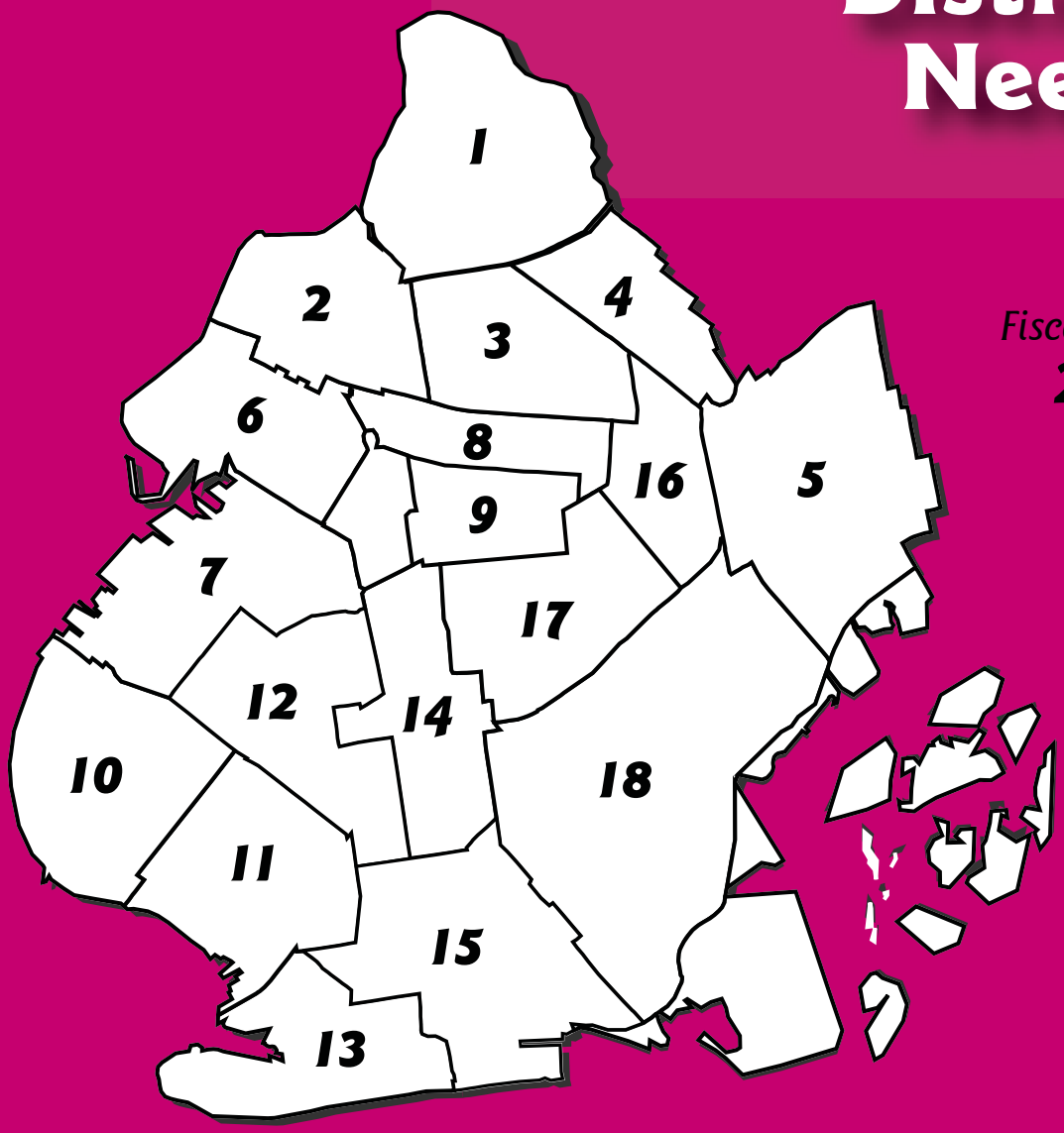
Community District Needs



Fiscal Year ***2011***

for the Borough of **Brooklyn**



DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING • CITY OF NEW YORK • MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG, MAYOR

Community District Needs

Brooklyn

Fiscal Year 2011



The City of New York
Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

Department of City Planning
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22 Reade Street, New York, NY 10007-1216
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DCP #10-05
Winter 2010

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INTRODUCTION

These *Statements of Community District Needs,* prepared by New York City's community boards, provide a context for development and assessment of their budget priorities. Pursuant to Sections 230 and 231 of the City Charter, community boards submit annual expense and capital budget priorities which must be considered by city agencies in the preparation of their departmental budget estimates.

Material preceding each statement, supplied by the Department of City Planning, summarizes district demographic and land use characteristics. The district profiles include:

- Population counts from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses. 2008 population estimates are listed for the City and borough totals based on Department of City Planning estimates as adopted by the Census Bureau in July 2008. For more information on the City's population data, see http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popdiv.shtml;

- Resident births and deaths within New York City, 2000 and 2007, from data prepared by the New York City Department of Health;

- 2005 and 2009 income support levels -- Public Assistance, Supplemental Security Income and Medicaid-Only (excluding nursing home cases) -- provided by the New York City Human Resources Administration from their Medicaid Eligibility File;

- Total land area from the Department of City Planning's 2007 LION street and District base map files; and

- Land use in 2009, from the city's Real Property File providing the number of tax lots, lot area and percentage of total lot area in each land use category.[1] Lot area is in thousands of square feet and excludes lots with missing dimensions. Lots with certain classifications, such as land under water, are categorized as "Miscellaneous". The land uses of joint interest areas, which are not part of any community district, are assigned to appropriate categories in the borough and citywide profiles. For example, Central Park is counted as "Open Space Recreation" in the Manhattan and New York City profiles. City and borough land use totals may therefore exceed the sum of the community districts.

This edition of *Community District Needs* features listings of parklands and other publicly accessible open spaces. Based on 2009 data, maps of each community district show the location of parks and other public open spaces on both private and public properties. The maps are keyed to lists of the parks and open spaces with addresses, regulatory authorities and size.

Also featured this year are population estimates and other selected characteristics from the American Community Survey based on 55 Public Use Microdata areas (PUMAs) that approximate NYC community districts but are not coterminous with them. The American Community Survey is a Census Bureau nationwide survey designed to provide annual updates for geographic areas. Based on 2006 – 2008 three year population estimates, listings for each community district (and PUMA areas) feature updated estimates for native and foreign born residents, employment status for population 16 and over, median household income, and poverty level indicators. A map is provided showing PUMAs and community districts. To learn more about ACS see http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html.

[1]Condominiums, which have separate tax lots for each unit, are aggregated to a single tax lot per block. Only one address per condominium complex (structures under the same condominium association) is counted.

