuals experiencing homelessness who also actively use substances.

Senior services

CD 3 needs critically important investments to help older residents live healthier and more fulfilling lives as they age in place. In CD 3: • There are 31, 259 residents over the age of 65; • Approximately 33% of all seniors in the district live below the poverty line; • 43% of seniors are living with a disability; • 33% of seniors experience ambulatory difficulties; and • 50% of seniors live alone. Fifty-nine percent of CD 3 seniors are foreign born, with 24% speaking Spanish at home and 45% speaking Asian and Pacific Island languages at home. Therefore, CD 3 requires culturally and linguistically appropriate health and social services for its large senior population. In practice, seniors require care on a continuum that covers their diverse cultural, health and wellness needs. Priority concerns of seniors that have been identified are: • Concerns about isolation • Food access • Wellness concerns such as needs for physical activity, mental stimulation, coping with depression, low self-esteem & self-worth issues (especially amongst the oldest) • Staying informed with accurate information about health and other issues. Programs at senior centers and Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORCs) provide programs to address these concerns.

5. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

HEALTH CARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

Manhattan Community Board 3

Most Important Issue Related to Health Care and Human Services

Mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs

During 2021, the aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for heightened mental health services, both general and targeted. Models of care that eliminate or decrease barriers to access, including the CONNECT model and improved telehealth services, should be expanded, scaled, and made sustainable. Mental health support services should also be expanded, including programs that focus on mindfulness and well-being, in addition to programs for those with diagnosed mental illnesses. The demand for mental health services among the Asian-American community has grown partly due to anti-Asian hate crimes and isolation associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Targeted mental health services, including services for migrant families, individuals and families experiencing homelessness, young people, older adults, and other priority populations in CB3, should also be strengthened (Burrowes, Hyacinth. (2023). Manhattan Community Board 3 Mental Health Resources Survey. <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/manhattancb3/downloads/resources/CB3-mental-health-survey-directory-2023.pdf>). In addition, behavioral health services are a priority for people with underlying conditions: seniors, first responders, and those with substance abuse disorders and pre-existing health conditions, people with disabilities, and those who have experienced traumatic changes in their employment. An overall plan to address the continuing increase in substance abuse and an increase in outreach/harm reduction services is needed.

Community District Needs Related to Health Care and Human Services

Needs for Health Care and Facilities

COVID-19 has highlighted health justice inequities that are particularly notable in CD 3 because of the large gap between the lowest and highest income populations and concentration of lower income communities of color who are at two to three times higher risk of contracting COVID-19 than wealthier, white residents.^[1] Underlying health conditions and low-paying essential jobs are two of the most visible conditions causing this disparity. There are seven federally qualified health care centers in CD 3 according to the Health Resources and Services Administration locator tool.

The changes in responding to health care needs due to COVID-19 have highlighted areas of unmet needs as well as new trends in the provision of health care. In 2021, approximately 5 percent of CD 3 residents were uninsured.^[2] The trends and priorities below were reported to the CB 3 Health and Human Services Committee by the following community health care facilities: Charles B. Wang Community Health Center, the Betances Health Center, and the Gouverneur Health Facility.

[1] Serkez, Y. (June 4, 2020). *Who is Most likely to Die from the Coronavirus?*

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/06/04/opinion/coronavirus-health-race-inequality.html>.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). *Selected Characteristics of health Insurance Coverage in the United States. 2021 American Community Survey 1-year estimates*. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&t=Health%20Insurance&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACST1Y2021.S2701>.

Needs for Older NYs

CD 3 needs critically important investments to help older residents live healthier and more fulfilling lives as they age in place, specifically, case management, healthcare assistance, and activities that support aging-in-place in CD 3^[1]:

- There are 38,867 residents (24.5 percent of total CD 3 population) over the age of 60;
- Approximately 33 percent of all seniors in the district—live below the poverty line;
- 32 percent of seniors are living with a disability;
- 29 percent of seniors experience ambulatory difficulties; and
- 53 percent of seniors live alone^[2]

In practice, seniors require care on a continuum that covers their diverse cultural, health and wellness needs. Priority concerns of seniors that have been identified are:

- Concerns about isolation
- Food access
- Wellness concerns such as needs for physical activity, mental stimulation, coping with depression, low self-esteem & self-worth issues (especially amongst the oldest)
- Staying informed with accurate information about health and other issues

Programs at Older Adult Centers and Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities (NORCs) provide programs to address these concerns:

- **Older Adult Centers**

According to the Department for the Aging (DFTA), in CD 3 there are 13 DFTA-funded Older Adult Centers (formerly known as senior centers).^[3] Each center is particularly important as they are culturally sensitive to the needs of our diverse communities. Given the growing senior population, there is a need to maintain and expand the existing facilities and to address significant capital maintenance needs.

- **Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities**

In addition to senior centers, NORCs are also vital in CD 3. A NORC is a multi-age housing development or neighborhood that was not originally designed for seniors, but now is home to a significant number of older persons. There are eight NORCs in CD 3 that provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents (*See appendix for list of NORCs in CD 3*).

Often, NORC residents can access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. Both the City Council and DFTA recognize the need for NORCs in the community and are working to budget more NORC programs. NORC programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings and neighborhoods. Nurses and social workers are necessary to provide supportive services.

[1] Burrowes, Hyacinth. (2023). *Manhattan Community Board 3 Mental Health Resources Survey*.
<https://www.nyc.gov/assets/manhattancb3/downloads/resources/CB3-mental-health-survey-directory-2023.pdf>

[2] U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). *Population 60 years and over in the United States: American Community Survey 5-estimates Subject Tables*. [https://data.census.gov/table?](https://data.census.gov/table?q=United+States&t=Older+Population&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACST5Y2021.S0102)

[q=United+States&t=Older+Population&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACST5Y2021.S0102](https://data.census.gov/table?q=United+States&t=Older+Population&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACST5Y2021.S0102)

[3] NYC Department for the Aging. (n.d.) *Aging Connect*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dfta/about/contact-aging-connect.page>

Needs for Homeless

In January 2023, more than 72,000 people each night slept in New York City's main shelter system, the highest number since the city started keeping count forty years ago.^[1] While this number includes the migrants, the crisis of unsheltered New Yorkers existed before the migrant crisis as evidenced by the increase in the number of New Yorkers currently living on the streets and subways [as shown by the 2022 Homeless Outreach Population Estimate (HOPE) Count].^[2]

The annual HOPE count survey conducted by New York City counted 4,042 people sleeping on the streets or in the subways on January 24, 2023—up from 3,439 in 2022. The previous year, the same report also showed an increase of about 1,000 people from the preceding year. Department of Social Services, attributed the rise partially to end of COVID-related interventions, such as the use of federally funded private rooms in commercial hotels, which led to a far lower count earlier in the pandemic.^[3]

Street Homeless Outreach

Manhattan Outreach Consortium (MOC) workers are the primary contacts for case management and outreach to those unhoused on the street in the effort to have them accept placements and services. Providing necessary tools for these workers are of primary importance:

- More outreach staff are needed—both to fill vacancies and handle the increase in clients and higher salaries to retain staff. Current caseload sizes are 30-40 clients while the ideal caseload would be 25 clients per worker.^[4]
- Translation resources are needed. Currently there are a few Spanish speaking staff and no Chinese speaking staff. Outreach to the homeless requires building trust and culturally sensitive communication. Phone translation does not provide this and often translators are not familiar with terms used.
- Outreach workers report an increase in fentanyl overdoses. Goddard staff has created a partnership with local harm reduction providers to include harm reduction outreach. A formalized, funded program is needed to have this coordinated outreach more frequently and throughout the District.
- Mental Health resources are lacking. There is anecdotally an increase in homeless people needing mental health services. Services must be provided with consistent follow up where the people are living—on the street. There are currently not enough outreach psychiatric health care services.^[5]

Shelters

CD 3 is home to 13 permanent shelters, among the highest in the city.⁵⁵ The perception of many people experiencing homelessness that the shelters are unsafe appears to contribute to the many homeless people refusing services unless there is a Safe Haven bed available in a community they are connected to.

In 2017-2018, the Coalition for the Homeless conducted a survey of individuals sleeping on the streets and subways. The majority of those interviewed on the streets had stayed in the DHS shelter system at some point and were unwilling to return to the shelter system because they feared for their safety and/or experienced difficulty following the rules and procedures. Additionally, two-thirds of those interviewed had mental health needs.^[6]

Coalition for the Homeless' State of The Homeless 2023 report cites the following factors that contribute to an increase in shelter population^[7]:

- Average length of time that families and single adults must spend in shelters is now longer than it has ever been;
- The number of homeless households provided with City rent vouchers to help them move from shelters into permanent housing reached its lowest level in five years;
- The number of homeless single adults placed into supportive housing was at the second-lowest level since 2004 (with only the previous year being marginally lower).

