



THE CITY OF NEW YORK MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD 3

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District Needs Statement for Fiscal Year 2024

Introduction

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 167,128 residents.¹ Our community is diverse: we identify as 33 percent Asian, 8 percent Black, 25 percent Hispanic, and 30 percent White.² With this diversity comes different language needs. 26.5% of the district speaks English less than “very well”, which highlights the need for translation 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 2022 is \$4,075 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 the District is \$46,083 and 86.9%

¹ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *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. (2022). *StreetEasy Data Dashboard*. <https://streeteasy.com/blog/data-dashboard/?agg=Median&metric=Asking%20Rent&type=Rentals&bedrooms=Any%20Bedrooms&property=Any%20Property%20Type&minDate=2021-01&maxDate=2022-06&area=Lower%20East%20Side,East%20Village>

of district residents are renters.⁵ The gap between the lowest and highest earners in CD 3 continues to widen.⁶ In 2019, 24 percent of renter households in CD 3 were severely rent burdened (spent more than 50 percent of household income on rent.) 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.⁷ COVID-19 has increased hardships for low-income residents and residents of color (68 percent of the CD 3 population),⁸ creating even more destitution and need for resources.

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).⁹ 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.¹⁰ The district now has the highest diversity in household incomes out of all 59 districts in New York City and it continues to grow.¹¹

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 still recovering from 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

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). *Selected Housing Characteristics: 2020: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles*. https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Owner%2FRenter%20%28Householder%29%20Characteristics&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=A_CSDP5Y2020.DP04.

⁶ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ 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>

⁹ ANHD. (2021). *Housing Risk Chart: ACS 2019 1-Year Estimates, Race*. <https://anhd.org/report/how-affordable-housing-threatened-your-neighborhood-2021>

¹⁰ 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>

¹¹ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

community, based on US Census data.¹² These areas are more vulnerable to potential environmental injustice because of the history of racism and inequitable resource distribution.

Housing and Land Use

While we do not know the long-term effects of Covid-19 crisis on the NYC housing market, housing in CD 3 is increasingly unaffordable for many residents, and the district has become increasingly socially stratified:

- Community District 3 currently has the highest income diversity rate of any community district in New York City. with almost 15% of the district having an income of less than \$10,000 and around 12% of residents with an income of over \$200,000.¹³
- 24 % of residents live below the poverty line and over 57% of households have incomes under \$60,000.¹⁴
- Median asking rents in CD 3 went up 43% in the second quarter of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021. The median asking rent for Q2 2022 is \$4,075.¹⁵
- 36% of low-income renter households in CD 3 are severely rent burdened and spend more than half their monthly income on housing.¹⁶

Additionally, CD 3 is experiencing a crisis of street homelessness, and it is clear that new affordable housing is needed, but it must be targeted at affordability levels appropriate for current neighborhood income.¹⁷ The points below show a need for an increase in affordable housing development in general and specifically targeted at low incomes, such as:

- Median household income is just \$46,083¹⁸
- CD 3 sits at 50% of Area Median Income, while other Lower Manhattan districts are well above 100% AMI, displaying CD 3 as the last area of affordability in the lower half of the borough and as an area with a high-level need for diverse housing options to fit the varying incomes that reside here
- From 2010–2020, CB 3 gained 4,743 new housing units, but since 2014, only 976 new income-restricted units have been built.¹⁹

¹² NYC Mayor’s Office of Climate & Environmental Justice. (2018). *Environmental Justice Areas*.

<https://nycdohmh.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/lookup/index.html?appid=fc9a0dc8b7564148b4079d294498a3cf>

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). *Income in the past 12 months (in 2020 inflation adjusted dollars). 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates*. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=income&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACSST5Y2020.S1901>

¹⁴ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

¹⁵ StreetEasy. (2022). *StreetEasy Data Dashboard*. <https://streeteasy.com/blog/data-dashboard/?agg=Median&metric=Asking%20Rent&type=Rentals&bedrooms=Any%20Bedrooms&property=Any%20Property%20Type&minDate=2021-01&maxDate=2022-06&area=Lower%20East%20Side,East%20Village>.

¹⁶ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

¹⁷ NYC DHS. (2019). *NYC HOPE 2019 Results*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dhs/downloads/pdf/hope-2019-results.pdf>.

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). *Selected Housing Characteristics: 2020: ACS 5-Year Estimates Data Profiles*. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Owner%2FRenter%20%28Householder%29%20Characteristics&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACSDP5Y2020.DP04>.

¹⁹ NYC Equitable Development Data Explorer. (2020). *Housing Production: Chinatown & Lower East Side* <https://equitableexplorer.planning.nyc.gov/data/district/3809/hopd/tot>.

- 415 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit units are set to expire within the next few years.²⁰

In the face of these challenges, CB 3 has identified several housing and land use needs the City should address:

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.²¹

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 10.8 percent, which ranks 48th out of 59 community districts in the City.²² 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 who are dealing with the termination of basic services, egregious building code violations, and frivolous evictions, need expanded support to make sure tenants can remain in their homes and that existing affordable housing is protected.

Provide Support for the Expansion of Community Land Trusts (CLTs)

CLTs are increasingly recognized as an effective mechanism for permanently preserving affordable housing. In CD 3, the Cooper Square CLT owns the land under 21 buildings, and the Cooper Square Mutual Housing Association manages 26 total buildings, with 418 housing units and more than 2 dozen storefronts, ensuring that they are a permanently affordable resource in the area. There is also interest from a number of small property owners, community-based organizations, and non-profit affordable housing developers to establish a new Community Land Trust in Chinatown. In CD 3 there is a need for more support for planning and operations of established CLTs that are looking to expand and as well as support for emerging CLTs that need technical assistance and education. CLTs also need priority consideration when disposing of City-owned property and need financial incentives to encourage the transition of City-foreclosed properties into CLT ownership.

²⁰ Block, Lucy. (May 12, 2022). *How is affordable housing threatened in your neighborhood? 2022*. Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development. <https://anhd.org/report/how-affordable-housing-threatened-your-neighborhood-2022>.

²¹ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

²² Ibid.

Preserve the Viability of HDFC Buildings

Increasing operating costs, a lack of affordable refinancing options, and gentrification-fueled property value escalation has resulted in many Housing Development Fund Cooperatives (HDFCs) being converted to market-rate housing or being lost to foreclosure.²³ To ensure they remain a financially solvent and safe source of affordable housing in our district, HDFCs need expanded support services, financial training, enhanced and stronger resale restrictions including sales price caps, and long-term tax abatements.

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.²⁴ 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.