This edition continues to include borough maps of City Council districts and computer-generated base maps of community districts. The base maps are available on the Department's website. Summary 2000 census data are provided. Each district profile also contains a listing of line-item projects funded in the Fiscal Year 2010 Capital Budget. More information by community district, including land use maps and selected community facilities, is available at http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/lucds/cdstart.shtml.

The Department hopes that these statements will prove useful to communities and agencies planning for future programs and services. We welcome suggestions for the next edition of Community District Needs.

NEW YORK CITY

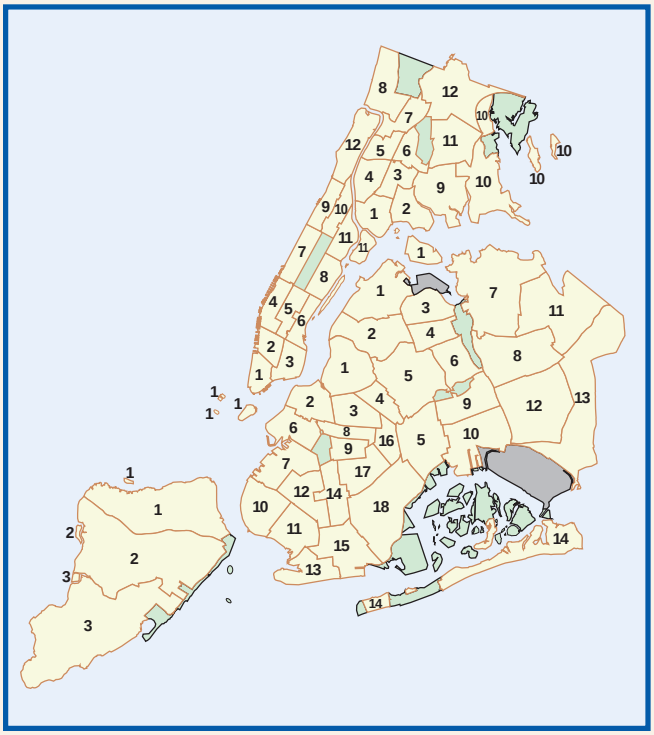
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2008*
Number	7,322,564	8,008,278	8,363,710
% Change	—	9.4	4.4

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	115,400	118,021
Rate per 1000	14.4	14.7
Deaths: Number	56,464	50,073
Rate per 1000	7.1	6.3
Infant Mortality: Number	734	598
Rate per 1000	6.4	5.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	552,432	344,989
Supplemental Security Income	400,254	415,521
Medicaid Only	594,857	1,931,178
Total Persons Assisted	**1,547,543**	**2,691,688**
Percent of Population	**19.3**	**33.6**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**195,086.8**
Square Miles:	**304.8**



LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1 - 2 Family Residential	563,192	1,833,533.6	27.4
Multi-Family Residential	141,480	811,579.9	12.1
Mixed Resid./Commercial	47,803	190,918.0	2.9
Commercial/Office	24,302	265,448.8	4.0
Industrial	12,262	241,822.9	3.6
Transportation/Utility	6,641	480,733.3	7.2
Institutions	11,820	491,000.5	7.3
Open Space/Recreation	3,280	1,699,703.0	25.4
Parking Facilities	11,821	88,091.6	1.3
Vacant Land	33,420	466,308.8	7.0
Miscellaneous	4,493	124,915.4	1.9
Total	**860,514**	**6,694,055.8**	**100.0**

*Census Bureau Population Estimates as of July 1, 2008

New York City Department of City Planning

Table PL-1A: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
New York City and Boroughs, 2000

Geographic Area		Nonhispanic by Race								
		Single Race							Two or More Races	
City and Borough	Total Population	Total	White	Black/ African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Total	Hispanic Origin (of any race)
New York City	8,008,278	5,622,575	2,801,267	1,962,154	17,321	780,229	2,829	58,775	225,149	2,160,554
Bronx	1,332,650	660,736	193,651	416,338	3,488	38,558	474	8,227	27,209	644,705
Brooklyn	2,465,326	1,908,760	854,532	848,583	4,494	184,291	803	16,057	68,688	487,878
Manhattan	1,537,195	1,090,435	703,873	234,698	2,465	143,291	572	5,536	28,944	417,816
Queens	2,229,379	1,580,263	732,895	422,831	6,275	389,303	861	28,098	92,511	556,605
Staten Island	443,728	382,381	316,316	39,704	599	24,786	119	857	7,797	53,550
Percent Distribution:										
New York City	100.0	70.2	35.0	24.5	0.2	9.7	0.0	0.7	2.8	27.0
Bronx	100.0	49.6	14.5	31.2	0.3	2.9	0.0	0.6	2.0	48.4
Brooklyn	100.0	77.4	34.7	34.4	0.2	7.5	0.0	0.7	2.8	19.8
Manhattan	100.0	70.9	45.8	15.3	0.2	9.3	0.0	0.4	1.9	27.2
Queens	100.0	70.9	32.9	19.0	0.3	17.5	0.0	1.3	4.1	25.0
Staten Island	100.0	86.2	71.3	8.9	0.1	5.6	0.0	0.2	1.8	12.1
New York City	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bronx	16.6	11.8	6.9	21.2	20.1	4.9	16.8	14.0	12.1	29.8
Brooklyn	30.8	33.9	30.5	43.2	25.9	23.6	28.4	27.3	30.5	22.6
Manhattan	19.2	19.4	25.1	12.0	14.2	18.4	20.2	9.4	12.9	19.3
Queens	27.8	28.1	26.2	21.5	36.2	49.9	30.4	47.8	41.1	25.8
Staten Island	5.5	6.8	11.3	2.0	3.5	3.2	4.2	1.5	3.5	2.5

Table SF1 H-1: Total Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure
New York City, Boroughs and Census Tracts, 2000

Geographic Area			Occupied Units				Vacant Units	
Borough	Census Tract	Total Housing Units	Total	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Percent Renter Occupied	Total	Seasonal, Recreational or Occasional Use
New York City		3,200,912	3,021,588	912,296	2,109,292	69.8	179,324	28,157
Bronx		490,659	463,212	90,687	372,525	80.4	27,447	962
Brooklyn		930,866	880,727	238,367	642,360	72.9	50,139	2,616
Manhattan		798,144	738,644	148,732	589,912	79.9	59,500	19,481
Queens		817,250	782,664	334,815	447,849	57.2	34,586	4,574
Staten Island		163,993	156,341	99,695	56,646	36.2	7,652	524

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Public Law 94-171 File
Population Division - New York City Department of City Planning

Table SF1 P-4: Total Population by Household Relationship and Group Quarters
New York City, Boroughs and Census Tracts, 2000