CB 3 has long advocated for more Safe Havens and supportive housing as well as more affordable housing as part of the solution to end homelessness. As noted in the 2022 State of the Homeless report, while the long-term retention rate for individuals referred to congregate shelters was only about 24 percent in the 19 months leading up to December 2021. The rate for those referred to Safe Havens was far higher, at roughly 63 percent. (Community issues sometimes arise around adult shelters.) Outdoor space and programming that engages the residents is necessary. Better security is also necessary for both the neighboring community members and the shelter residents.

[1] Coalition for the Homeless. (June 2023). *State of the Homeless 2023*.

<https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/StateoftheHomeless2023.pdf>

[2] NYC Department of Social Services. (2022). *HopeNYC: Homeless Outreach Population Estimate 2022 Results*.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dhs/downloads/pdf/hope/hope-2022-results.pdf>

[3] Brand, David. (2021). *NYC Touts Drop in Street Homelessness, But Advocates Say Count Obscures Extent of Crisis*.

<https://citylimits.org/2021/05/20/nyc-touts-drop-in-street-homelessness-but-advocates-say-count-obscures-extent-of-crisis/>

[4] Manhattan Outreach Consortium report via e-mail, July 21st, 2023.

[5] Report by Goddard Outreach and Dr. Van Yu at the CB3 May 2023 Health, Seniors, & Human Services / Youth, Education, & Human Rights Committee meeting.

[6] Coalition for the Homeless. (June 2023). *State of the Homeless 2023*.

<https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/StateoftheHomeless2023.pdf>

[7] Ibid.

Needs for Low Income NYs

No comments

Capital Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
19/30	DFTA	Other capital budget request for DFTA	<i>New food delivery vans for meals on wheels // funding assists NYC Aging by serving older adults who are most in need and require access to nutritious food and are unable to shop or cook for themselves.</i>	
27/30	DFTA	Other capital budget request for DFTA	<i>New transportation vans // In FY 2023, NYC Aging worked with the New York City Council to secure 44 Hot Shot vans (Food Delivery trucks) in the past year which allow our HDM providers to more easily and securely deliver meals to homebound older adults</i>	
28/30	DFTA	Renovate or upgrade a senior center	<i>Raphael Hernandez Houses // Repairs are years overdue, chronic, and very disruptive to programming ADA compliant bathrooms—doors and stalls do not accommodate Pipes, door, stove, drainage system in basement needs to be replaced. Window bars lack emergency exits (do not open.) The Center run by University Settlement serves low income seniors. It is unconscionable that that they are not served in decent and safe conditions.</i>	189 Allen Street, Manhattan, New York, NY

Expense Requests Related to Health Care and Human Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
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2/33	DHS	Other request for services for the homeless	<i>Increase funding for more Manhattan Outreach Consortium homeless outreach workers and supervisors // These trained specialists develop trusting relationships with homeless people. The teams connect people in need of services such as medical and psychiatric care, food and shelter, while helping them transition into permanent housing. The increase in the number of people who are homeless on CD 3 streets along with the need to have some teams expanded to 3 people for safety require additional staff require more staff. Also, the case load management has increased due the increase in unhoused people. We understand the process for calling 311 to obtain services, please do not use this as the answer to the request.</i>
4/33	DHS	Other facilities for the homeless requests	<i>Increase funding for more Safe Haven and stabilization beds // CB 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with the street homeless population and beds in the community are not immediately available for those needing services. Safe Haven beds are low-threshold housing that enable street homeless to transition to housing and have proven effective. Single-person units are needed to accommodate those who are not prepared to accept beds in 2-person units.</i>
10/33	DFTA	Provide additional senior center staffing	<i>Increase funding for senior meals and kitchen staff salaries in senior // No seniors are denied a meal through this program, which means some senior centers must dig deeper than others to keep up with demand, therefore more funding would help meet this need.</i>
13/33	DFTA	Enhance home care services	<i>Increased funding for home health care services // The Department for the Aging works with case-management agencies to provide in-home care for people ages 60 and older.</i>
16/33	DFTA	Increase home delivered meals capacity	<i>Increase funding for home-delivered meals, which provide access to nutritious and balanced meals, promote overall health, and support their ability to live independently in their communities. As NYC is ending COVID emergency meals, it is necessary to ensure funding for home-delivered meal program.</i>

**Enhance NORC
programs and health
services**

NORCs in CD 3, of which there are eight, provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents. This program allows seniors to access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. These programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings or neighborhoods. Current needs are for more social workers and nurses, more in language capacity, and to expand the number of NORCs.

YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE

Manhattan Community Board 3

Most Important Issue Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Other

Social workers and counselors All schools have social workers but for the majority of schools, this is a part time position focused on managing mandated services. Eleven out of 19 schools in School District 1 report a need for a full-time social worker who can support the mandated services, support students and families' additional needs and work proactively to support future needs before they arise. In school year 2022-23, School District 1 was able to partner with Families Thriving and NYU SW intern program and it positively impacted services to students and families. However, schools need full time support staff as opposed to itinerant staff because it better supports relationship building. Community Board 3 has overlapping unmet needs that restrict the ability for our social service organizations to serve our most underserved residents, particularly children and seniors. •Families no longer qualified for programs due to outdated income requirements Many families now surpass the federal maximum income requirement for programs serving low-income families (such as Head Start). This is often the result of wage increases from minimum wage to living wage without corresponding increases in maximum income requirements. Families earning a living wage are still in need of these programs. •Pay disparity and competitive compensation There is a lack of pay parity between staff of DYCD funded programs and staff of DOE funded programs. Staff of DOE programs receive COLA, while staff of DYCD programs do not, the result is that pay parity is not sustained. Service providers saw an exodus of staff from DYCD funded programs as a result. In 2021, City Council legislation required pay parity for educators in early childhood programs, whether funded by DOE or DYCD (CBO based). However, the pay parity is not sustained. While first year CBO-based teachers receive a salary that is comparable to that of DOE teachers, DOE teachers also receive salary increases over time whereas CBO teachers do not (Education Alliance (n.d.) <https://edalliance.org/>). Service providers saw an exodus of staff from DYCD funded programs as a result. In order to operate sustainable programs, pay parity is needed regardless of funding agencies (Cheng, M., Director Child Development Services, Ho, W., President). The lack of competitive compensation for staff impacts mental health programs and youth serving programs as well. Local providers report recruitment and retention of highly qualified staff is hindered by the inability to offer competitive compensation. This compensation would not only enable them to serve more people, but also promote recruitment and retention of a diverse, culturally sensitive, linguistically competent staff(<https://www.nyc.gov/assets/man.>)Youth service providers report that they are unable to recruit and retain more direct service staff such as program group leaders because they are competing with other industries such as the retail industry when hiring.

Community District Needs Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Needs for Youth Education

Community School District 1 (CSD1) schools are outdated and under-resourced. From 2012-2022, CSD1 lost 3,643 students.^[1] CD 3 is in need of a new public-school facility for the following reasons:

- Eighty-five percent of CSD1 schools share a building with one or more schools resulting in inadequate access to gym, arts and enrichment, science labs, and acceptable hours for school lunch. Sixteen percent of schools share a gym and/or yard space with three or more schools and almost ¼ of these schools share gym facilities between two schools. This lack of access is further exacerbated by the fact that 35 percent of gym facilities are used for multiple purposes, creating “cafegymalaboriums.”^[2]
- The NYC Department of Education (DOE) mandates 120 minutes of physical education per week. Students in CD 3 do not have equal access to physical education and activity due to inadequate space.
- Inadequate, aging buildings were not designed for today’s students. Middle and high school students often learn in classrooms designed for elementary school students. CD 3 has schools built from 1900 on—the average age of CD 3 schools is 80 years old. (See school age chart in appendix.)

- The lack of technology infrastructure in all these aging buildings prevents CD 3 children from access to 21st Century College and Career Ready skills. With the advent of updated state testing moving to an online format, these aging buildings will limit students' ability to compete in this new online testing format. There is a dearth of K-8 schools in the western side of School District 1 where the proposed site is located.

[1] New York City Department of Education. (2021). *Demographic Snapshots, School Years 2014-15 to 2019-21*.