NYCHA and Section 8 Housing

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) owns and manages over 14,900 units of low-income housing in CD 3 and the preservation of these apartments as viable, secure, publicly owned housing is vital to ensure that our community remains diverse and economically integrated. Changes in agency leadership, new federal monitoring, uncertain funding from HUD, and proposals for increasing public-private partnerships underscores the fragile condition of NYCHA funding and operations in CD 3. The latest reports now show \$40 billion of capital and repair needs over the next five years, significantly more than the \$31.8 estimated in a 2018 report.²⁵ CB 3 has identified the following as pressing district needs:

- **Capital improvements and repairs**

To the extent possible, the capital repairs in CD 3 NYCHA buildings need to be funded and construction and repairs expedited. NYCHA properties in CD 3 during 2021 experienced a rate of 25.2 unplanned NYCHA service outages. These service outages include unplanned elevator, heat, hot water, water, and electricity services outages per building in 2021²⁶

- **Bridge the NYCHA digital divide**

All NYCHA developments have internet services, but internet accessibility depends on affordability for residents. The Big Apple Connect initiative offers free internet services to 45 Allen Street, Baruch, Campos Plaza II, Hernandez, Lower East Side I Infill, Lower East Side Rehab (Group 5) and Meltzer Tower. Riis I & Riis II, Seward Park Extension and Wald are covered under the licensing agreements announced by the City in May 2021 offering \$15/month for 25 mbps symmetrical or \$35/month for 200 mbps symmetrical in-unit service. The remaining CB3 developments (Bracetti Plaza, First Houses, Gompers, La Guardia, La

²³ Stewart, Nikita. New York Times. (2018). "Under City Program, Renters-Turned-Homeowners Could Become Renters Again" <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/07/29/nyregion/co-op-low-income-nyc-rent.html>.

²⁴ NYC Department of City Planning. (2020). *Manhattan CD 3 Community Profile*. <https://communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov/manhattan/3>.

²⁵ Brenzel, Kathryn. (2020). "NYCHA Head: Agency Now Needs \$40B in Repairs." <https://therealdeal.com/2020/01/14/nycha-head-agency-now-needs-40b-in-repairs/>.

²⁶ Block, Lucy. (May 12, 2022). *How is affordable housing threatened in your neighborhood? 2022*. Association for Neighborhood & Housing Development. <https://anhd.org/report/how-affordable-housing-threatened-your-neighborhood-2022>.

Guardia Addition, LES II & III, Rutgers, Smith, Stanton Street, Two Bridges URA (site 7), Vladeck and Vladeck II) are not currently included in either of these initiatives – although households are able to sign up for the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) for a discount on broadband service and connected devices.²⁷

- **Community Participation in NextGen NYCHA, RAD, and the Trust for Public Housing**
The NYCHA 2.0 programs, including NextGen NYCHA infill and Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT), the local iteration of the federal Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program, as well as the Blueprint for Change proposal to create a preservation trust, are new models for public housing that may introduce the private sector into NYCHA properties and could dramatically change the way developments are managed and funded. Several developments in CD 3 have been discussed as possible sites for implementation of the three programs. There must be increased community engagement and transparency from NYCHA regarding these new programs, to better understand how they would impact public housing stock and public housing residents in our community district.

Health and Human Services

Technology

COVID-19 underlined the technological disparities in CD 3. 25% percent of households in CD 3 do not have internet access.²⁸ This disparity will impact CD 3 residents' access to school, health care, and social services and if left unaddressed will have significant long-term and short-term impacts on the health and livelihood of our community.

Education

In Spring 2020, the abrupt closure of the public schools and transition to at-home remote learning burdened low- income students and their families the most. Students attending schools without resources such as well-equipped computer labs and regular in-school digital literacy instruction were less prepared for at home remote learning and needed more support. Students with special needs or in temporary housing faced additional challenges. COVID-19 served to highlight these long-standing disparities that exist among K-12 students in CD 3.

Priority education needs in CD 3:

- **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. 11 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.²⁹
- **Technology**
Technological enhancements, including the provision of necessary devices, WiFi/internet and technical support, are needed to ensure our students are not left behind. This will be even more urgent as schools plan for greater use of technology in learning and communications.

²⁷ Office of the Chief Information Officer, NYCHA

²⁸ NYC Open Data. (2022). *Internet Master Plan: Broadband Adoption and Infrastructure by Community District*.
<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Internet-Master-Plan-Broadband-Adoption-and-Infras/rxf-yca2/data>

²⁹ Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, September 1, 2022.

While all of students were provided with tablets for remote learning, this is a consumable item. Schools need additional tablets with hot spots since some families do not have WiFi. Because tablets are being used for remote learning in classrooms or at home, there is also a need for headphones.³⁰

- **After school programs**

Families in CD 3 rely heavily on community-based programs during after-school hours, weekends, and holidays because 36 percent of our children under 18 years of age live below poverty level.³¹ After school programs provide the youth and their families intervention services and support programming.

Of primary concern this year, is a reduction in arts enrichment programming that is typically provided to students at our schools by non-profit organizations due to lack of funding for these organizations.

- **Students in Temporary Housing**

After-school for STH in non-title 1 schools is needed to ensure that after-care is available for working families of STH. An example of this is a Henry Street Settlement program that offers free arts programming for NYCHA families. Expansion of opportunities such as this is needed and would benefit students and families.³²

Need for a New School

Community School District 1 (CSD1) schools are outdated and under-resourced. From 2012-2021, CSD1 lost 1,999 students.³³ CD 3 is in need of a new public-school facility for the following reasons:

- 85 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. 16 percent of schools share a gym and/or yard space with three or more schools and almost 1/4 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.”³⁴
- 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 79 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

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

³² Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, September 1, 2022.

³³ 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>.

³⁴ Community School District 1 (2014). *Gym Survey*. <https://cec1.org/gym-survey/>.

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.

For students in our community to meet the goals of NYC DOE’s “Equity and Excellence for All” agenda, they must have adequate opportunities to move throughout their day and have adequate access to technology.³⁵ A new school facility will provide the students of CSD1 with a state-of-the-art building and could also provide existing schools with necessary use of space. In consultation with the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA), a parcel of City-owned land that can accommodate a footprint of 75,000 square feet (on Site 5 of Essex Crossing) has been reserved for a school until 2023.³⁶ Given the rapid approach of the 2023 deadline, CB 3 urges SCA to take advantage of this time-sensitive opportunity and fund construction of a new school in the 2019 five-year Capital Plan.

Unmet Needs in Youth Programs

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**
There continues to be a lack of pay parity between staff of DYCD funded programs and staff of DOE funded programs. In 2022, the city made a one-time allocation of \$60 million but this does not cover cost of living adjustments (COLA). Staff of DOE programs receive COLA, while staff of DYCD programs do not, the result is that pay parity is not sustained. Service providers continue to see an exodus of staff from DYCD funded programs for this reason. Last year’s City Council legislation requires 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.³⁷ This is further complicated by the fact that staff from the same programs may be members of different unions whether DYCD or DOE funded – and therefore have different contracts to negotiate.³⁸

Senior Citizens

CD 3 needs critically important investments to help older residents live healthier and more fulfilling lives as they age in place. In CD 3:

³⁵ NYC Department of Education. (n.d.) *Equity and Excellence for All: Diversity in New York City Public Schools*. <http://schools.nyc.gov/AboutUs/schools/equityandexcellence/default.htm>.

³⁶ Manhattan CB 3. (2014). *Essex Crossing School Position Paper*.

[http://www.nyc.gov/html/mancb3/downloads/planning/CB%203%20Essex%20Crossing%20School%20Position%20Paper%20\(FINAL%2006.11.14\).pdf](http://www.nyc.gov/html/mancb3/downloads/planning/CB%203%20Essex%20Crossing%20School%20Position%20Paper%20(FINAL%2006.11.14).pdf).