Geographic Area			In Households								In Group Quarters	
						Child						
Borough	Census Tract	Total Population	Total	Householder	Spouse	Total	Own Child Under 18	Other Relative	Nonrelative	Unmarried Partner	Total	Institutional
New York City		8,008,278	7,825,848	3,021,588	1,124,305	2,410,420	1,642,612	768,620	345,194	155,721	182,430	75,870
Bronx		1,332,650	1,285,415	463,212	145,537	464,343	330,881	136,492	45,701	30,130	47,235	27,904
Brooklyn		2,465,326	2,426,027	880,727	339,957	818,992	561,641	249,432	92,753	44,166	39,299	15,582
Manhattan		1,537,195	1,477,358	738,644	186,023	312,202	214,063	103,320	95,499	41,670	59,837	12,422
Queens		2,229,379	2,202,506	782,664	366,876	665,077	432,274	251,653	102,732	33,504	26,873	14,928
Staten Island		443,728	434,542	156,341	85,912	149,806	103,753	27,723	8,509	6,251	9,186	5,034

Table SF1 P-5: Total Households by Household and Family Type
New York City, Boroughs and Census Tracts, 2000

Geographic Area			Family Households							Nonfamily Households				
				Married-Couple Family		Other Family					One Person Households			
								Female Householder, No Husband Present						
Borough	Census Tract	Total Households	Total	Total	With Own Child Under 18	Total	With Own Child Under 18	Total	With Own Child Under 18	Total	Total	Household Head 65 Years and Over	Average Household Size	Average Family Size
New York City		3,021,588	1,853,223	1,124,305	532,402	728,918	365,454	576,354	312,600	1,168,365	962,624	299,920	2.59	3.32
Bronx		463,212	315,090	145,537	75,245	169,553	101,212	140,620	88,869	148,122	126,802	43,323	2.78	3.37
Brooklyn		880,727	584,120	339,957	168,196	244,163	124,665	195,988	107,838	296,607	245,143	86,350	2.75	3.41
Manhattan		738,644	301,970	186,023	71,095	115,947	55,140	92,994	47,842	436,674	354,336	80,856	2.00	2.99
Queens		782,664	537,991	366,876	175,255	171,115	71,008	125,089	56,893	244,673	200,011	76,246	2.81	3.39
Staten Island		156,341	114,052	85,912	42,611	28,140	13,429	21,663	11,158	42,289	36,332	13,145	2.78	3.31

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

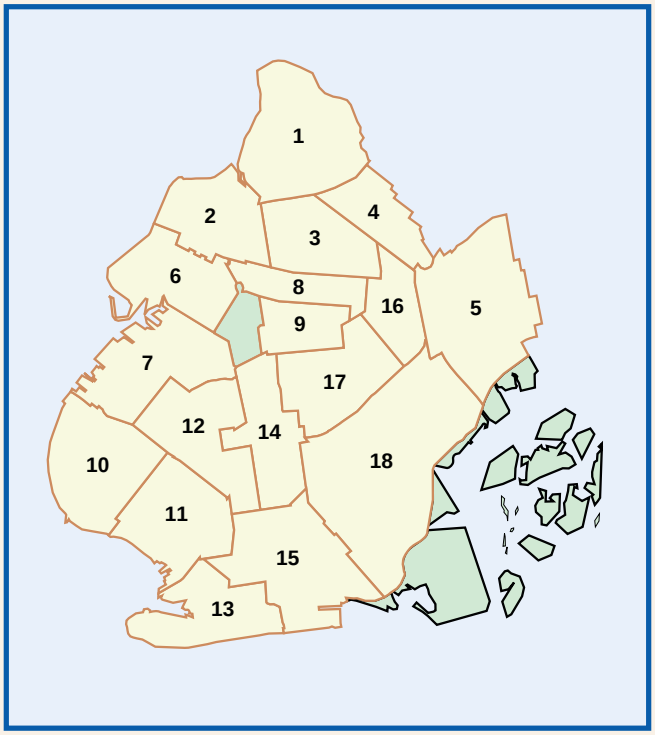
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2008*
Number	2,300,664	2,465,326	2,556,598
% Change	—	7.2	3.7

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	39,523	41,578
Rate per 1000	16.0	16.9
Deaths: Number	17,913	15,771
Rate per 1000	7.3	6.4
Infant Mortality: Number	274	224
Rate per 1000	6.9	5.4

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	194,499	113,330
Supplemental Security Income	146,763	148,080
Medicaid Only	226,167	686,506
Total Persons Assisted	**567,429**	**947,916**
Percent of Population	**23.0**	**38.4**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**45,734.2**
Square Miles:	**71.5**



LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1 - 2 Family Residential	156,761	380,279.5	22.9
Multi-Family Residential	66,702	273,188.8	16.4
Mixed Resid./Commercial	21,635	60,057.2	3.6
Commercial/Office	6,817	54,131.2	3.3
Industrial	5,153	78,610.7	4.7
Transportation/Utility	2,045	51,074.0	3.1
Institutions	4,099	100,981.9	6.1
Open Space/Recreation	778	568,050.5	34.2
Parking Facilities	4,168	27,005.8	1.6
Vacant Land	8,754	54,871.6	3.3
Miscellaneous	1,783	13,357.5	0.8
Total	**278,695**	**1,661,608.5**	**100.0**