<https://data.cccnewyork.org/data/table/103/enrollment#103/157/11/a/a>.

[2] Community School District 1 (2014). *Gym Survey*. <https://cec1nyc.org/gym-survey/>.

Needs for Youth and Child Welfare

Families in CD 3 rely heavily on community-based programs during after-school hours, weekends, and holidays because 32 percent of our children under 18 years of age live below poverty level.^[1] The biggest need is for after-school options for 3K and PK. Restrictions for CBOs who run these programs lead to lack of free affordable options for the youngest learners. It also means families are not entering our schools in 3K and PK but instead opting for full day programs so they can work. There is a need to provide support to families to access public education in 3K because this would provide the most benefit to early childhood literacy development.^[2]

[1] NYU Furman Center. (2023). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*.

<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

[2] Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, August 21, 2023

Capital Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
4/30	SCA	Provide a new or expand an existing middle/intermediate school	<i>Eighty-five percent of Community School District 1 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. Site 5 at Essex Crossing has been reserved for a school. The reserved site is in School District 2 but the intention is to have a District one/two school. CB 3 schools date back to 1900 with an average age of 79 years old.</i>	

Expense Requests Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
3/33	DYCD	Other runaway and homeless youth requests	<i>Runaway and Homeless Youth programs // these programs serve youth holistically, enabling them to obtain the services needed to place them on a path to independent living and stability. The three types of services include residential services, drop-in centers, and street outreach.</i>	
5/33	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)	<i>Increase funding for Cornerstone programs, which serve students and their families year-round in NYCHA community centers.</i>	
6/33	DYCD	Other expense budget request for DYCD	<i>Increase funding to expand access to after school programs for elementary and high schools // CB 3 is home to more than 17,000 children under 18 years of age, many of whom attend after school programs through Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12 and SONYC serving grades 6-8. Many of these much-needed programs in the Lower East Side have waitlists, and with the large number of new asylum seekers there is more need than ever for these services.</i>	

7/33	ACS	Other foster care and child welfare requests	<i>Fair Futures Program // this is a public-private partnership that provides dedicated coaches, tutors and education, employment and housing specialists for youth in foster care ages 11 to 26.</i>
8/33	DOE	Other educational programs requests	<i>Increased funding for Bridging the Gap program. This program focuses investments to add social worker and support staff to schools with high homeless population</i>
9/33	DOE	Other educational programs requests	<i>Increase funding for school nurses. At the beginning of the pandemic less than 40% of schools had a full-time nurse on staff. Funding should be increased to ensure a full-time nurse at every school.</i>
20/33	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program	<i>Increase funding for SYEP // Increasing and baselining funding for this youth employment program will ensure more applicants are connected with job placements.</i>
32/33	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program	<i>WorkLearnGrow // This program continues SYEP experiences by providing SYEP participants who are between the ages of 16-19 and currently in-school with career readiness training and paid employment opportunities for up to 25 weeks from October to March</i>
33/33	ACS	Other foster care and child welfare requests	<i>Promise NYC // childcare assistance (vouchers) for families with children between 6 months to 13 years who previously did not qualify for other state and federal assistance due to their immigration status and also help newly arrived migrant families.</i>

PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Manhattan Community Board 3

Most Important Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

General crime

The serious crime rate, those crimes classified as major felony defined by the NYPD, in CD 3 was 21.4 serious crimes per 1,000 residents in 2022, compared to 14.2 serious crimes per 1,000 residents citywide (NYU Furman Center. 2023. Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>). Major felonies include murder, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny along with drug dealing. Crime between January and July across precincts 5, 7, and 9 increased 45.8% from 2021 to 2022. In January through July 2022, Precinct 5 experienced a total of 635 crimes committed (410 in 2021), Precinct 7 a total of 816 crimes committed (569 in 2021), and Precinct 9 experienced a total of 1,116 crimes committed (803 in 2021). There was an increase of burglary, assault and grand larceny, across all three precincts. However, between June 2022 and June 2023, crime across Precincts 5, 7, and 9 fell 4.01%, from 2,167 to 2080 (City of New York Police Department. 2023. NYPD CompStat2.0. <https://compstat.nypdonline.org/2e5c3f4b-85c1-4635-83c6-22b27fe7c75c/view/89>). There has been a significant increase in the number of complaints to the Community Board regarding open drug use and crime. One of our parks, SDR, is known as the destination location in NYC to buy K2 (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/07/15/nyregion/sara-roosevelt-park-nyc.html>). There are complaints from residents for some blocks and developments that are home to drug dealers as well residents seeking safe homes. We have seen gang violence result in murder and drug dealers murdered over land jurisdiction (<https://evgrieve.com/2022/05/after-deadly-shooting-fearful-residents.html>). Police have been contacted and have some short-term successes, but there does not appear to strategies and plans to bring safety in all areas of CD 3. This displays a need for more harm reduction resources in addition to resources with a proactive focus on the root causes of these issues. Hate Crimes in CB 3 are primarily Anti-Asian, Anti-Jewish, and Anti-Gay. During the COVID pandemic in CB 3, Anti-Asian crimes rose to 25 reported to NYPD from March 2021 to March 2022, then lowered to 3 the following year. Anti-Jewish reported crimes rose from 9 to 10 in the same years. A report by the Asian American Bar Association of NY notes that hate crimes and incidents often go unreported because, for many victims, filing an official report can be time consuming, too personal, and burdensome. There may be language barriers, as well as fear of backlash from the community or retaliation from the perpetrator (Asian American Bar Association of New York. 2021. A Rising Tide of Hate and Violence against Asian Americans in New York During COVID-19: Impact, Causes, Solutions. https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.aabany.org/resource/resmgr/press_releases/2021/a_rising_tide_of_hate_and_vi.pdf).

Community District Needs Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Needs for Public Safety

No comments

Needs for Emergency Services

No comments

Capital Requests Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

The Community Board did not submit any Budget Requests in this category.

Expense Requests Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
26/33	FDNY	Expand funding for fire prevention and life safety initiatives	<i>Fire Safety Education Unit // Educational fire prevention programs provide a special focus on the city's most vulnerable populations and at-risk communities.</i>	

CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

Manhattan Community Board 3

Most Important Issue Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency.

Preparedness for extreme weather events (incl. coastal flooding, heat waves, cold snaps, heavy wind and rain)

Expand Support for Residential Resiliency Upgrades In CD 3, over 21,000 dwelling units are located within the 2015 FEMA-identified 100-year floodplain and over 27,500 units are located within the 500-year floodplain (NYC Department of City Planning. 2020. Manhattan CD 3 Community Profile. <https://communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov/manhattan/3>). Current programs that finance residential resiliency upgrades are not being widely used in CD 3, and there is a need for the City to tailor programs to the specific financial needs of low- and moderate-income housing providers, including HDFC co-op boards, so that they can complete critical building infrastructure upgrades and take proactive steps to become environmentally resilient. Waterfront Pier 42 has been partially funded, but the delayed project leaves the unfulfilled need to complete the critical missing link of public access along Lower Manhattan's East River shoreline. Although additional funding from the city has been provided as part of the East Side Coastal Resiliency mitigations, this is only for the construction of temporary fields and amenities. The full masterplan approved by CB 3 in 2013 would provide needed access to the waterfront at Pier 42 with passive recreation space, barriers to storm surges, marine habitat, and ecological education opportunities.

Community District Needs Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency.

Needs for Water, Sewers, and Environmental Protection

No comments

Needs for Sanitation Services

CD 3 was one of three core rat reduction neighborhoods in the City due to the immense number of rats. in Manhattan. The program was paused during the shutdown and has now been reactivated. Gains due to rat reduction have been lost. 311 rat complaints have increased. From January to June 2019 there were 340 complaints. In the same time period in 2022, there were 401 complaints. Compared to 2019, overall burrow counts at NYCHA are higher in 2022. However, burrow counts peaked in April 2022, and then steadily declined through June 2022. Inspections restarted in March and Active Rat Sign (ARS) failure rate has ranged from 17 percent to 12 percent but is now trending toward 20 percent. Compliance inspections of properties in 2021 has the extraordinarily high rate of 51 percent ARS failure rate. (Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene, Director of Neighborhood Intervention Pest Control Services) The year lost to the program during the shutdown will be added back to the program. The Open Streets/ Restaurants with roadside and sidewalk dining has created additional need for sanitation inspection and enforcement. Sanitation From July 2021 through June 2022 there were over 600 complaints regarding dirty conditions involving trash in CD 3. (NYC Open Data. (2022). 311 Service Requests from 2010 to Present. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9/data>) There is a need to remedy this issue with programs like Clean Curbs which would bring more containerized trash to the district and help to keep garbage organized, off the curb, and out of the street.