³⁷ Education Alliance (n.d.) <https://edalliance.org/>.

³⁸ Cheng, M., Director Child Development Services, Ho, W., President and CEO, Chinese American Planning Council, email communication, July 26-29, 2022.

- There are 31,259 residents (19.5 percent of total CD 3 population) over the age of 65; CD 3 is home to the third highest population of senior citizens in the city;
- Approximately 33 percent of all seniors in the district—live below the poverty line;
- 33 percent of seniors are living with a disability;
- 29 percent of seniors experience ambulatory difficulties; and
- 50 percent of seniors live alone³⁹

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.

Senior Centers

According to the Department for the Aging (DFTA), in CD 3 there are 12 DFTA-funded senior centers.⁴⁰ 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 ten 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.

Lack of proper facility maintenance by NYCHA

Many of our programs are held in NYCHA community rooms and serve mostly NYCHA residents. Because the programs are not run by NYCHA, the housing authority does not maintain the facilities. The settlement houses and other nonprofits who run the programs receive funding for programming and staff, but do not receive capital funding for needed extensive repairs. There are intolerable conditions

³⁹U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). *Population 60 years and over in the United States: American Community Survey 5-estimates Subject Tables*.

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&t=Older%20Population&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACST5Y2020.S0102>

⁴⁰NYC Department for the Aging. (n.d.) *Aging Connect*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dfta/about/contact-aging-connect.page>.

that have been ongoing for years—plumbing backups in facilities used by Cornerstone programs, the ceiling falling in a senior center and raw sewage in a preschool program are among the significant problems. The situation is so dire that some of our settlement houses have taken it into their own hands to fix the problems. However, this diverts funds needed for operating these programs that serve our residents. The smaller organizations do not have the resources to do the major fundraising needed to both meet organizational goals and to raise funds to repair NYCHA facilities. NYCHA resources are needed for maintenance that allows use of facilities to properly serve the clients. This includes proper maintenance of compactor rooms to prevent infestation, immediate repair of leaks and other work orders with management of work orders by NYCHA staff, proper maintenance of systems such as pumps and waste systems.

Health

Health Care Needs and Services

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.⁴¹ 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 4.9 percent of CD 3 residents were uninsured.⁴² 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.

Behavioral Health Services

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.

Health disparities with a root in social determinants

People of color and those with lower income experience a disproportionate burden of preventable disease, death and disabilities.⁴³ Maintaining social supports and community programs (such as smoking-cessation, medical screenings and family planning as a few examples) are necessary. Pediatricians are seeing children left behind socially, educationally, and emotionally. Enhanced services for these children will be needed for the near future and on an ongoing basis for several years.

Telehealth

⁴¹ Serkez, Y. (June 4, 2020). "Who is Most likely to Die from the Coronavirus?" *New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/06/04/opinion/coronavirus-health-race-inequality.html>.

⁴² 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>.

⁴³ New York City Department of Health. (2018). *Community Health Profile 2018: Lower East Side and Chinatown*.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/data/2018chp-mn3.pdf>.

Telemedicine has proved to be important in enabling community residents to access care. In 2020-2021, tele-visits increased access for senior citizens who were homebound and for those too ill to travel. The biggest challenge facing telehealth is the lack of internet access—25% percent of households in CD 3 do not have internet access.⁴⁴

Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation Facilities

After suffering losses of hospital resources and nursing home/rehab beds, our community is in critical need to ensure these services. There are currently no Alzheimer’s dedicated beds/units in the district. Since 2006 the number of long-term care facility beds in Lower Manhattan decreased from 1,085 beds across eight facilities to 353 beds across two facilities.⁴⁵ This includes the 219 beds lost when Rivington House was closed.⁴⁶ The remaining long-term care providers are Gouverneur Skilled Nursing Facility with a total of 295 beds for rehabilitation and long-term care beds and New East Side Nursing Home with 58 beds. The skilled nursing facility at Gouverneur operates at 93% percent occupancy rate – greater than the New York City average and the national average.⁴⁷

Food Security

Community District 3 has the highest ratio of bodega supermarket in Manhattan⁴⁸ (18:1- 18 bodegas for every supermarket) an indicator used by the NYC DOH to measure the likelihood of healthy food options available to community residents across NYC (the higher the ratio the healthier). Between July 2021 and July 2022, the food price index rose 10.9%⁴⁹ -- this rise in food costs is particularly burdensome to low-income residents and senior citizens. Food pantries and community fridges operated by local community organizations or GrowNYC continue to fill the gaps of food security.

Homeless Population

Street Homelessness

According to Bowery Mission, nearly 2,400 people sleep on the street, subway system, or in other public spaces. The January 2022 HOPE report shows an increase of about 1,000 people from the preceding year. This included a substantial increase in the subway estimate.⁵⁰

The Coalition for the Homeless reported in 2021, 86 percent of homeless single adults and 93 percent of heads-of-household in family shelters identify as Black, Hispanic, Asian-American, or Native American. An estimated 77 percent of adult families, 68 percent of single adults, and 53 percent of families with children have a disability or condition that may require an accommodation. Additionally, there was an increase in the percentage of seniors in single adult homeless population.⁵¹

⁴⁴ NYC Open Data. (2022). *Internet Master Plan: Broadband Adoption and Infrastructure by Community District*. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Internet-Master-Plan-Broadband-Adoption-and-Infras/rxf-yca2/data>

⁴⁵ New York State Department of Health (2022). *NYS Nursing Home Profiles*. https://profiles.health.ny.gov/nursing_home/index.

⁴⁶ Hobbs, A. (2016). Lower Manhattan hit hardest by nursing home decline, stats show. *DNAInfo*. <https://www.dnainfo.com/new-york/20161010/lower-east-side/nursing-care-facility-closures-department-of-healthdata-rivington-house>.

⁴⁷ Gouverneur Hospital Community Advisory Board report at the CB3 June 2019 Health, Seniors, & Human Services / Youth, Education, & Human Rights Committee meeting

⁴⁸ Data 2 Go NYC. (2016). *Bodega to Supermarket Ratio by Community District*. <https://www.data2go.nyc/>.

⁴⁹ US Department of Agriculture (n.d.) *Food Price Outlook*. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook/>

⁵⁰ 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>

⁵¹ Coalition for the Homeless. (April 2021). *State of the Homeless 2021*. <https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/StateOfTheHomeless2021.pdf>

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

1. More outreach staff are needed. There has been an unfilled request for 4 additional staff for downtown Manhattan that has remained unfilled for the last year.
2. Vacancies must be filled. There are currently 5 vacancies. These positions must be promoted to social work positions.
3. Translation resources are needed. Currently there are a few Spanish speaking staff and no Chinese speaking staff. Outreach to homeless requires building trust and culturally sensitive communication. Phone translation does not provide this and often translators are not familiar with terms used.
4. Outreach workers report an increase in fentanyl overdoses. Goddard staff has created a partnership with Housing Works to include harm reduction outreach. A formalized program with funded resources is needed to have this coordinated outreach more frequently and throughout the District.
5. 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.