*Census Bureau Population Estimates as of July 1, 2008

New York City Department of City Planning

BROOKLYN CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS



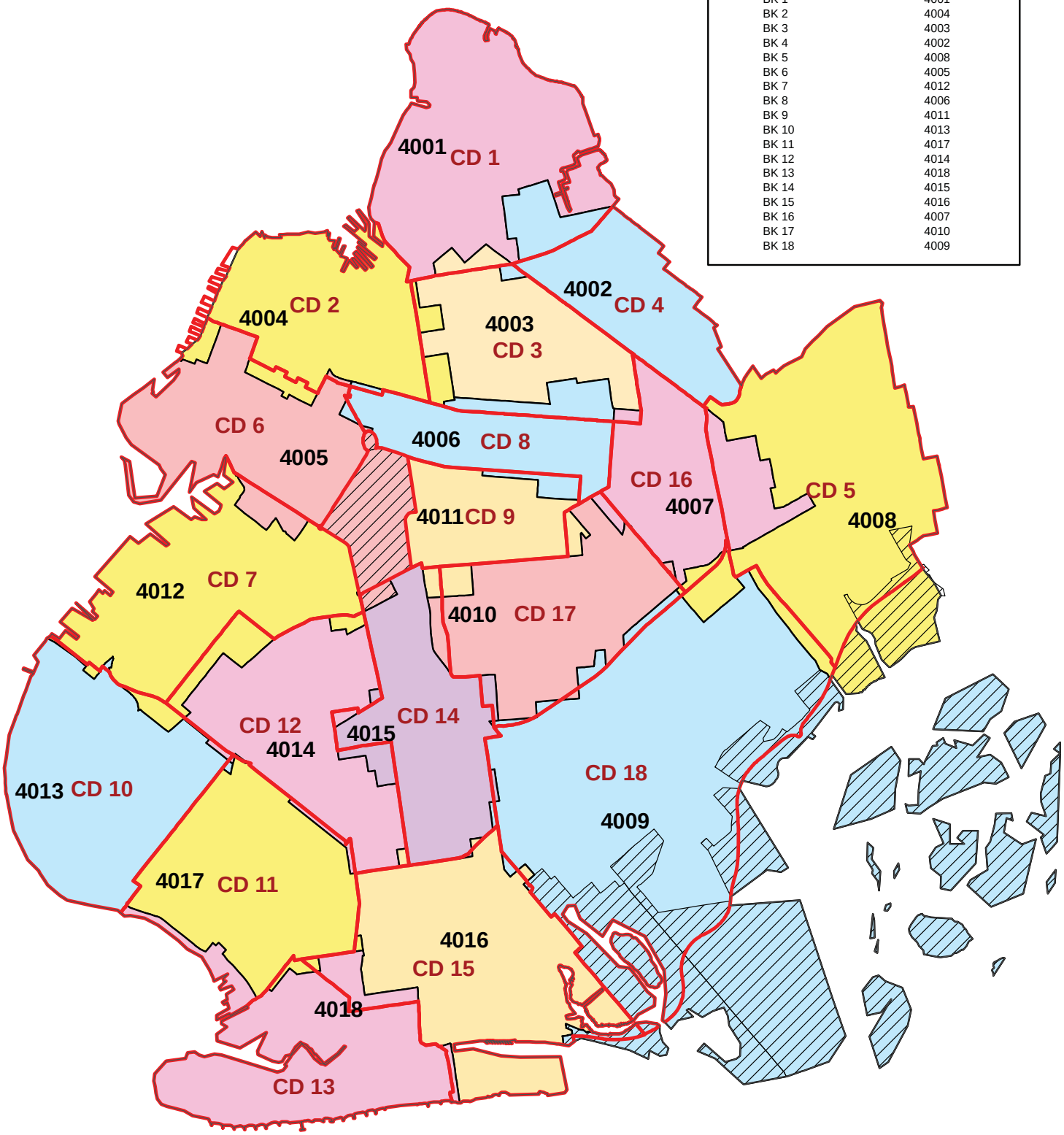
2 City Council District Boundary

3 Community District Boundary

Joint Interest Areas

Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) and Community District Equivalencies
Brooklyn, New York

COMMUNITY DISTRICT	PUMA
BK 1	4001
BK 2	4004
BK 3	4003
BK 4	4002
BK 5	4008
BK 6	4005
BK 7	4012
BK 8	4006
BK 9	4011
BK 10	4013
BK 11	4017
BK 12	4014
BK 13	4018
BK 14	4015
BK 15	4016
BK 16	4007
BK 17	4010
BK 18	4009



4001 **PUMA areas are color-themed**

CD 1 **Community District boundary**

Joint Interest areas

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA)
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

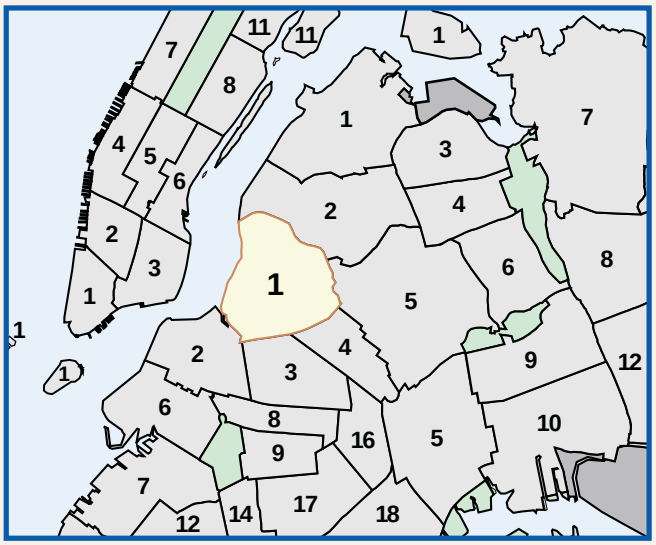
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	142,942	155,972	160,338
% Change	—	9.1	2.8

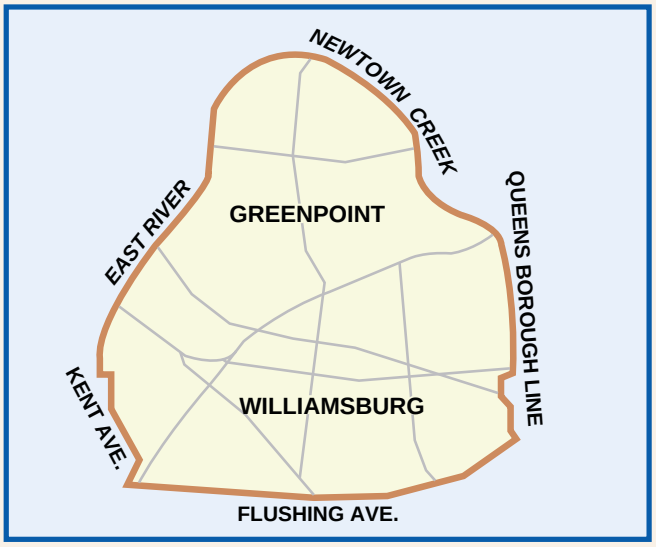
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	3,043	3,358
Rate per 1000	19.0	20.9
Deaths: Number	978	835
Rate per 1000	6.1	5.2
Infant Mortality: Number	16	12
Rate per 1000	5.3	3.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	13,597	5,514
Supplemental Security Income	9,135	8,806
Medicaid Only	29,951	55,287
Total Persons Assisted	**52,683**	**69,607**
Percent of Population	**32.9**	**43.4**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**3,043.8**
Square Miles:	**4.8**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	2,625	5,111.5	5.7
Multi-Family Residential	6,055	22,165.7	24.6
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	2,366	6,675.4	7.4
Commercial / Office	424	2,741.4	3.1
Industrial	1,636	28,944.1	32.2
Transportation / Utility	198	3,941.9	4.4
Institutions	343	4,932.4	5.5
Open Space / Recreation	49	3,810.0	4.2
Parking Facilities	589	3,410.4	3.8
Vacant Land	550	4,248.4	4.7
Miscellaneous	372	3,970.4	4.4
Total	**15,207**	**89,951.6**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 1