Capital Requests Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency

The Community Board did not submit any Budget Requests in this category.

Expense Requests Related to Core Infrastructure, City Services and Resiliency

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
11/33	DSNY	Other expense budget request for DSNY	<i>Clean Curbs program // Clean Curbs program provides locations on each block for garbage bags to be placed in rodent-proof containers at locations on each block. This program should be expanded and include Community District 3.</i>	
12/33	DEP	Other expense budget request for DEP	<i>Funding for more noise enforcement cameras and staff for the program // small pilot program is underway that includes the use of a roadside sound meter and camera to capture evidence of vehicles emitting noise in violation of New York State's Vehicle and Traffic Law and the City's Noise Code</i>	
25/33	DSNY	Provide more frequent litter basket collection	<i>Increased Litter Basket Service // Litter Basket service must be expanded as CD 3 is a rat mitigation zone and also has many restaurants resulting in more visitors/ overflowing litter baskets. Open Restaurants have increased the amount of garbage and cessation of curbside composting has also increased garbage for pickup. Especially on weekends baskets are overflowing. CD 3 streets have become filthy and have piles of garbage between sheds and sidewalk seating and residential garbage is placed in whatever space available due to traditional locations now taken up with restaurant sheds.</i>	
27/33	DSNY	Other expense budget request for DSNY	<i>\$8.6M for Precision Cleaning initiative Explanation // This program targets work that addresses conditions like illegal dumping and persistent littering.</i>	
28/33	DSNY	Other expense budget request for DSNY	<i>E-waste program // There is no E-waste program in Manhattan, except for special waste pickup every Sat/last Friday of month at Pike Slip. The rise in e-bike battery (lithium) caused fires, and consistent increase in electronics creates an expansion of this program.</i>	

HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

Manhattan Community Board 3

Most Important Issue Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

Affordable housing creation

Build and Preserve Affordable Housing Since 2010, city-wide housing development of new units has lagged far behind population growth, largely due to restrictive regulations and high construction costs. At the same time the share of rent-burdened households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing has steadily increased, while the number of apartments available at low rents has shrunk, leaving the lowest-income households with few options. There is a need for more deeply affordable housing in CD 3 to address the crises of inadequate housing supply, affordability, inequality, and homelessness in the district. New opportunities for affordable housing must be found, including senior housing, supportive housing, housing for the formerly homeless, hotel and commercial conversions to residential uses, community opportunities to purchase distressed properties, and long-term preservation of existing affordable housing in the district. CD 3 also needs more family-sized affordable housing, with higher volumes of 2- and 3-bedroom affordable units than the typical affordable unit mix. In addition, the homeownership rate in CD 3 is 15.5%, which is lower than the citywide share of 33.3%. Along with expanding affordable rental housing, there is a need to expand affordable homeownership opportunities like the kind seen in previous decades with programs like Mitchell-Lama. Sufficient funding for capital projects and housing subsidy programs from the City will be required to ensure much needed affordable housing continues to be constructed. Additionally, unnecessary administrative and bureaucratic roadblocks in the approval process are some of the largest financial costs in building new affordable homes, which often renders desirable projects financially unfeasible. Community-based organizations in CD 3 which provide essential services to tenants dealing with the termination of basic services, egregious building code violations, and avoidable evictions need expanded support to ensure tenants can remain in their homes and that existing affordable housing is protected.

Community District Needs Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

Needs for Land Use

No comments

Needs for Housing

Since 2010, city-wide housing development of new units has lagged far behind population growth, largely due to restrictive regulations and high construction costs. At the same time the share of rent-burdened households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing has steadily increased, while the number of apartments available at low rents has shrunk, leaving the lowest-income households with few options.^[1]

There is a need for more deeply affordable housing in CD 3 to address the crises of inadequate housing supply, affordability, inequality, and homelessness in the district. New opportunities for affordable housing must be found, including senior housing, supportive housing, housing for the formerly homeless, hotel and commercial conversions to residential uses, community opportunities to purchase distressed properties, and long-term preservation of existing affordable housing in the district. CD 3 also needs more family-sized affordable housing, with higher volumes of 2- and 3-bedroom affordable units than the typical affordable unit mix. In addition, the homeownership rate in CD 3 is 15.5%, which is lower than the citywide share of 33.3%.^[2] Along with expanding affordable rental housing, there is a need to expand affordable homeownership opportunities like the kind seen in previous decades with programs like Mitchell-Lama.

Sufficient funding for capital projects and housing subsidy programs from the City will be required to ensure much needed affordable housing continues to be constructed. Additionally, unnecessary administrative and bureaucratic roadblocks in the approval process are some of the largest financial costs in building new affordable homes, which often renders desirable projects financially unfeasible. Community-based organizations in CD 3 which provide

essential services to tenants dealing with the termination of basic services, egregious building code violations, and avoidable evictions need expanded support to ensure tenants can remain in their homes and that existing affordable housing is protected.

[1] NYU Furman Center. (2023). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*.
<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

[2] Ibid.

Needs for Economic Development

Community District 3’s economic ecosystem continues to be impacted with the residual impacts from the COVID 19 shutdown.

- Retail stores, restaurants, bars, arts venues, personal care salons, hotels and many other local businesses are still recovering from significant revenue losses and continue to struggle to pay expenses such as rent, mortgages, utilities, and payroll.^[1]
- Unemployment reached a high of 20 percent in May 2020 but has now dropped to 5.3 percent for New York City as of August 2023.^[2] Businesses now struggle to hire staff.

There was a sustained loss of independent “mom-and-pop” stores providing a variety of goods and services in CD 3 prior to the pandemic. As the local economy becomes more homogenous, residents must increasingly leave our community or shop online to meet basic needs—a trend that was accelerated by COVID-19.^[3] Since reopening after the pandemic, there has been a slight increase in chain stores in Manhattan of just over three percent. This slight increase is reflected in CD 3. Zip Code 10009 had 22 chain stores in 2021 which increased to 26 in 2022, an 18.2% change. Zip Code 10002 currently has 39 chain stores; down from 51 stores pre-COVID in 2019.^[4]

The still significant presence of these chain stores, despite the loss of 17 chain stores since 2020, has altered the character of the Lower East Side by shifting purchasing power to mass-market retailers and constructing facades out of context with the rest of the historical community.^[5] Retail stores that do survive in our community are threatened by the rising costs of doing business in NYC without sufficient relief or protection from the City.

[1] Center for an Urban Future (2020). *Supporting Small Business Through Coronavirus: Ideas From Experts And Leaders Across NYC*. <https://nycfuture.org/research/supporting-small-business-through-coronavirus>

[2] New York State Department of Labor (2023). *Labor Statistics for the New York City Region*.
<https://dol.ny.gov/labor-statistics-new-york-city-region>

[3] Center for an Urban Future (2022). *State of the Chains 2022*.
https://nycfuture.org/pdf/CUF_StateoftheChains_2022_final.pdf

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

Capital Requests Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
3/30	HPD	Other affordable housing programs requests	<i>Opportunities for affordable housing must be increased, including senior housing, supportive housing, housing for the formerly homeless, hotel and commercial conversions to residential uses, community opportunities to purchase distressed properties, and long-term preservation of existing affordable housing in the district.</i>	
5/30	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	<i>La Guardia Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	
6/30	NYCHA	Other public housing upgrades or renovations requests	<i>Baruch Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	
7/30	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade public housing developments	<i>45 Allen Street is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a 14 floors NYCHA building with a high percentage of senior population. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	45 Allen Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
26/30	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	<i>New elevator for LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) - 9 Floors (NYCHA) // LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 9 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	175 Eldridge Street, Manhattan, New York, NY

Expense Requests Related to Housing, Economic Development and Land Use

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
17/33	NYCHA	Other housing support requests	<i>Vacant Readiness Program // This program reduces turnover time for vacant NYCHA apartments, which can take up to a year. Currently there are delays and reduced operations capacity that have created a backlog.</i>	

18/33	NYCHA	Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests	<i>Increase funding for staffing for grounds maintenance and building maintenance at NYCHA. The Manhattan staffing has not been adequate to meet the needs of building maintenance and grounds maintenance, which are crucial staff positions needed to support our NYCHA buildings.</i>
29/33	NYCHA	Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests	<i>Increase funding for waste management staff and operations at NYCHA buildings. Waste management staff and operations funding will help to combat waste and rodent issues and support important physical improvements, which address these problems but are below the capital project funding threshold. Bridge Training.</i>
30/33	HPD	Other expense budget request for HPD	<i>Increase HPD inspectors staffing // There are currently 18 inspector vacancies in Manhattan. Funding will help hire more inspectors to monitor building complaints and shorten the average time taken to close emergency and non-emergency complaints. This will also help preserve housing.</i>
31/33	HPD	Other affordable housing programs requests	<i>Affordable Housing Preservation Programs // various programs under HPD jurisdiction preserve affordable housing. HPD works with non-profits to acquire buildings and maintain affordability, providing tax exemptions and homeowner repair loans, energy-efficiency updates, and more. There are also RFPs for programs to organize and ensure code enforcement.</i>

Manhattan Community Board 3

Most Important Issue Related to Transportation and Mobility

Bus service and quality (frequency, access, crowding, etc.)