Street Homeless Outreach

Manhattan Outreach Consortium (MOC) outreach teams are continuing to try a harm reduction approach for individuals experiencing homelessness who also actively use substances. There is an effort being made to team with a substance abuse harm reduction organization. We continue to encourage DHS to support this substance abuse joint effort. MOC outreach workers report placing 246 people in safe havens, 107 into stabilization beds, and 61 people into permanent housing in the last year with a continued retention rate of 91 percent.⁶⁰ Their work is invaluable but cannot keep up with the additional number of people who become homeless every year. More safe havens are needed for people experiencing homelessness in our community to provide safe shelter and services.

Homelessness in Parks

Parks in CD 3, Tompkins Square Park and Sara Delano Roosevelt (SDR) Park, and Columbus Park have for the last several years become the only open space for some shelter residents during the day. We have also seen an increase in people who are unsheltered in the parks. Tompkins Square Park has been subject to “clean ups” of encampments that have included throwing out people’s possessions. These clean ups have not been productive, and DHS should work with providers to create a better plan for outreach that will include mental health and substance abuse services.

Families in Shelters

Two thirds of all people who are homeless living in shelter or temporary housing in NYC are families.⁵² 40% of these are working poor, they have incomes but cannot afford to pay the rent. Of our 167,000 residents in CD 3; there are 9,722 families with children living in temporary housing.

10.8% of CD 3 students live in temporary housing. The majority of CB 3 students are in School District 1. In this district, there are 305 students living in shelters and 601 living in temporary doubled up housing. The highest rate of students in temporary housing are in PS 188, where 50% of the students are

⁵² NYC Department of Homeless Services. (2022). *DHS Data Dashboard – Fiscal Year 2022 Qtr 4*.
<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dhs/downloads/pdf/dashboard/tables/FYTD22-DHS-Data-Dashboard-Data.pdf>.

in temporary housing and 39% of these students have disabilities. Other schools with high rates of students in temporary housing are PS 142, 34, 140, 15, and 64.

Shelters for Individuals

The number of people sleeping in shelters in New York City has been increasing for the last decade and is now 15% higher than 10 years ago. Individual adults in shelters have increased 87 percent over the last 10 years.⁵³ In March 2022, there were 48,524 homeless people, including 15,087 homeless children, sleeping each night in the New York City municipal shelter system. A near-record 18,940 single adults slept in shelters in July 2022.⁵⁴

CD 3 is home to 13 shelters, among the highest in the city.⁵⁵ The perception by 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 and found 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.⁵⁶

Project Renewal's two shelters serves adult men experiencing homelessness and includes those leaving prison. They have seen an increase in opioid use and overdoses since the return to shelters post-Covid evacuation to hotels. A dedicated peer counselor is needed to serve the population assigned to Project Renewal shelters because of their drug rehabilitation programs.

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. 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.

Transportation, Public Safety and Environment

Accessibility and Safety

Accessibility is a CB 3 priority, especially with 8.35 percent of residents in the area reporting ambulatory difficulty.⁵⁷ 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 and visible markings for bus stop/no parking area should be considered.

Pedestrian and Traffic Safety

⁵³ Coalition for the Homeless. (2022). *Basic Facts About Homelessness in New York City*. <https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/basic-facts-about-homelessness-new-york-city/>.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Community Board 3 Documentation.

⁵⁶ Coalition for the Homeless. (2020). *State of the Homeless 2020*. <<https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/StateofTheHomeless2020.pdf>

⁵⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. (2020). *Disability Characteristics, 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-year estimates*. <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States,%20New%20York,%20NY%20difficulty&t=Disability>.

July 2021 through June 2022, 674 total injuries and 5 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 areas with the highest volume of crashes were located at⁵⁸:

- East Houston Street (between Avenue B and Bowery)
- Delancey Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- Grand Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- 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. Of the 673 injuries resulting from crashes 176 of those injuries were to cyclists. This exemplifies the need for the creation of new protected bike lanes as well as the enhancement of current unprotected bike lanes to ensure safety of cyclists in CD 3. Increasing safer bicycle infrastructure as well as strategies to increase compliance with the rules of this infrastructure and roadways will help to create a safer environment for cyclists as well as pedestrians. Pedestrians sustained 152 injuries of the 674 total⁵⁹. To increase pedestrian safety further, there is a need for more open spaces and safe pedestrian routes that could be created with city programs like pedestrian plazas.

Delivery and Curbside Management

Neighborhood Loading Zones were installed in the East Village, but the Lower East Side below Houston did not receive needed loading zones. We have seen constant problems, especially in the Essex Crossing area, that have not been addressed. Semi-large box stores such as Target and Trader Joes have 18-wheelers with deliveries that cannot fit into the loading areas. They block sidewalks and bike lanes, causing potentially dangerous situations. The areas on Canal Street between Allen and Essex and on Grand Street between Essex and the FDR are the highest priority areas needing a safety/loading plan.

Public Transportation

CD 3 is underserved by public transportation despite the fact that 92 percent of workers in the district do not use a car to commute to work⁶⁰. Many residents are poorly served by the subway system, with 13 percent living more than ½ mile from the nearest subway stop.⁶¹ 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.
- 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 will reduce service after ridership on a bus route drops below a certain threshold. Service cuts have

⁵⁸ ChekPeds. (2022). *NYC Crash Mapper*.

https://crashmapper.org/#/?cfat=true&cinj=true&endDate=202206&geo=community_board&identifier=103&lat=40.72038808151003&lng=73.9894437789917&lngLats=%255B%255D&mfat=true&minj=true&noInjFat=false&pfat=true&pinj=true&startDate=2021-07&vbicycle=true&vbusva

⁵⁹ ChekPeds. (2022). *NYC Crash Mapper*.

⁶⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). Commuting Characteristics by Sex, 2021: ACS 1-year Estimates Subject Tables.

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=United%20States&t=Commuting&g=795XX00US3603809&tid=ACSST5Y2020.S080>.

⁶¹ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

a severely negative impact on vulnerable populations, including the elderly and disabled, who rely on public transportation.

Rodents

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.⁶² 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 3.⁶³ 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.

Environment

Air pollution is a significant environmental threat to the health of CD 3 residents. The New York City Community Air Survey (NYCCAS) measurements of air pollutants in CD 3 were among the highest in NYC in 2018.⁶⁴

- Airborne particulate matter: CD 3 ranks 13th of the 59 CDs for PM 2.5 (Fine Particulate Matter), and 8th for BC (Black Carbon), 6th for Nitric Oxide and 7th for Nitrogen Dioxide. These pollutants are particularly harmful, worsening respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and causing hospital admissions and deaths. CD 3 has the highest number of Asthma Emergency Department visits for adults of the Lower Manhattan districts with 76.2 visits annually per 10,000 residents.⁶⁵ (*See appendix for further discussion of health impacts.*)
- A key finding of their 2018 report is that some air pollutants (PM2.5, NO2, NO, and BC) are highest in areas of higher traffic density. CD3 has transportation infrastructure that The Williamsburg Bridge causes these conditions in CD 3, with vehicles heading to the bridge using residential streets surrounding Grand and Clinton St, and vehicles, especially trucks, crossing to the Holland Tunnel using Canal St. Traffic has high counts on all three bridges that run through the neighborhood (Brooklyn Br., Manhattan Br., & Williamsburg Br.) as well as FDR Drive, with over 250,000 and 135,000, respectively, annual average daily traffic counts.⁶⁶

⁶² Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene, Director of Neighborhood Intervention Pest Control Services

⁶³ 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>

⁶⁴ New York City Community Air Survey (NYCCAS) - *Neighborhood Air Quality 2008-2018*. <https://nyc-ehs.net/nyccas2020/web/report>.