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 1	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	155,972	100.0	160,338	100.0	4,366	2.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	71,828	46.1	77,040	48.0	5,212	7.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	11,244	7.2	8,808	5.5	(2,436)	-21.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,045	2.6	5,730	3.6	1,685	41.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	295	0.2	192	0.1	(103)	-34.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	610	0.4	3,635	2.3	3,025	495.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,488	2.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	67,950	43.6	60,445	37.7	(7,505)	-11.0
Population Under 18 Years	47,094	100.0	46,571	100.0	(523)	-1.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	19,584	41.6	21,504	46.2	1,920	9.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,268	6.9	2,601	5.6	(667)	-20.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	956	2.0	1,155	2.5	199	20.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	96	0.2	76	0.2	(20)	-20.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	322	0.7	1,873	4.0	1,551	481.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,346	2.9	-	-
Hispanic Origin	22,868	48.6	18,016	38.7	(4,852)	-21.2
Population 18 Years and Over	108,878	100.0	113,767	100.0	4,889	4.5
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	52,244	48.0	55,536	48.8	3,292	6.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	7,976	7.3	6,207	5.5	(1,769)	-22.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,089	2.8	4,575	4.0	1,486	48.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	199	0.2	116	0.1	(83)	-41.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	288	0.3	1,762	1.5	1,474	511.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,142	2.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	45,082	41.4	42,429	37.3	(2,653)	-5.9
Total Population	155,972	100.0	160,338	100.0	4,366	2.8
Under 18 Years	47,094	30.2	46,571	29.0	(523)	-1.1
18 Years and Over	108,878	69.8	113,767	71.0	4,889	4.5
Total Housing Units	55,293	-	58,692	-	3,399	6.1

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 1	Number	Percent
Total Population	**160,338**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	77,040	48.0
Black Nonhispanic	8,808	5.5
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,730	3.6
Other Nonhispanic	3,827	2.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,488	2.8
Hispanic Origin	60,445	37.7
Female	81,550	50.9
Male	78,788	49.1
Under 5 years	13,657	8.5
5 to 9 years	13,141	8.2
10 to 14 years	12,351	7.7
15 to 19 years	12,476	7.8
20 to 24 years	14,355	9.0
25 to 44 years	49,212	30.7
45 to 64 years	29,686	18.5
65 years and over	15,460	9.6
18 years and over	113,767	71.0
In households	159,241	99.3
In family households	130,062	81.1
Householder	34,368	21.4
Spouse	21,546	13.4
Own child under 18 years	41,152	25.7
Other relatives	28,695	17.9
Nonrelatives	4,301	2.7
In nonfamily households	29,179	18.2
Householder	21,263	13.3
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,416	3.4
Nonrelatives	7,916	4.9
In group quarters	1,097	0.7
Total Households	**55,631**	**100.0**
Family households	34,368	61.8
Married-couple family	21,546	38.7
With related children under 18 years	12,517	22.5
Female householder, no husband present	10,070	18.1
With related children under 18 years	6,362	11.4
Male householder, no wife present	2,752	4.9
With related children under 18 years	1,124	2.0
Nonfamily households	21,263	38.2
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	12,238	22.0
Persons Per Family	3.66	-
Persons Per Household	2.86	-
Total Housing Units	**58,692**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**55,631**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	48,086	86.4
Owner occupied	7,545	13.6
By Household Size:		
1 person household	15,459	27.8
2 person household	14,970	26.9
3 person household	8,958	16.1
4 person household	6,981	12.5
5 persons and over	9,263	16.7
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	4,071	7.3
25 to 44 years	23,821	42.8
45 to 64 years	17,029	30.6
65 years and over	10,710	19.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 1 PUMA 04001

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04001, Brooklyn, New York

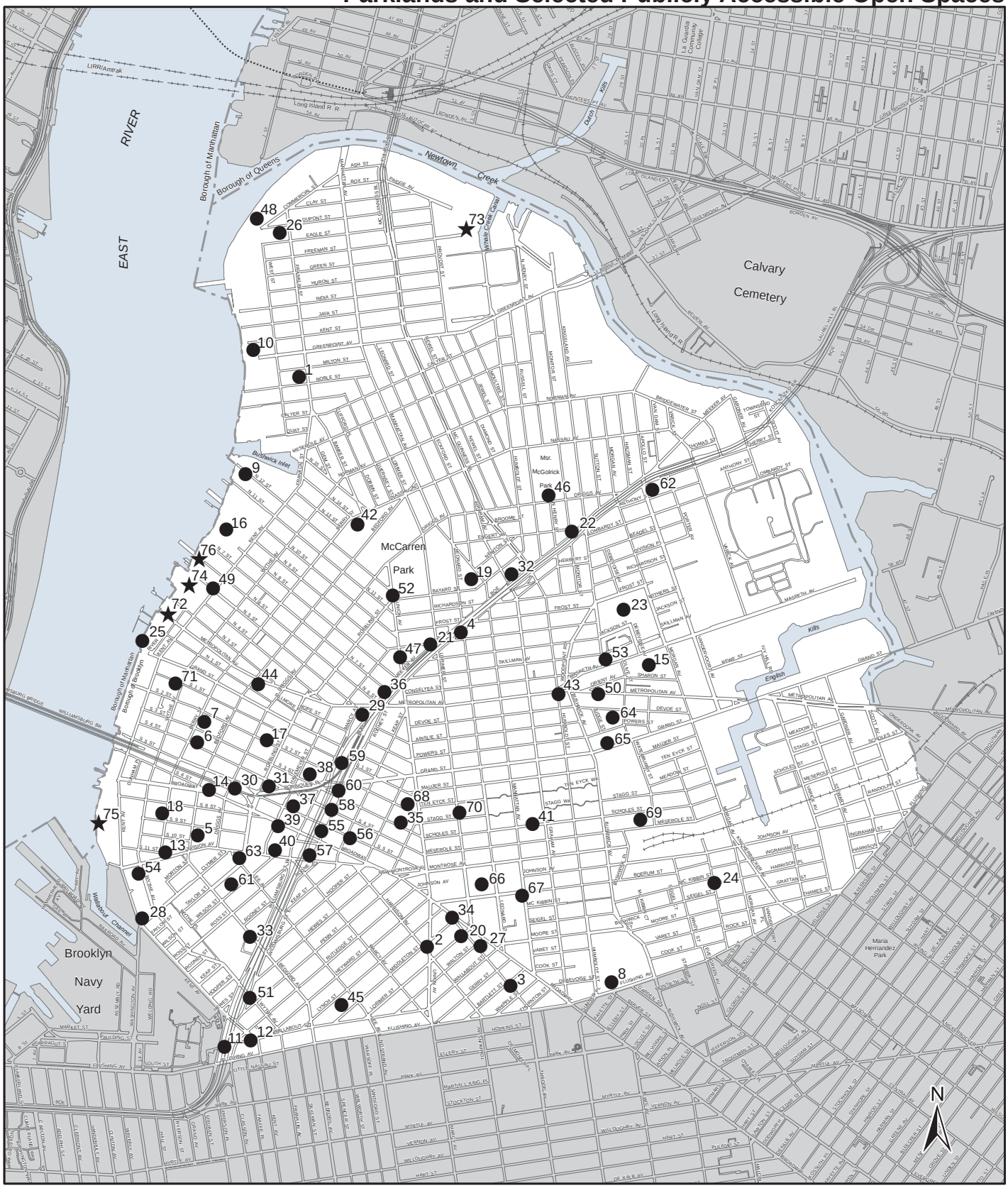
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**146,856**	**6,124**	**146,856**	**(X)**
Native	106,215	5,495	72.3%	1.6
Foreign born	40,641	2,483	27.7%	1.6