CD 3 is underserved by public transportation despite the fact that 93 percent of workers in the district do not use a car to commute to work (U.S. Census Bureau. 2023. Commuting Characteristics by Sex, 2021: ACS 5-year Estimates Subject Tables. <https://data.census.gov/table?q=United+States&t=Commuting&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACSST5Y2021.S0801>). Many residents are poorly served by the subway system, with 13 percent living more than ½ mile from the nearest subway stop (NYU Furman Center. 2023. Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>). Therefore:

- 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 buses. Even though the Grand Street crosstown bus was eliminated over 40 years ago, there's still a dire need for a crosstown bus south of 8th Street.
- There is a need to take strong, creative measures in CD 3 to reduce traffic congestion, which contributes to a vicious cycle of reduced ridership and reduced service. The MTA/NYCT reduces service after ridership on a bus route drops below a certain threshold. Service cuts have a severely negative impact on vulnerable populations, including the elderly and disabled, who rely on public transportation.

Community District Needs Related to Transportation and Mobility

Needs for Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure

Accessibility and Safety Accessibility and pedestrian safety are a CB 3 priority, especially with 8.7 percent of residents of the area reporting ambulatory difficulty. There are several ways to address this issue in the district:

- Improved accessibility of bus stops, which is necessary for seniors and people with disabilities. There are complaints to the community board and observations of bus stops being used as loading zones and short-term parking, which render the stops inaccessible for those in wheelchairs and walkers. NYPD needs to enforce bus stop regulations.

Pedestrian and Traffic Safety In the first four months of 2020, 303 total injuries and two fatalities have resulted from crashes in CD 3. The density of injuries in CD 3 is high in comparison to other community districts in Manhattan and the rest of the City. The highest volume of crashes were located on:

- East Houston Street (between Avenue A and Bowery)
- Delancey Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- Grand Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- Bowery (between East Houston and Delancey)
- Third Ave (between East Houston and East 10th St)

Pedestrian safety improvements and traffic calming measures are needed on these key corridors and high priority intersections to reduce overall traffic crashes and ensure the safety of pedestrians on our most dangerous streets. Delivery and Curbside Management The increased demand for deliveries driven by on-line shopping, the proliferation of cargo delivery bicycles, and the need for loading/unloading zones by local businesses necessitate planning to ensure safety. The proliferation of mid-box stores with ongoing delivery needs but without appropriate loading zones exacerbates these problems. The effect on traffic due to commercial and residential deliveries calls for overall planning by the City to address these issues and develop a plan that will allow both the steady flow of traffic and safe access to sidewalks.

Needs for Transit Services

CD 3 is underserved by public transportation despite the fact that 93 percent of workers in the district do not use a car to commute to work.^[1] Many residents are poorly served by the subway system, with 13 percent living more than ½ mile from the nearest subway stop.^[2] Therefore:

- 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 buses. Even though the Grand Street crosstown bus was eliminated over 40 years ago, there's still a dire need for a crosstown bus south of 8th Street.

- There is a need to take strong, creative measures in CD 3 to reduce traffic congestion, which contributes to a vicious cycle of reduced ridership and reduced service. The MTA/NYCT reduces service after ridership on a bus route drops below a certain threshold. Service cuts have a severely negative impact on vulnerable populations, including the elderly and disabled, who rely on public transportation.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). *Commuting Characteristics by Sex, 2021: ACS 5-year Estimates Subject Tables*.
<https://data.census.gov/table?q=United+States&t=Commuting&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACST5Y2021.S0801>.

[2] NYU Furman Center. (2023). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*.
<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

Capital Requests Related to Transportation and Mobility

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
10/30	DOT	Other capital budget request for DOT	<i>Reconstruction of bike lanes along Houston to Delancey // to enhance safety on Manhattan streets for cyclists and all roadway users.</i>	Houston to Delancey

Expense Requests Related to Transportation and Mobility

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
24/33	DOT	Other expense budget request for DOT	<i>Baseline Real Time Passenger Information // This program installs Real Time Passenger Information (RTPI) bus signs to provide time until the arrival of the next bus. Each sign also provides push-button activated audio announcement of the real-time bus arrival information.</i>	

PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Manhattan Community Board 3

Most Important Issue Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

Community board resources (offices, staff and equipment)

Community Boards have not had a significant baseline budget expansion since 2014. The community boards need a significant budget increase to maintain their Charter-mandated duties which have become more technologically complex and costly since COVID. Boards need funding for consistent access to technology, functional office space, and expertise in land use and zoning. Most importantly, Boards need baseline funding for salaries both to hire staff with appropriate expertise and to retain staff in the competitive environment with other city agencies

Community District Needs Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

Needs for Parks

CD 3, like most community districts in New York City, is underserved in terms of open space, with less than the City-recommended 2.5 acres of open space per 1000 residents. • Citywide the median open space ratio is 1.5 acres per 1,000 residents – CD 3 is slightly below that average at 1.2 acres per 1,000 residents. • While 99 percent of residential units in CD 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 Chinatown lacking adequate open space. • With the impending closure of East River Park for a minimum of 3.5 years, other parks in CD 3 risk being inundated and over-used by people looking for alternative spaces. Parks Buildings There are numerous Parks Department buildings in the district that are underutilized. These spaces are either completely closed or are used as store houses for citywide Parks operations. Our local park houses should not bear this disproportionate burden for other neighborhoods. These buildings would be better used as community facilities that could serve as neighborhood safe anchors thus increasing park safety. We believe these buildings should be renovated and reopened for community use. According to a 596 Acres Study, the following properties are underutilized in the district: • SDR Park: The Stanton Street Park House in SDR Park was a community center until the 1970s and must be returned to community use (only the restrooms are open to the public). Three out of four Parks buildings in SDR Park are used for citywide Parks maintenance or communication centers. Public restrooms are closed in one park house and open only for limited, unsupervised and sporadic hours in the three others. This inequitable distribution of resources does not allow CD 3 to meet its needs for community space, programming and park safety, especially in this very densely used and troubled park straddling the Lower East Side and Chinatown and a Scope of Work is needed to move this forward. • SDR Park: Hester St. Building (Used by Parks. Only the restrooms are open to public) • Allen Street Mall Comfort Station (Completely closed. RFPs for food vendor still in progress, which would open bathrooms) • Seward Park "Park House" Building (Bathrooms are open, space slated for temporary use by Lower East Side Ecology Center at the time of this writing as an East Side Coastal Resiliency project mitigation) • LaGuardia Houses Playground Building (demolished and converted to open turf area. However, this is a temporary conversion and Parks needs to commit to building a permanent community recreation facility.) • Baruch Houses Bathhouse (Completely closed, RFP has been issued.) • Tompkins Square Park Building (Bathrooms are open. the rest of the building is closed to the community.) Recreational Use The lack of park space is exacerbated by a lack of recreational sports fields. While CB 3 does not seek to exclude outside groups from our parks, the Board had taken the following positions: • Priority access to recreational sports fields should be given to not-for-profit organizations serving the youth of CD 3 especially considering the full closure of East River Park. • NYC Parks must revisit the policy of grandfathering sports field permits to certain organizations. • Fields must be maintained to optimize use. This includes providing drainage so that fields can be used after rain and snow. Rodents in Parks and Community Gardens The Rat Reduction program implemented in 2017 has not shown success uniformly in CD 3, but there has been success in parks. The pandemic put a pause on the program, which was then activated in May 2021. Parks that show increased active rats signs are Columbus Park, East River Park, SDR Park, Seward Park, and Strauss Square. Tompkins Square Park and Cooper Triangle are the only parks that have shown improvement. Wireless Access CD 3 residents would benefit greatly from free wireless access in all

public parks, such as the networks currently available in Alfred E. Smith Playground, Tompkins Square Park and Hamilton Fish Park, which allow all in the community to use their laptops and other devices in parks.