⁶⁵ Environment & Health Data Portal. (2019). *Asthma and the Environment in Union Square-Lower East Side*. nyc.<https://a816-dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/VisualizationData.aspx?id=2380,4466a0,11,Map,Estimated%20Annual%20Rate,2018gov>.

⁶⁶ New York State. (2022). *Traffic Data Viewer*.

<https://gisportalny.dot.ny.gov/portalny/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=28537cbc8b5941e19cf8e959b16797b4>

Climate change is causing more weather events with extreme heat and stormwater. CD 3 is a high priority area for planting trees to reduce air temperature, according to the US Forest Service.⁶⁷ We are one of the warmest parts of the city with the most people and have the fourth highest air temperature planting index (heat stress index) among the 59 NYC community districts.⁶⁸ 84% of CD 3 is covered by impervious surfaces. A high rate of impervious surfaces impacts the local environment in causing the urban heat island effect, increasing stormwater runoff, flooding, and hindering mitigation of local air, water, noise, and light pollution (DEP Impervious Map). Increasing the District's tree canopy will help combat these negative effects by reducing peak temperatures in the summer and improving air quality by directly removing air pollutants, including PM2.5, NOx, sulfur dioxide and ozone from the air. CD 3 currently has 21.1 percent tree cover, with a further 27.3 percent that is space where trees can be planted. To improve the local environment in CD 3:

- Prioritize building blue and green roofs and street side green infrastructure to mitigate the negative effects of traffic, particulate material, runoff, flooding, urban heat, and noise and light pollution.
- Prioritize planting a variety of native plant species to enhance local biodiversity and resiliency, survivability and mitigations provided by local natural land cover and increase the tree canopy.

Noise is the number one complaint in CD 3 and is increasing in frequency. From July 2021 to July 2022 there were 22,256 total 311 noise complaints in CD 3. Most of these complaints are regarding residential noise (8,304 complaints) followed by street/sidewalk noise (6,046 complaints). There was a 57% increase (2,762 to 4,336) in complaints of commercial noise from the previous year.⁶⁹ There are resident requests for legislation to address residential noise. (*See appendix for further break down of 311 complaints and discussion of health impacts.*)

Public Safety

The serious crime rate, those crimes classified as major felony defined by the NYPD, in CD 3 was 17.3 serious crimes per 1,000 residents in 2021, compared to 12.2 serious crimes per 1,000 residents citywide.⁷⁰ 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 percent) 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.⁷¹ (*See appendix for further 2022 YTD crime data.*)

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 K2.⁷² There are complaints from residents for some blocks and developments that are home to drug

⁶⁷ NYC Parks. (2021). *New York City Street Tree Map*. <https://tree-map.nycgovparks.org/tree-map/neighborhood/340>.

⁶⁸ USDA Resource Bulletin. (2018). *The Urban Forest of New York City*. <https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/57234> and <https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/rb/rbnrs117.pdf>

⁶⁹ 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>.

⁷⁰ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

⁷¹ City of New York Police Department. (2022). *NYPD CompStat 2.0*. <https://compstat.nypdonline.org/2e5c3f4b-85c1-4635-83c6-22b27fe7c75c/view/89>.

⁷² Bowery Boogie. (2021). *Cops Close Down Section of Sara D Roosevelt Park to Curb Drugs and Homeless*. <https://boweryboogie.com/2021/08/cops-close-down-section-of-sara-d-roosevelt-park-to-curb-drugs-and-homeless/>.

dealers as well residents seeking safe homes. We have seen gang violence result in murder and drug dealers murdered over land jurisdiction.⁷³ 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.

Nightlife and Licensing

CD 3 has struggled to adapt to a changing environment as a consequence of COVID-19 since March 2020. CD 3 is a primarily residential district with one of the highest volumes of licensed eating and drinking businesses of any community district in the City.⁷⁴ Some eating and drinking businesses within CD 3 were hard hit and closed, and CB 3 is now seeing applications for both previously licensed and previously unlicensed locations. The community is also dealing with outdoor dining that revitalized the community after the shutdown but now has had unforeseen negative impacts as demonstrated by the increase in 311 noise complaints, rat indexing findings and complaints regarding garbage on the street. CD 3 currently has 982 open restaurants, 717 serving alcohol. 522 businesses have both sidewalk and roadway seating.⁷⁵ The garbage and rats were evident on a street walkthrough with CB 3, Department of Health, Department of Transportation, and the Council office in Spring of 2022. Having community boards at the table as one of the stakeholders when drafting guidelines for open restaurants would address and prevent many of the problems we are currently experiencing.

The yearly commercial noise complaints for CD 3 have significantly increased between COVID years (FY 2019) and post-COVID regulation years (FY 2022). There was a 96 percent increase in noise complaints. See chart below.

Commercial/Business Noise Complaints (311 Calls)⁷⁶						
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change (FY19 – FY22)
Noise – Commercial (loud music/talking)	3641	3007	2087	2756	4336	44%
Noise – Street Sidewalk (loud talking/music/party)	2445	2289	3288	6165	6046	164%
TOTAL	6086	5296	5458	8921	10382	96%

These conditions have highlighted the ongoing issues associated with allowing numerous licensed businesses within a small area. Complaints related to nightlife are difficult to resolve because no agency has sole jurisdiction over noisy crowds and loud music, traffic congestion and horn honking outside businesses. The SLA, which issues licenses and has jurisdiction over license compliance, has limited

⁷³ Joy, Stacie. (2022). *After deadly shooting, fearful residents speak out about the drug activity on Avenue D & 3rd Street*. EV Grieve. <https://evgrieve.com/2022/05/after-deadly-shooting-fearful-residents.html>.

⁷⁴ New York State. (n.d.). *NYS Liquor Authority Mapping Project (LAMP)*. <https://lamp.sla.ny.gov/>.

⁷⁵ Department of Transportation. (n.d.). *NYC Open Restaurants*. <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/ba953db7d541423a8e67ae1cf52bc698>

⁷⁶ NYC Open Data. (2021). *New York City 311 Service Requests*. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Request-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9>.

investigation and enforcement abilities and expects the NYPD to document and enforce noise and other quality of life problems caused by licensed businesses. Conditions resulting from the saturation of nightlife businesses are often not criminal and are not prioritized by police and the police do not have the resources to adequately address these conditions.

CD 3 needs coordinated and effective oversight and education and enforcement from City and State agencies to address the high volume of liquor licenses in primarily residential areas.

Sidewalk Cafés

Sidewalk cafes no longer exist under temporary open restaurant guidelines. At this time, it is still to be determined whether there will be a permanent open restaurant program. The NYPD commercial noise complaints in the chart show that having outdoor service without guidelines to protect residential areas and without enforcement has impacted the quality of life of residents. The most common complaint to the CB office is of inability to sleep due to late night noise.