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**112,650**	**4,624**	**112,650**	**(X)**
In labor force	67,832	2,762	60.2%	1.5
Civilian labor force	67,809	2,769	60.2%	1.5
Employed	64,304	2,737	57.1%	1.5
Unemployed	3,505	568	3.1%	0.5
Armed Forces	23	36	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	44,818	2,840	39.8%	1.5
Civilian labor force	**67,809**	**2,769**	**67,809**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	5.2%	0.8	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**52,361**	**1,688**	**52,361**	**(X)**
Median family income (dollars)	$39,707	2,295	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	25.9%	2.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	40.9%	4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	46.1%	8.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	22.6%	2.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	35.9%	4.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	38.9%	8.5	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	36.4%	4.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	51.8%	7.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	66.0%	18.9	(X)	(X)
All people	30.1%	2.4	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 1
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

1 Map Key

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 1,050 2,100 4,200 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	AMERICAN PLAYGROUND	Noble, Franklin, Milton Sts	NYC DPR	0.90
2	ARLINGTON SQUARE	Middleton St, Union & Harrison Aves	NYC DPR	0.10
3	BARTLETT PLAYGROUND	Bartlett St & Throop Ave	NYC DPR	0.92
4	BEDAME SESSA TRIANGLE	Leonard St, Withers St, Meeker Ave	NYC DPR	0.07
5	BEDFORD PLAYGROUND	Bedford Ave & S 9 St, Division Ave	NYC DPR	0.88
6	BERRY PLAYGROUND	S 3 St, Berry St & Bedford Ave	NYC DPR	0.33
7	BERRY STREET GARDEN	301-303 Berry St	NYC DPR	0.14
8	BUSHWICK HOUSES PLAYGROUND & POOL	Flushing Ave, Bushwick Ave & Humboldt St	NYC DPR	1.29
9	BUSHWICK INLET PARK	Kent Ave bet N 9 St & N 10 St, and Kent Ave bet N 11 St & N 12 St	NYC DPR	9.02
10	CENTRAL COMMUNICATIONS	West & Kent Sts, Greenpoint Ave	NYC DPR	5.74
11	CLASSON PLAYGROUND	Classon, Kent Aves, BQE North	NYC DPR	3.15
12	CLASSON TRIANGLE	Kent, Classon Aves, Wallabout St	NYC DPR	0.21
13	COHN TRIANGLE	Bedford & Division Aves	NYC DPR	0.07
14	CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAZA	Roebling, S 4 & S 5 Sts	NYC DPR	0.76
15	COOPER PARK	Sharon, Olive Sts, Maspeth & Morgan Aves	NYC DPR	6.40
16	EAST RIVER STATE PARK	N 7-N 9 St, Kent Ave, East River	NYS OPRHP	12.00
17	EL PUENTE/ EARTH SPIRIT GARDEN	S 2 St, bet Roebling St & Driggs St	NYC DPR	0.23
18	EPIPHANY PLAYGROUND	Berry St, S 9 St, S 10 St	NYC DPR	0.50
19	ERICSSON PLAYGROUND	Manhattan Ave & Leonard St	NYC DPR	1.15
20	EUGENIO MARIA DE HOSTOS PLAYGROUND	Harrison Ave bet Walton & Lorimer Sts	NYC DPR	1.10
21	FATHER GIORGIO SQUARE	Jackson, Lorimer Sts, Meeker Ave	NYC DPR	0.10
22	FIDELITY TRIANGLE	Meeker, Engert Aves, Monitor St	NYC DPR	0.01
23	FROST PLAYGROUND	Frost St, Kingsland & Morgan Aves	NYC DPR	0.74
24	GILBERT RAMIREZ PARK	White St, Mckibbin St, & Bogart Sts	NYC DPR	1.03
25	GRAND FERRY PARK	Grand St bet River St & East River	NYC DPR	1.80
26	GREENPOINT PARK	Commercial, Franklin, Dupont Sts	NYC DPR	0.50
27	IS 318/ PROJECT ROOTS	Walton St, bet Harrison & Throop	NYC DPR	0.17
28	JACOB'S LADDER PLAYGROUND	Clymer St bet Wythe & Kent Aves	NYC DPR	0.85
29	JAIME CAMPIZ PLAYGROUND	Hope St, Marcy, Metropolitan Aves	NYC DPR	0.75
30	LA GUARDIA PLAYGROUND	Havemeyer to Roebling Sts, S 4 To S 5 Sts	NYC DPR	1.88
31	LA GUARDIA PLAYGROUND SOUTH	S 5 St, Broadway, Havemeyer St	NYC DPR	NA
32	LENTOL GARDEN	Graham, Meeker Aves, J Lentol, Humbolt Sts	NYC DPR	0.76
33	LENTOL TRIANGLE	Keap St & Bedford Ave	NYC DPR	0.06
34	LINDSAY TRIANGLE	Throop Ave, Broadway, Lorimer & Middleton Sts	NYC DPR	0.04
35	LITHUANIA SQUARE	South 2 & Hewes Sts, Union Ave	NYC DPR	0.02
36	MACRI SQUARE	Metropolitan, Union, Meeker Aves	NYC DPR	0.57
37	MARCY GREEN CENTER	Marcy Ave, S 4 & S 5 Sts	NYC DPR	0.20
38	MARCY GREEN NORTH	Marcy Ave, S 3 & S 4 Sts	NYC DPR	0.14
39	MARCY GREEN SOUTH	Broadway, Marcy Ave & S 5 St	NYC DPR	0.10
40	MARCY PARK SOUTH	Division, Marcy Aves & S 9 St	NYC DPR	0.36
41	MARTINEZ PLAYGROUND	Scholes St & Manhattan To Graham Aves	NYC DPR	2.00
42	MCCARREN PARK	Nassau Ave, Bayard, Leonard & N 12 Sts	NYC DPR	35.71