Maintenance CB 3 members have routinely observed parks, playgrounds, plazas, Greenstreets, and street trees with plantings not being properly and regularly maintained or mowed. This issue has been particularly exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic as more people than ever turn to their local parks and open spaces to escape their apartments for fresh air while they shelter in place. Many CD 3 parks have become overrun with overflowing trash cans, litter, overgrown lawns (some at almost 2-feet high) and rampant weeds. All this while parks in more affluent districts are maintained in pristine condition. Therefore CB 3 requests:

- Adequate staffing of Parks mobile maintenance staff
- Regular maintenance of parks mechanical equipment to ensure that they are always at the ready
- More frequent cleaning of playgrounds in parks, as well as standalone park playgrounds during the weekends and on summer weekdays, especially in all spray showers and water fountains, to maintain safety and sanitation
- Maintenance of new street trees and bioswales

Community Gardens CD 3 has one of the highest concentrations of Greenthumb gardens in New York City and the densest distribution of gardens in the city. It is essential that our community gardens are protected. Currently gardens can still be sold as they are not legally Parks property. CB 3 supports:

- The creation of a new Special Purpose "Community Garden District" that would offer a measure of protection, as would a new protected NYC zoning designation of "Community Garden." Since all community gardens have the same maintenance and resource needs as public parks, CB 3 requests that:
- All gardens under NYC Parks jurisdiction receive funding through Greenthumb and should be provided with adequate infrastructure, such as available water spigots, ongoing topsoil renewal, wrought iron fencing, and electricity/solar lighting where applicable. There should be installation of Bruckner Boxes in all parks that require them to ensure watering facilities are adequate to sustain greenery. Keeping the gardens well-lit is a public safety need. The increase in illicit drug use, as reported by area gardeners, makes garden lighting especially relevant. Therefore:
- For these safety reasons, an additional PEP Officer should be hired to specifically patrol the community gardens in CD 3.

Bioswales, Tree Plantings Bioswales and tree plantings (tree canopy) needs to begin now especially considering the ESCR project. Indigenous plantings should also be distributed throughout CD 3. Waterfront Pier 42 has been partially funded, but the delayed project leaves the unfulfilled need to complete the critical missing link of public access along Lower Manhattan's East River shoreline. Although additional funding from the city has been provided as part of the East Side Coastal Resiliency mitigations, this is only for the construction of temporary fields and amenities. The full masterplan approved by CB 3 in 2013 would provide needed access to the waterfront at Pier 42 with passive recreation space, barriers to storm surges, marine habitat, and ecological education opportunities. Composting Composting renewal and expansion of city-wide composting in parks and community gardens wherever practicable is needed to ensure that the environmental benefits of composting remain cost efficient and locally-based. The Lower East Side Ecology Center headquartered in the East River Park Fire Boat House and the compost yard must return to East River Park to continue to serve as a model for park regenerative practices. Each week, 3,500 people contribute eight tons of food scraps to the Center's programs which divert food scraps from waste streams.

Needs for Cultural Services

In CD 3, arts and cultural activities are an important means of preserving and exploring our exceptionally diverse community culture. Arts and cultural activities are also an important economic engine for our district that has a large concentration of artists and arts and cultural organizations—large and small, professional and community-based, experimental and culturally specific. Artists, cultural workers and arts and cultural organizations of all sizes were impacted to a devastating degree by COVID-19 in 2020. The performing arts sector was one of the hardest hit industries in NYC, putting cultural workers, including performing artists and administrators, in vulnerable positions. Many artists and cultural producers have not had an income since March 2020. The sector lost 56 percent of its total jobs between February 2020 and suffered the highest peak of sectoral unemployment in July 2020. As of April 2021, the sector has begun to slowly recover with a 11 percent improvement over July 2020. The negative economic impact on the arts and cultural sector is anticipated to last months, if not years depending on sector specificities. City funding for small, vulnerable arts organizations is also not certain. The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) primarily funds larger, well-known cultural institutions, with less funding typically awarded to small arts nonprofits located in CD 3. There is a need for equitable funding, support and resource opportunities for small local organizations in CD 3 that focus on the population most impacted by COVID-19, which are low-income people of color. CB 3 has identified the following priority needs for Arts & Culture:

- In May 2021, NYC announced the

Artists Corps program, which was created to assist with pandemic recovery and provided a \$25 million investment in grant funding for local artists across the City. This should become an ongoing program to meet the long-term needs of artists recovering from loss of income during the pandemic.

- There is a need for more affordable and accessible workspaces for artists in CD 3.
- There is a need for more equitable funding for small and mid-sized cultural organizations, which are limited in their capacity to plan for the future since their funding is not baselined, unlike the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG). CB 3's dozens of small cultural organizations, many of which are Black, Latinx, and Chinese-run, are not members of the CIG and do not have the same access to wealthy donors. These organizations also need better access to cross-sectoral and inter-agency partnerships, which was outlined as a priority in the 2017 DCLA Cultural Plan.
- There is a need for increased engagement with the Community Board for community space and art programming in new developments in the District. It should be encouraged that arts and culture organizations be included in the planning of City projects and new private development, such as setting aside designated arts and cultural spaces and providing opportunities for local arts and cultural organizations to be involved in the programming and design of new public spaces.
- There is a need for CHARAS/El Bohio, a nonprofit community and cultural center that served as a much-needed axis for a local web of organizations, stakeholders and leaders that reflected the values of the communities in which they serve, to be restored in order to address a deeply felt loss in the community.

Needs for Library Services

CD 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 CD 3 have amongst the highest numbers of visits in the NYPL system visits during FY20:

Manhattan Community Board 3 Branch Visits Program Attendance	Chatham Square Branch	250,155	46,598	Hamilton Fish Park Branch	118,305	10,324	Ottendorfer Branch	37,447	13,542	Seward Park Branch	284,370	57,470	Tompkins Square Branch	164,797	35,370	Totals	855,074	163,302
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NYPL is currently balancing what they have learned during the pandemic about the value of digital and remote services along with reconnecting with the community. The library will be looking at new initiatives such as modifying after-school programs and supporting greater proficiency in marketable technology skills. To this end, NYPL will implement a strategy for a hybrid model of course delivery in addition to in-person and online programming. The current COVID-19 crisis has shown that our libraries are needed to meet public health, social, and economic challenges. There is a need to increase or maintain services to ensure the most vulnerable residents have access to library services six days a week and expand to seven-day service.

Needs for Community Boards

No comments

Capital Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct first floor of Manhattan Store House (Stanton Street park building) to create community space and make bathroom accessible to the public // This building should be reconstructed for community use to increase recreational and programmed 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. Funding is needed for design and renovation.</i>	
2/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding to construct remaining malls of Allen Pike St Malls from Houston to Delancey Streets // This is a highly visible location, and currently unreconstructed malls attract garbage and derelict 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.</i>	
8/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding to continue constructing new park at Pier 42 // This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community. Additional funding is needed to complete master plan. We are now in Phase 2.</i>	Pier 42, Manhattan, New York, NY
9/30	DPR	Other capital budget request for DPR	<i>Community Gardens: Funding for community garden capital needs // Funding is needed for new fencing and installation of on-site water.</i>	
11/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Reconstruct Clinton Cherry Playground. The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts need upgrade.</i>	
12/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Coleman Oval Playground Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower, and comfort station need renovation, and need better security fencing for skatepark.</i>	

13/30	DPR	Other capital budget request for DPR	<i>New bathroom needed for Pier 35 Bathrooms were included in original design but not constructed and there are no bathrooms along the waterfront open spaces in Two Bridges.</i>
14/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Tompkins Square Park, need for in-ground mini-pool, including decking and fencing. This is one of the most popular and heavily used parks in CD 3. Many children use the pool as well as daycare, school and summer camp groups</i>
15/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>
16/30	DPR	Other park maintenance and safety requests	<i>Columbus Park: Include new fencing on east side along Mulberry street from Children's playground and Baxter Street. Permanent fencing is needed for safety.</i>
17/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Montgomery/East Broadway Triangle Park area // sidewalks need to be replaced.</i>
18/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding needed to reconstruct park pathways, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas. 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.</i>
20/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>ABC Playground // Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>
21/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Nathan Strauss Playground // New play equipment, safety surface, and spray showers are needed, the multi-purpose play area needs renovation, one-full size and three half-size basketball courts need renovation, and handball courts need renovation.</i>