Parks/Recreation

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.⁷⁷

- Citywide the median open space ratio is 1.5 acres per 1,000 residents⁷⁸ – CD 3 is slightly below that average at 1.2 acres per 1,000 residents.⁷⁹
- 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.⁸⁰
- Open space is not evenly distributed throughout the district, with the area west of Avenue A and Chinatown lack adequate open space.
- With the closure of half of East River Park at a time 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 borough wide Parks operations. Our local park houses should not bear this disproportionate burden for other neighborhoods, especially considering that the majority of CD 3 is in an environmental justice area.⁸¹ These buildings should be used as community facilities to meet the needs of the community as neighborhood safe anchors, especially in Sara Delano Roosevelt (SDR) Park.

These buildings should be renovated and reopened for community use. According to a 596 Acres Study, the following properties are underutilized in the district:⁸²

⁷⁷ NYC Mayor's Office of Sustainability. (2016). *City Environmental Quality Review*.

http://www.nyc.gov/html/oc/html/ceqr/open_space_maps_manhattan.shtml.

⁷⁸ NYC Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination. (2014). *CEQR Open Space*.

http://www.nyc.gov/html/oc/downloads/pdf/2014_ceqr_tm/07_Open_Space_2014.pdf

⁷⁹ New Yorkers For Parks. *Open Space Index*. http://www.ny4p.org/client-uploads/pdf/OSI/NY4P_Open_Space_Index.pdf

⁸⁰ Furman Center. (2018). State of New York City's Housing and Neighborhoods in 2017.

http://furmancenter.org/files/sotc/SOC_2017_Full.pdf

⁸¹ NYC Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice. (2018). *Environmental Justice Areas*.

<https://nycdohmh.maps.arcgis.com/apps/instant/lookup/index.html?appid=fc9a0dc8b7564148b4079d294498a3cf>

⁸² Living Lots NYC. (2016). *NYCommons Community District 3*. https://livinglotsnyc.org/media/files/LESmap_7.27.16_FINAL.pdf

- 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). Two out of four Parks buildings in SDR Park are used for borough wide Parks maintenance or communication centers (Hester Street, Broome). 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.
- Allen Street Mall Comfort Station (Completely closed)
- 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, Parks evaluating RFP responses.)
- 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 for our local youth groups. While CB 3 does not seek to exclude outside groups from our parks, the Board had taken the following position:

- 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.

Rodents in Parks and Community Gardens

Parks and gardens in CD 3 with the highest number of burrows found are East River Park, SDR Park, Columbus Park, Seward Park, Playground 1, NYCHA LES1 Playground, First Park, and First Street Green Cultural Park. From January to June there has been improvement in reducing the average number of park burrows found by month. However, January of 2022 had an average of 12.38 burrows found in parks compared to 6 in 2021 and 4.71 in 2020.

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. 25% of CD 3 households do not have internet access and 44% have no home broadband adoption, compared to 14%

and 24% respectively in Manhattan.⁸³ Proliferating wireless internet connection in the parks will help to supplement these households who do not have any or regular access to the internet.

Maintenance

Parks are still recovering from pandemic shortage of staff for adequate maintenance. Currently Parks, like other agencies, need to find ways to meet staffing and adequate maintenance needs.

- Adequate staffing of Parks mobile maintenance staff
- 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.⁸⁴ 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.

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.

⁸³ NYC Open Data. (2022). *Internet Master Plan: Broadband Adoption and Infrastructure by Community District*. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Internet-Master-Plan-Broadband-Adoption-and-Infras/rxfp-yca2/data>

⁸⁴ NYC Parks Green Thumb. (n.d.) *Green Thumb Garden Map*. <https://greenthumb.nycgovparks.org/gardensearch.php>

Composting

With the temporary loss of the Lower East Side Ecology Center composting facility in East River Park due to East Side Coastal Resiliency construction, CD3 has a need for more opportunities for compost collection, processing facilities, and local access to finished compost for parks stewardship. The Parks Department should expand organics drop-offs and compost processing in parks and community gardens wherever practicable.

New York Public Libraries

CD 3 has five branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL) system: Chatham Square, Hamilton Fish, Ottendorfer, Seward Park, and Tompkins Square.

Manhattan Community Board 3, FY22 ⁸⁵		
Branch	Visits	Program Attendance
Chatham Square	125,630	17,590
Hamilton Fish Park ****	Closed	1,529
Ottendorfer	49,752	9,198
Seward Park	148,040	17,607
Tompkins Square	81,898	12,931
Totals	405,320	58,855

**Note that visit and program attendance numbers during FY22 were impacted by the suspension of in-branch programming between November 2021 and February 2022 due to the spread of the omicron variant of Covid-19*

***In FY22 NYPL had 26,015,202 visits to its website.*

**** Program attendance numbers include both in person and virtual program attendance.*

*****Closed for construction. Program Attendance numbers reflect continued programming with Community Based Organizations.*

Youth in CD 3 have been disproportionately impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, widening gaps between high and low needs communities. NYPL is currently focused on youth and education with an emphasis on teens. Looking ahead to FY24, the Library will continue to reestablish its pre-pandemic physical presence in its neighborhoods of service, while also maintaining aspects of digital offerings and pursuing its youth and education agenda.

Arts and Cultural Affairs

Arts and cultural activities are an important means of preserving and exploring our exceptionally diverse community culture in Community District 3. 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.

⁸⁵ New York Public Library. (2020). *NYPL Statistics for Fiscal Year 2022 in Community Board 3*.

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.⁸⁶ Artists and cultural producers lost precipitous amounts of income and jobs since 2020—56 percent between February 2020 and July 2020. Fiscal year 2021 saw a slow recovery across the sector, and Fiscal year 2022 saw a steady incline, with a total of 24,000 jobs added in the arts. However, the number remains well below pre-pandemic levels.⁸⁷

CB 3 has identified the following priority needs for Arts & Culture:

- 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, low-income people of color.⁸⁸
- 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, and the need for small and community based cultural organizations to sustain long term.⁸⁹
 - Independent artists and cultural producers, especially those in the performing arts continue to experience disruptions due to Covid and haven't been able to return to the income levels they had prior to March 2020, while now, many have accrued debt due to Covid. DCLA' hasn't received funds in FY23 for a new edition of NYC Artist Corps 2.0, there is a need for the City to fund urgently other direct subsidies and easily accessible grants for impacted performing artists.⁹⁰
- Artists who attend CB3 meetings report the need for more affordable and accessible workspaces for artists in CD 3.

There is a continual 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). Black, Latinx, Asian, and Indigenous segments of the sector face extra layers of challenges in securing adequate funding, as such, equitable funding is needed. CD 3's dozens of small cultural organizations, many of which are Black, Latinx, and Asian-run, are not members of the CIG and do not have the same access to wealthy donors⁹¹. These organizations also

⁸⁶ New York State Department of Labor. (2022, June). *New York City Employment Statistics*. <https://dol.ny.gov/labor-statistics-new-york-city-region>

⁸⁷ OECD. (n.d.) *Culture shock: COVID-19 and the cultural and creative sectors*. Retrieved May 29, 2021, From <https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/culture-shock-covid-19-and-the-cultural-and-creative-sectors-08da9e0e/>

⁸⁸ NYC Open Data (n.d.) *DCLA Cultural Institutions Group Funding*. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/widgets/ka27-qx5k>.