*Not All Parklands are Publicly Accessible; Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
43	MEMORIAL GORE	Bushwick, Maspeth, Metropolitan Aves	NYC DPR	0.07
44	METROPOLITAN POOL & FITNESS CENTER	S E Corner Bedford & Metropolitan Aves	NYC DPR	0.18
45	MIDDLETON PLAYGROUND	Lynch, Middleton Sts, Lee Ave	NYC DPR	1.10
46	MONSIGNOR MCGOLRICK PARK	Driggs to Nassau Aves, Russell to Monitor Sts	NYC DPR	9.13
47	MT CARMEL TRIANGLE	Union, Meeker Aves, Jackson St	NYC DPR	0.10
48	NEWTOWN BARGE TERMINAL PLAYGROUND	Commercial, Dupont & West Sts	NYC DPR	1.20
49	NORTH 5TH STREET PIER	End of N. 5th St. and Kent Ave	NYC DPR	0.46
50	ORIENT GROVE	Metropolitan & Orient Aves	NYC DPR	0.15
51	PENN TRIANGLE	Penn St & Wythe Ave	NYC DPR	0.18
52	PVT SHONSIRE TRIANGLE	Union Ave, N 11 & Roebling Sts	NYC DPR	0.04
53	RED SHED GARDEN	266 Skillman Ave	NYC DPR	0.12
54	ROBERTO CLEMENTE BALLFIELD	Division Ave bet Wythe & Kent Aves	NYC DPR	1.24
55	RODNEY PARK CENTER	Broadway, Rodney, S 5 Sts	NYC DPR	0.24
56	RODNEY PARK NORTH	Rodney, S 4 & S 5 Sts	NYC DPR	0.37
57	RODNEY PARK SOUTH	Division Ave, Rodney St, S 9 St	NYC DPR	0.39
58	RODNEY PLAYGROUND CENTER	Rodney, S 3 St	NYC DPR	0.19
59	RODNEY PLAYGROUND NORTH	Borinquen, Rodney & S 1 St	NYC DPR	0.29
60	RODNEY PLAYGROUND SOUTH	Rodney, S 3 & S 4 Sts	NYC DPR	0.32
61	ROEBLING PLAYGROUND	Wilson & Lee Aves, Taylor St, Bedford Ave	NYC DPR	1.23
62	SGT WILLIAM DOUGHERTY PLAYGROUND	Anthony St, Vandervoort Ave, Cherry St	NYC DPR	0.76
63	SOBEL GREEN	Lee & Division Aves, Roebling St	NYC DPR	0.14
64	ST NICHOLAS-POWERS ST GARDEN	Powers St, bet Judge St & Olive St	NYC DPR	0.12
65	ST. NICHOLAS-OLIVE ST. GARDEN	Olive St & Powers St	NYC DPR	0.18
66	STERNBERG PARK	Montrose Ave, Boerum, Lorimer, Leonard Sts	NYC DPR	4.04
67	SUNSHINE COMMUNITY GARDEN	Mckibbin St, bet Graham St & Manhattan Ave	NYC DPR	0.12
68	TEN EYCH HOUSES HDFC	Ten Eyck St bet Union Ave & Lorminer St	NYC DPR	0.11
69	TEN EYCK PLAYGROUND	Bushwick Ave, Scholes & Meserole Sts	NYC DPR	0.97
70	TEN EYCK PLAZA	Ten Eyck St & Union Ave	NYC DPR	0.46
71	WILLIAM SHERIDAN PLAYGROUND	Wythe Ave to Berry St, Grand to S 1 St	NYC DPR	1.17
	PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WATERFRONT OPEN SPACES**			Linear Feet
72	184 KENT AVE (IN PROGRESS)	184 Kent Ave	PRIVATE	161.70
73	NEWTOWN CREEK NATURE WALK	329 Greenpoint Ave	NYC DEP	735.00
74	NORTHSIDE PIERS (IN PROGRESS)	164 Kent Ave	PRIVATE (DPR FUTURE)	938.92
75	SCHAEFER LANDING	460 Kent Ave	NYC DSBS	398.92
76	WILLIAMSBURG- THE EDGE (IN PROGRESS)	Kent Ave, N 5 St, E River Pierhead Line, N 7 St	PRIVATE (DPR FUTURE)	1,477.70

*Not All Parklands are Publicly Accessible; Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2010 EXECUTIVE CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
BR-253	RECONSTRUCTION OF WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE	724,145 (CN) 640,418 (F) 65,043 (S) 70,510 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
BR-277	REHABILITATION OF PULASKI BRIDGE	19,005 (CN) 25,165 (F) 9,406 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
CS-DN388	SMALL WORLD DAY CARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN137	EAST WILLIAMSBURG VALLEY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (EWVIDCO)	CP	1,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN175	GREENPOINT MANUFACTURING DESIGN CENTER	CP	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN399	ST. NICHOLAS NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION CORPORATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-N399	ST. NICHOLAS NEIGHBORHOOD PRESERVATION CORPORATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-1107	RECON OF GREENPOINT AVE BR OVER NEWTOWN CREEK, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS	CP	700 (CN) 6,000 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
HB-1149	RECON METROPOLITAN AVE BRIDGE OVER ENGLISH KILLS, BROOKLYN	56,813 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1161	RECON GRAND STREET BR/NEWTOWN CREEK, BROOKLYN/QUEENS	7,150 (CN) 0 (F)	1,000 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	15,137 (CN) 71,897 (F)
HD-DN499	SCHOOL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN533	PRATT AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN536	LOS SURES (SOUTH SIDE UNITED)	CP	1,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN559	HIGHLAWN TERRACE SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT AND FENCING	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-N487	LINDSAY PARK HOUSING CORP.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-N504	SOUTHSIDE UNITED HDFC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-471	RECONSTRUCTION OF BEDFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
HW-472	RECONSTRUCTION OF FLUSHING AVENUE, BROOKLYN	14,541 (CN) 8,000 (F) 3,050 (S)	2,539 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-476	RECNSTRUCTION OF NASSAU AVE. AREA PROJECT	7,080 (CN) 1,920 (F)	11,256 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-666	REC. MCGUINNESS BLVD. FROM ASH ST. TO DRIGGS AVE., BROOKLYN	19,205 (CN) 10,858 (F) 3,000 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-693	RECONSTRUCTION, KENT AVE., BQE TO FRANKLIN ST., ETC., BROOKLYN	8,152 (CN) 10,361 (F) 2,000 (S)	2,137 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-701	RECONSTRUCTION OF MANHATTAN AVE. BROOKLYN	18,379 (CN) 600 (S)	628 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
P-819	MCCARREN PARK, RENOVATION AND IMPROVEMENTS	8,291 (CN)	42,959 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE EXECUTIVE CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 245C

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2010 EXECUTIVE CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
P-839	DEVELOPMENT OF WATERFRONT PARK IN WILLIAMSBURG AND GREENPOINT	140,310 (CN) 370 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	11,907 (CN) 0 (S)
P-986	RECONSTRUCTION OF METROPOLITAN POOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN068	BROOKLYN BALLET	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N072	BROOKLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N144	STREB/RINGSIDE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N251	CHEZ BUSHWICK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN128	DOE FUND INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN141	EDUCATION AND ASSISTANCE CORPORATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN427	UNITED JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS OF WILLIAMSBURG	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN436	UNITED JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS OF WILLIAMSBURG	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-322	345 ADAMS STREET, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-187	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DISTICT GARAGE 1, BROOKLYN	95,407 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