22/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Corlears Hook park // Funding is needed to redesign and renovate children's playground and water play area. Current playground only has one old, small play set for younger kids. Water area is non-functional with bad drainage.</i>
23/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Seward park // Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower area, and greenery needs renovation.</i>
24/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	<i>Alfred E Smith Recreation Center // Renovate locker rooms and convert showers on first floor into programming space.</i>
25/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Seward Park // Restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain includes the replacement of missing granite and bronze elements, the cleaning and repointing of the existing granite, and the repair or replacement of the plumbing to make the foundation operable.</i>
29/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	<i>Fire Boat House interior reconstruction // Funding is needed for interior reconstruction of Fire Boat House such as floors, ceiling, ADA bathroom</i>
30/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Baruch Playground // The full-size basketball court is in need of reconstruction but cannot be planned until RFP is awarded for Bath house as proposal may include playground/court.</i>
CS	DPR	Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Continuing support for Kimlau Square // Funding has been allocated for needed renovations are needed for additional seating, support is needed to ensure funding for all elements is secure.</i>

Expense Requests Related to Parks, Cultural and Other Community Facilities

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
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1/33	OMB	Other community board facilities and staff requests	<i>Increase baseline funding for community boards // Community Boards have not had a significant baseline budget expansion since 2014. The community boards need a significant budget increase to maintain their Charter-mandated duties which have become more technologically complex and costly since COVID. Boards need funding for consistent access to technology, functional office space, and expertise in land use and zoning. Most importantly, Boards need baseline funding for salaries both to hire staff with appropriate expertise and to retain staff in the competitive environment with other city agencies</i>	59-61 E 4th St
14/33	DPR	Other expense budget request for DPR	<i>Parks Maintenance Staff 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.</i>	
15/33	DPR	Other park programming requests	<i>Recreation Programs. Explanation: Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children and also maintain facilities and grounds and organize events.</i>	
21/33	DPR	Forestry services, including street tree maintenance	<i>Forestry Staff / Tree pruning and stump removal // Funding would go towards keeping up with demand for pruning and stump removal requests. This is necessary for public safety.</i>	
22/33	DPR	Other expense budget request for DPR	<i>Increased funding for Green Thumb Staff // Increased funding for this staff was not baselined. Baselined funding would allow Parks to maintain current level of staffing.</i>	
23/33	DPR	Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)	<i>Additional Parks Enforcement Police // Parks Enforcement Police provide a uniformed presence where they safeguard Parks properties and facilities and enforce rules and regulations regarding quality-of-life.</i>	

6. OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

Other Capital Requests

The Community Board did not submit any Budget Requests in this category.

Other Expense Requests

The Community Board did not submit any Budget Requests in this category.

7. SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED BUDGET REQUESTS

Capital Budget Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct first floor of Manhattan Store House (Stanton Street park building) to create community space and make bathroom accessible to the public // This building should be reconstructed for community use to increase recreational and programmed 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. Funding is needed for design and renovation.</i>	
2/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding to construct remaining malls of Allen Pike St Malls from Houston to Delancey Streets // This is a highly visible location, and currently unreconstructed malls attract garbage and derelict 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.</i>	
3/30	HPD	Other affordable housing programs requests	<i>Opportunities for affordable housing must be increased, including senior housing, supportive housing, housing for the formerly homeless, hotel and commercial conversions to residential uses, community opportunities to purchase distressed properties, and long-term preservation of existing affordable housing in the district.</i>	
4/30	SCA	Provide a new or expand an existing middle/intermediate school	<i>Eighty-five percent of Community School District 1 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. Site 5 at Essex Crossing has been reserved for a school. The reserved site is in School District 2 but the intention is to have a District one/two school. CB 3 schools date back to 1900 with an average age of 79 years old.</i>	

5/30	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	<i>La Guardia Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	
6/30	NYCHA	Other public housing upgrades or renovations requests	<i>Baruch Addition is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	
7/30	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade public housing developments	<i>45 Allen Street is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a 14 floors NYCHA building with a high percentage of senior population. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	45 Allen Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
8/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding to continue constructing new park at Pier 42 // This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community. Additional funding is needed to complete master plan. We are now in Phase 2.</i>	Pier 42, Manhattan, New York, NY
9/30	DPR	Other capital budget request for DPR	<i>Community Gardens: Funding for community garden capital needs // Funding is needed for new fencing and installation of on-site water.</i>	
10/30	DOT	Other capital budget request for DOT	<i>Reconstruction of bike lanes along Houston to Delancey // to enhance safety on Manhattan streets for cyclists and all roadway users.</i>	Houston to Delancey
11/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Reconstruct Clinton Cherry Playground. The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts need upgrade.</i>	
12/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Coleman Oval Playground Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower, and comfort station need renovation, and need better security fencing for skatepark.</i>	
13/30	DPR	Other capital budget request for DPR	<i>New bathroom needed for Pier 35 Bathrooms were included in original design but not constructed and there are no bathrooms along the waterfront open spaces in Two Bridges.</i>	

14/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Tompkins Square Park, need for in-ground mini-pool, including decking and fencing. This is one of the most popular and heavily used parks in CD 3. Many children use the pool as well as daycare, school and summer camp groups</i>
15/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>
16/30	DPR	Other park maintenance and safety requests	<i>Columbus Park: Include new fencing on east side along Mulberry street from Children's playground and Baxter Street. Permanent fencing is needed for safety.</i>
17/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Montgomery/East Broadway Triangle Park area // sidewalks need to be replaced.</i>
18/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding needed to reconstruct park pathways, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas. 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.</i>
19/30	DFTA	Other capital budget request for DFTA	<i>New food delivery vans for meals on wheels // funding assists NYC Aging by serving older adults who are most in need and require access to nutritious food and are unable to shop or cook for themselves.</i>
20/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>ABC Playground // Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>
21/30	DPR	Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Nathan Strauss Playground // New play equipment, safety surface, and spray showers are needed, the multi-purpose play area needs renovation, one-full size and three half-size basketball courts need renovation, and handball courts need renovation.</i>

22/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Corlears Hook park // Funding is needed to redesign and renovate children's playground and water play area. Current playground only has one old, small play set for younger kids. Water area is non-functional with bad drainage.</i>	
23/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Seward park // Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower area, and greenery needs renovation.</i>	
24/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	<i>Alfred E Smith Recreation Center // Renovate locker rooms and convert showers on first floor into programming space.</i>	
25/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Seward Park // Restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain includes the replacement of missing granite and bronze elements, the cleaning and repointing of the existing granite, and the repair or replacement of the plumbing to make the foundation operable.</i>	
26/30	NYCHA	Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space	<i>New elevator for LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) - 9 Floors (NYCHA) // LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 9 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>	175 Eldridge Street, Manhattan, New York, NY
27/30	DFTA	Other capital budget request for DFTA	<i>New transportation vans // In FY 2023, NYC Aging worked with the New York City Council to secure 44 Hot Shot vans (Food Delivery trucks) in the past year which allow our HDM providers to more easily and securely deliver meals to homebound older adults</i>	
28/30	DFTA	Renovate or upgrade a senior center	<i>Raphael Hernandez Houses // Repairs are years overdue, chronic, and very disruptive to programming ADA compliant bathrooms— doors and stalls do not accommodate Pipes, door, stove, drainage system in basement needs to be replaced. Window bars lack emergency exits (do not open.) The Center run by University Settlement serves low income seniors. It is unconscionable that that they are not served in decent and safe conditions.</i>	189 Allen Street, Manhattan, New York, NY

29/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park	<i>Fire Boat House interior reconstruction // Funding is needed for interior reconstruction of Fire Boat House such as floors, ceiling, ADA bathroom</i>
30/30	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Baruch Playground // The full-size basketball court is in need of reconstruction but cannot be planned until RFP is awarded for Bath house as proposal may include playground/court.</i>
CS	DPR	Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Continuing support for Kimlau Square // Funding has been allocated for needed renovations are needed for additional seating, support is needed to ensure funding for all elements is secure.</i>