⁸⁹ Gold, M. (2021, May 6). *New York City Plans a \$25 million program to put artists back to work*. New York Times. <http://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/06/nyregion/new-york-city-arts-pay.html#:~:text=The%20program%2C%20the%20City%20Artist,or%20other%20community%20arts%20projects.>

⁹⁰ Fonner, D., Johnson, R., & Keeter, C. (2021). *The impact of COVID 19 on Employment: Arts & Culture Sector*. SMU DataArts. <https://culturaldata.org/pages/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-employment-arts-culture-sector/>.

⁹¹ Hue Arts NYC. (2022). *Hue Arts NYC Brown Paper: Findings Survey Data*. <https://www.hueartsnyc.org/brown-paper/key-findings/findings-survey/>.

need better access to cross-sectoral and interagency partnerships, which was outlined as a priority in the 2017 DCLA Cultural Plan.⁹²

- 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. With a demonstrable loss in cultural organization's physical spaces, the community needs continued City support during legal proceeding to support a future development that will restore Charas as a community and cultural facility.⁹³

Arts programming in public spaces is particularly needed in CB 3 where 24 % of residents live below the poverty line and over 57% of households have incomes under \$60,000.⁹⁴ Arts and culture associated with the new activation of open streets and public spaces is the only available programming available to large number of members of our community. This programming is provided by local artists and organizations, who need audiences in order to develop their works, practices, generate income, and exposure, particularly after the prolonged social and economic consequences of COVID19. Successful examples of programming that need to be expanded: weekly programming at Avenue B and Fourth Streets Art Block and the ROAR festival in SDR park.

Landmarks

Community District 3 is rich in buildings of historic, cultural, and architectural significance. Compared to other areas of Manhattan, CD 3 is significantly under-designated, with only three historic districts and a modest number of individual landmarks.

In CD 3, emphasis also needs to be given to designation of buildings of historical and cultural significance, including buildings on the Bowery. In addition, meticulous regulation of the currently designated Landmarks and Historic Districts requires strict application of the law, including that against "demolition by neglect." For example, 18 Bowery, The Edward Mooney House has not been maintained as required by Landmarks Law. This property was the first designation under the new Landmarks Law in 1966 and is the only known town house surviving in Manhattan that dates from the period of the American Revolution. Such an important landmark should not be allowed to deteriorate.

⁹² "Create NYC: A Cultural Plan for All New Yorkers," (2017). *NYC Cultural Affairs*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/dcla/createnyc/createnyc-download.page>.

⁹³ Amdaloro, S., Dvorkin, E., & Shaviro, C. (2021, July). *Creative Comeback: Surveying NYC's Cultural Ecosystem in the Wake of COVID-19*. Center for an Urban Future. <https://nycfuture.org/research/surveying-nycs-arts-after-covid>.

⁹⁴ NYU Furman Center. (2022). *Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03*. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

Appendix

Noise Complaints

CD 3 Noise Complaints (311 Calls)						
	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	% Change (FY19-FY21)
Noise - Commercial	3641	3007	2087	2756	4336	44%
Noise - Helicopter	57	92	137	459	111	21%
Noise - Misc, Including Construction After Hours	2210	2045	1528	1522	1550	-24%
Noise - Park	222	186	128	451	272	46%
Noise - Residential	5636	6032	7945	11293	8304	37%
Noise - Street/Sidewalk	2445	2289	3288	6165	6046	164%
Noise - Vehicle	753	591	595	1375	1815	207%
Noncompliance w/ Phased Reopening	83	2103
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	14964	14242	15791	26124	22434	58%

311 Noise Complaints - Commercial				
Zip Code	10002	10003	10009	10013
FY 2018	1796	465	1357	22
FY 2019	1396	429	1094	83
FY 2020	810	348	886	40
FY 2021	1215	563	917	58
FY 2022	2196	618	1414	104
Pre- to Post- Pandemic Regulation Change	+800	+189	+320	+21

311 Noise Complaints – Residential				
Zip Code	10002	10003	10009	10013
FY 2018	2265	816	2409	29
FY 2019	2319	878	2642	52
FY 2020	2701	1040	3928	88
FY 2021	4028	2722	4104	133
FY 2022	3411	1798	2850	57
Pre- to Post-Pandemic Regulation Change	+1092	+920	+208	+5

311 Noise Complaints - Street/Sidewalk				
Zip Code	10002	10003	10009	10013
FY 2018	1120	294	967	33
FY 2019	1026	300	879	30
FY 2020	1491	301	1315	47
FY 2021	2426	645	2883	79
FY 2022	2813	613	2440	79
Pre- to Post-Pandemic Regulation Change	+1787	+313	+1561	+49

Health Impacts of Pollution

This appendix explains in more detail the health impacts of various types of pollution mentioned in the body of the District Needs statement:

Airborne particulate matter

PM2.5 (Fine Particulate Matter) is the most harmful urban air pollutant, worsening respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and causing hospital admissions and deaths.⁹⁵

Up to 20 percent of PM2.5 is BC (Black Carbon), which is associated with cancer and birth defects.⁹⁶

Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) - Nitric Oxide, and Nitrogen Dioxide

NOx are linked to increased emergency department visits and hospitalizations for respiratory conditions, particularly asthma.⁹⁷

NOx also reacts with other compounds in the atmosphere to form PM2.5 and ozone.⁹⁸

Noise Pollution

Noise pollution in the community, even at levels that are too low to cause hearing loss, can affect mental and physical health.⁹⁹ In young children, exposure to noise can cause problems with reading comprehension, concentration, memory, and attention span.¹⁰⁰ Extended exposure to noise can increase the risk of high blood pressure, and stress related illnesses.¹⁰¹

⁹⁵ New York City Community Air Survey. (2018). *Neighborhood Air Quality 2008-2018* <https://nyc-ehs.net/nyccas2020/web/report>.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (n.d.). *Noise*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/noise.page>.

¹⁰⁰ EPA. (n.d.) *Noise and Its Effect on Children*. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/ochp_noise_fs_rev1.pdf

¹⁰¹ EPA. (2022). *Clean Air Act Overview*. <https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/clean-air-act-title-iv-noise-pollution>

Park Inspections & Rat Burrow Counts for the Manhattan Rat Mitigation Zone –2019-2022

PARK NAME	Burrow Counts								
	Sep-22	Aug-22	Jul-22	Jun-22	May-22	Apr-22	Mar-22	Feb-22	Jan-22
ABC Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abe Lebewohl Park	1	0	1	2	5	0	2	0	13
Ahearn Park	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Allen Mall One	14	10	13	11	12	17	74	78	67
Baruch Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Captain Jacob Joseph Playground	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	No Data
Columbus Park	42	22	54	30	14	14	13	17	48
Cooper Triangle	1	4	0	1	1	3	9	41	10
Dry Dock Playground	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	4
First Park	11	11	7	11	12	17	26	20	2
Gustave Hartman Square	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	6
Hamilton Fish Park	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3
Henry M. Jackson Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
James Madison Plaza	4	0	0	6	0	0	7	7	1
John V. Lindsay East River Park	48	48	22	33	11	24	20	21	No Data
Joseph C. Sauer Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimlau Square	4	4	6	3	4	1	6	6	9
Lower East Side Playground	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Luther Gulick Playground	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	19
McKinley Playground	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nathan Straus Playground	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Peretz Square	0	3	3	0	0	2	6	7	5
Playground One	19	7	6	21	8	7	22	26	12
Sara D. Roosevelt Park	69	16	69	15	30	33	61	54	152
Seward Park	32	41	21	24	8	13	26	14	No Data
Sidney Hillman Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sol Lain Plgd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sophie Irene Loeb	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
St. James Triangle	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Straus Square	32	41	21	24	8	13	26	14	No Data
Tompkins Square Park	21	32	31	17	69	28	29	54	30
Wald Playground	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

PARK NAME	Burrow Counts							
	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Mar/ Apr-21	May-21
ABC Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abe Lebewohl Park	2	3	2	0	0	3	1	0
Ahearn Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen Mall One	19	44	11	14	0	22	No Data	No Data
Baruch Playground	2	10	0	0	31	No access	0	2
Captain Jacob Joseph Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbus Park	5	18	4	6	12	2	4	19
Cooper Triangle	0	0	0	0	1	1	13	2
Dry Dock Playground	2		2	0	0	0	3	7
First Park	11	6	8	4	11	6	11	10
Gustave Hartman Square	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton Fish Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry M. Jackson Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
James Madison Plaza	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	2
John V. Lindsay East River Park	72	46	40	50	23	39	18	37
Joseph C. Sauer Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kimlau Square	3	9	0	2	3	5	0	0
Lower East Side Playground	4	2	4	0	5	0	0	0
Luther Gulick Playground	0	3	5	0	1	4	0	0
McKinley Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nathan Straus Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peretz Square	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2
Playground One	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sara D. Roosevelt Park	40	43	44	7	3	11	19	29
Seward Park	33	35	10	8	2	5	2	15
Sidney Hillman Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sol Lain Plgd	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sophie Irene Loeb	0	4	0	1	4	3	0	6
St. James Triangle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Straus Square	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
Tompkins Square Park	16	25	26	49	58	4	26	11
Wald Playground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NORCs in Community District 3

Program Name	Sponsor	Site	Zip Code
VILLAGE VIEW	UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK	189 ALLEN STREET	10002
HAMILTON MADISON KNICKERBOCKER NORC	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE INC	36 MONROE STREET	10002
EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE CO OP VILLAGE NORC	THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE INC	465 GRAND STREET	10002
GRAND STREET SETTLEMENT Elder Services - NORC Program	GRAND STREET SETTLEMENT	72 Columbia Street	10002
HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT – VLADECK CARES NORC	HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT	265 Henry Street	10002
HAMILTON MADISON ALFRED SMITH HOUSE NORC	HAMILTON MADISON INC	50 Madison Street	10038
COOPER SQUARE COMMITTEE NIEGHBORHOOD NORC PROGRAM	COOPER SQUARE COMMITTEE	61 East 4 th Street	10003
MASARYK TOWER NORC	MASARYK TOWER	75 Columbia Street	10002
VILLAGE VIEW NORC	UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK	175 East 4 th Street	10003
VISION URBANA NORC PROGRAM	VISION URBANA, INC.	175 Delancey Street	10002

Crime in Community District 3 (January – September 2022)¹⁰²

CRIME	Precinct 5			Precinct 7			Precinct 9		
	YTD 2021	YTD 2022	% Change	YTD 2021	YTD 2022	% Change	YTD 2021	YTD 2022	% Change
Murder	4	3	-25%	2	2	--	3	4	+33%
Rape	11	15	+36%	8	12	+50%	17	14	-18%
Robbery	47	67	+43%	79	136	+72%	109	179	+64%
Felony Assault	110	159	+45%	134	163	+22%	142	152	+7%
Burglary	99	36	-64%	74	129	+74%	210	300	+43%
Grand Larceny	272	454	+67%	382	580	+52%	511	759	+49%
Grand Larceny Auto	22	24	-8%	46	52	+13%	79	34	-57%
TOTAL	532	840	+57.9%	355	1074	+48%	1442	1071	+35%

CB 3 Schools Years Built¹⁰³

DBN	School Name	Address	Year Built
02M131	M.S. 131	100 Hester St	1983
02M298	Pace High School	100 Hester St	1983
02M394	Emma Lazarus High School	100 Hester St	1983
01M142	P.S. 142 Amalia Castro	100 Attorney St	1975
01M378	School for Global Leaders	145 Stanton St	1975
01M515	Lower East Side Preparatory High School	145 Stanton St	1975
01M292	Orchard Collegiate Academy	220 Henry St	1966
01M332	University Neighborhood Middle School	220 Henry St	1966
01M184	P.S. 184m Shuang Wen	327 Cherry St	1966
02M126	P.S. 126 Jacob August Riis	80 Catherine St	1965
01M020	P.S. 020 Anna Silver	166 Essex St	1961
01M134	P.S. 134 Henrietta Szold	293 E Broadway	1959
01M539	New Explorations into Science, Technology & Math	111 Columbia St	1958
02M002	P.S. 002 Meyer London	122 Henry St	1957
01M140	P.S. 140 Nathan Straus	123 Ridge St	1957
01M019	P.S. 019 Asher Levy	185 1st Ave	1955
01M034	P.S. 034 Franklin D. Roosevelt	730 E 12th St	1954
01M064	P.S. 064 Robert Simon	600 E 6th St	1953
01M364	Earth School	600 E 6th St	1953
01M839	Tompkins Square Middle School	600 E 6th St	1953
01M315	The East Village Community School	610 E 12th St	1940
01M361	The Children's Workshop School	610 E 12th St	1940
02M294	Essex Street Academy	350 Grand St	1928

¹⁰² City of New York Police Department. (2022). *NYPD CompStat2.0*. <https://compstat.nypdonline.org/2e5c3f4b-85c1-4635-83c6-22b27fe7c75c/view/89>.

¹⁰³ NYC Planning. (n.d.) *ZoLa: New York City's Zoning & Land Use Map*. <https://zola.planning.nyc.gov/about/#12.83/40.70563/-73.95485>.

02M305	Urban Assembly Academy of Government & Law, The	350 Grand St	1928
02M308	Lower Manhattan Arts Academy	350 Grand St	1928
02M543	New Design High School	350 Grand St	1928
02M545	High School for Dual Language and Asian Studies	350 Grand St	1928
01M450	East Side Community School	420 E 12th St	1923
01M063	The STAR Academy - P.S.63	121 E 3rd St	1920
01M363	Neighborhood School	121 E 3rd St	1920
01M458	Forsyth Satellite Academy	198 Forsyth St	1920
01M650	Cascades High School	198 Forsyth St	1920
01M696	Bard High School Early College	525 E Houston St	1915
01M110	P.S. 110 Florence Nightingale	285 Delancey St	1910
01M015	P.S. 015 Roberto Clemente	333 E 4th St	1910
01M448	University Neighborhood High School	200 Monroe St	1904
01M188	P.S. 188 The Island School	442 E Houston St	1904
02M042	P.S. 042 Benjamin Altman	71 Hester St	1900
02M001	P.S. 001 Alfred E. Smith	8 Henry St	1900