Expense Budget Requests

Priority	Agency	Request	Explanation	Location
1/33	OMB	Other community board facilities and staff requests	<i>Increase baseline funding for community boards // Community Boards have not had a significant baseline budget expansion since 2014. The community boards need a significant budget increase to maintain their Charter-mandated duties which have become more technologically complex and costly since COVID. Boards need funding for consistent access to technology, functional office space, and expertise in land use and zoning. Most importantly, Boards need baseline funding for salaries both to hire staff with appropriate expertise and to retain staff in the competitive environment with other city agencies</i>	59-61 E 4th St
2/33	DHS	Other request for services for the homeless	<i>Increase funding for more Manhattan Outreach Consortium homeless outreach workers and supervisors // These trained specialists develop trusting relationships with homeless people. The teams connect people in need of services such as medical and psychiatric care, food and shelter, while helping them transition into permanent housing. The increase in the number of people who are homeless on CD 3 streets along with the need to have some teams expanded to 3 people for safety require additional staff require more staff. Also, the case load management has increased due the increase in unhoused people. We understand the process for calling 311 to obtain services, please do not use this as the answer to the request.</i>	
3/33	DYCD	Other runaway and homeless youth requests	<i>Runaway and Homeless Youth programs // these programs serve youth holistically, enabling them to obtain the services needed to place them on a path to independent living and stability. The three types of services include residential services, drop-in centers, and street outreach.</i>	

4/33	DHS	Other facilities for the homeless requests	<i>Increase funding for more Safe Haven and stabilization beds // CB 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with the street homeless population and beds in the community are not immediately available for those needing services. Safe Haven beds are low-threshold housing that enable street homeless to transition to housing and have proven effective. Single-person units are needed to accommodate those who are not prepared to accept beds in 2-person units.</i>
5/33	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)	<i>Increase funding for Cornerstone programs, which serve students and their families year-round in NYCHA community centers.</i>
6/33	DYCD	Other expense budget request for DYCD	<i>Increase funding to expand access to after school programs for elementary and high schools // CB 3 is home to more than 17,000 children under 18 years of age, many of whom attend after school programs through Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12 and SONYC serving grades 6-8. Many of these much-needed programs in the Lower East Side have waitlists, and with the large number of new asylum seekers there is more need than ever for these services.</i>
7/33	ACS	Other foster care and child welfare requests	<i>Fair Futures Program // this is a public-private partnership that provides dedicated coaches, tutors and education, employment and housing specialists for youth in foster care ages 11 to 26.</i>
8/33	DOE	Other educational programs requests	<i>Increased funding for Bridging the Gap program. This program focuses investments to add social worker and support staff to schools with high homeless population</i>
9/33	DOE	Other educational programs requests	<i>Increase funding for school nurses. At the beginning of the pandemic less than 40% of schools had a full-time nurse on staff. Funding should be increased to ensure a full-time nurse at every school.</i>

10/33	DFTA	Provide additional senior center staffing	<i>Increase funding for senior meals and kitchen staff salaries in senior // No seniors are denied a meal through this program, which means some senior centers must dig deeper than others to keep up with demand, therefore more funding would help meet this need.</i>
11/33	DSNY	Other expense budget request for DSNY	<i>Clean Curbs program // Clean Curbs program provides locations on each block for garbage bags to be placed in rodent-proof containers at locations on each block. This program should be expanded and include Community District 3.</i>
12/33	DEP	Other expense budget request for DEP	<i>Funding for more noise enforcement cameras and staff for the program // small pilot program is underway that includes the use of a roadside sound meter and camera to capture evidence of vehicles emitting noise in violation of New York State's Vehicle and Traffic Law and the City's Noise Code</i>
13/33	DFTA	Enhance home care services	<i>Increased funding for home health care services // The Department for the Aging works with case-management agencies to provide in-home care for people ages 60 and older.</i>
14/33	DPR	Other expense budget request for DPR	<i>Parks Maintenance Staff 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.</i>
15/33	DPR	Other park programming requests	<i>Recreation Programs. Explanation: Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children and also maintain facilities and grounds and organize events.</i>
16/33	DFTA	Increase home delivered meals capacity	<i>Increase funding for home-delivered meals, which provide access to nutritious and balanced meals, promote overall health, and support their ability to live independently in their communities. As NYC is ending COVID emergency meals, it is necessary to ensure funding for home-delivered meal program.</i>
17/33	NYCHA	Other housing support requests	<i>Vacant Readiness Program // This program reduces turnover time for vacant NYCHA apartments, which can take up to a year. Currently there are delays and reduced operations capacity that have created a backlog.</i>

18/33	NYCHA	Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests	<i>Increase funding for staffing for grounds maintenance and building maintenance at NYCHA. The Manhattan staffing has not been adequate to meet the needs of building maintenance and grounds maintenance, which are crucial staff positions needed to support our NYCHA buildings.</i>
19/33	DFTA	Enhance NORC programs and health services	<i>NORCs in CD 3, of which there are eight, provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents. This program allows seniors to access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. These programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings or neighborhoods. Current needs are for more social workers and nurses, more in language capacity, and to expand the number of NORCs.</i>
20/33	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program	<i>Increase funding for SYEP // Increasing and baselining funding for this youth employment program will ensure more applicants are connected with job placements.</i>
21/33	DPR	Forestry services, including street tree maintenance	<i>Forestry Staff / Tree pruning and stump removal // Funding would go towards keeping up with demand for pruning and stump removal requests. This is necessary for public safety.</i>
22/33	DPR	Other expense budget request for DPR	<i>Increased funding for Green Thumb Staff // Increased funding for this staff was not baselined. Baselined funding would allow Parks to maintain current level of staffing.</i>
23/33	DPR	Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)	<i>Additional Parks Enforcement Police // Parks Enforcement Police provide a uniformed presence where they safeguard Parks properties and facilities and enforce rules and regulations regarding quality-of-life.</i>
24/33	DOT	Other expense budget request for DOT	<i>Baseline Real Time Passenger Information // This program installs Real Time Passenger Information (RTPI) bus signs to provide time until the arrival of the next bus. Each sign also provides push-button activated audio announcement of the real-time bus arrival information.</i>

25/33	DSNY	Provide more frequent litter basket collection	<i>Increased Litter Basket Service // Litter Basket service must be expanded as CD 3 is a rat mitigation zone and also has many restaurants resulting in more visitors/ overflowing litter baskets. Open Restaurants have increased the amount of garage and cessation of curbside composting has also increased garbage for pickup. Especially on weekends baskets are overflowing. CD 3 streets have become filthy and have piles of garbage between sheds and sidewalk seating and residential garbage is places in whatever space available due to traditional locations now taken up with restaurant sheds.</i>
26/33	FDNY	Expand funding for fire prevention and life safety initiatives	<i>Fire Safety Education Unit // Educational fire prevention programs provide a special focus on the city's most vulnerable populations and at-risk communities.</i>
27/33	DSNY	Other expense budget request for DSNY	<i>\$8.6M for Precision Cleaning initiative Explanation // This program targets work that addresses conditions like illegal dumping and persistent littering.</i>
28/33	DSNY	Other expense budget request for DSNY	<i>E-waste program // There is no E-waste program in Manhattan, except for special waste pickup every Sat/last Friday of month at Pike Slip. The rise in e-bike battery (lithium) caused fires, and consistent increase in electronics creates an expansion of this program.</i>
29/33	NYCHA	Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests	<i>Increase funding for waste management staff and operations at NYCHA buildings. Waste management staff and operations funding will help to combat waste and rodent issues and support important physical improvements, which address these problems but are below the capital project funding threshold. Bridge Training.</i>
30/33	HPD	Other expense budget request for HPD	<i>Increase HPD inspectors staffing // There are currently 18 inspector vacancies in Manhattan. Funding will help hire more inspectors to monitor building complaints and shorten the average time taken to close emergency and non-emergency complaints. This will also help preserve housing.</i>

31/33	HPD	Other affordable housing programs requests	<i>Affordable Housing Preservation Programs // various programs under HPD jurisdiction preserve affordable housing. HPD works with non-profits to acquire buildings and maintain affordability, providing tax exemptions and homeowner repair loans, energy-efficiency updates, and more. There are also RFPs for programs to organize and ensure code enforcement.</i>
32/33	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program	<i>WorkLearnGrow // This program continues SYEP experiences by providing SYEP participants who are between the ages of 16-19 and currently in-school with career readiness training and paid employment opportunities for up to 25 weeks from October to March</i>
33/33	ACS	Other foster care and child welfare requests	<i>Promise NYC // childcare assistance (vouchers) for families with children between 6 months to 13 years who previously did not qualify for other state and federal assistance due to their immigration status and also help newly arrived migrant families.</i>