COMMUNITY BOARD No. 1

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CHRISTOPHER H. OLECHOWSKI
CHAIRMAN

GERALD A. ESPOSITO
DISTRICT MANAGER

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COUNCILMEMBER, 33rd CD

HON. DIANA REYNA
COUNCILMEMBER, 34th CD

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SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

DEL TEAGUE
THIRD VICE-CHAIRPERSON

KAREN LEADER
FINANCIAL SECRETARY

ISRAEL ROSARIO
RECORDING SECRETARY

PHILIP A. CAPONEGRO
MEMBER-AT-LARGE

July 14, 2009

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD No. 1
STATEMENT OF
COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS

Fiscal Year 2011

Pursuant to the requirements of the New York City Charter, Brooklyn Community Board No. 1 (Greenpoint/Williamsburg) submits its Statement of Community District Needs for the upcoming year. It is our hope that the items identified in this document will be given priority consideration by the City of New York in order to further enhance the development of a cooperative planning process and insure an improvement in the quality of life for all of our residents.

OVERVIEW

There is a wave upon us – and it is a Tsunami!

Not just a wave of destruction, but waves of construction.
Already, the undertow of these waves has negatively impacted the lives of the residents of Greenpoint-Williamsburg and will effect generations to come.

This tide of grief has already created a climate of highly inflated rents, denied lease renewals to both residential and commercial tenants, and a forced exodus of longtime commercial tenants into less desirable areas and even out of state. Now, complicating the equation even more, distressed and abandoned work sites and condo prices which are out of touch with today's market.

And the erosion of the existing community has not stopped there!

Like the construction of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway in the 1940's which split communities and demolished the Mt. Carmel Cathedral (for the so called betterment of the transportation network) this wave destroys dreams for the homesteaders, the poor and middle/working class of this community – the people who chose to stay, when it was not trendy or chic.

Without a guarantee of affordability they have been forgotten.

And as the flood waters persist to move inland, developers continue to swoop down upon our small stable communities and create havoc by demolishing our quaint existing

structures, building upward (with units not affordable for our community) and straining our limited services and already overburdened antiquated infrastructure.

As you know, planning for our community and waterfront has been in our sights for the last 20 years, culminating with the NYC Council approval of our two 197A plans.

This was an Olympic undertaking by our Board that was the direct result of much sacrifice and voluminous hours of dedication to our community.

The imminent infusion of approximately 40,000 persons (and at the least 8,780 dwelling units) in our community will place even greater burdens on the already overtaxed city services addressing the needs of our community.

Plans developed by HPD to protect our constituency have been implemented covertly and piecemeal while residents are being displaced on a daily basis. HPD should work in partnership with Community Board No. 1 to develop a comprehensive plan with community input. **HPD must document this population and allow all these stakeholders a preferential status when low income units are available.** Approximately three years after the approval of the Waterfront Plan, **459 units (at Palmer's Dock, Williamsburg Edge) of affordable housing have been built** in the plan area and the devastation caused by upland development has had an irreversible effect on the entire district. **By the time the trickle down effect of affordable units come on line, the community will have been resettled by new faces from other areas and the displaced residents a mere memory. Some even relocated out of the district by HPD itself!**

We further note the following needs:

A. That the City creates truly affordable housing units that are both rental and owner occupied. HPD must look outside the box and explore new concepts/options for funding including the use of Section 8 funds for home ownership.
B. McCarren Park Pool – plans for this facility are moving forward after having the facility lain dormant and derelict since 1981. These plans will address the much needed reconstruction to bring to fruition the agreed upon concept for a multi-purpose facility which includes an Olympic size pool.
C. Greenpoint and Williamsburg need more green space, including maintenance of the little precious park land that we have.
D. Educational needs for District 14 Master Planning Effort (evaluation of services)
E. MTA Needs Assessment of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg Area (evaluation of services)
F. Need for a new firehouse to serve the Northside and Waterfront community as a result of a closure in 2003
G. Need for a hospital or emergency facility within the confines of Community District #1 area – none exists now!
H. Need for increased space at the 94th Precinct
I. Need for modernized services at the Greenpoint Station and Williamsburg Station (US Postal Service) – services are obsolete at these stations.
J. Need to alleviate overcrowding of the train service - especially the Bedford Avenue "L" Station, and stop the continued cuts in service at the "G" train
K. Need to create a shuttle bus and/or express bus service along Kent Avenue and Franklin Street – to ease transportation to Manhattan. Other modes of transportation, including larger capacity ferry water service, should be explored.

Existing commercial activities have also been put at risk, while landowners are certainly attracted to higher rents and dividing rental units into more profitable ventures, businesses are crying out for safe havens to conduct their business with a degree of stability and the opportunity to expand. Existing jobs must be retained in the community and the Administration must accommodate these industries that chose to stay when many others left! Especially these jobs created in latter years by businesses such as “Citistorage” who has become a staple in our community. These employment opportunities must be protected. Local employment strategies are the foundation of our success.

We will address additional needs in this document as we read on.

However, we would be remiss if we did not recall the City’s own standards regarding open and green space.

The citywide average for open and green space is 3.5 acres per 1,000 residents. Community District 1 ranks near the bottom of the list in terms of open space per capita, with 0.6 acres per 1,000 residents.

With the increase of population expected from the rezoning (25%) the new ratio (0.7) would still fall far below what the New York City Department of City Planning has as its own guideline (2.5 acres).

We therefore urge you to adopt these recommendations of Community Board No. 1.

We now present the specific components of this ***Statement of Community Needs***:

HOUSING

Affordable housing in Community Board No. 1 is a top priority that must be addressed as a critical need. If our neighborhoods are to remain viable and attract/retain jobs and a stable work force, an adequate supply of decent and affordable housing must be available at various income levels.

Community Board No. 1 generally supports the policies articulated by the City, that provides an unprecedented portion of City Capital Budget funding for housing in a manner that gives increased priority to the development of low and moderate income housing. As we have stated in previous years, three general principles must be incorporated into any equitable comprehensive housing plan:

FIRST, those currently funded housing programs that have proven successful must be held harmless from the reduction in past federal assistance, even if an increased City Tax Levy contribution is required to achieve this end.

SECOND, in allocating additional housing funds between the poor and middle class economic segments of our society, it is essential that the first priority be assigned to the poorest segment of our population, those who must bear the brunt of the housing crisis. However, we strongly support the need for affordable housing (both rental and home ownership) for all economic groups.

THIRD, any additional housing funds must be allocated in a fair and equitable manner that responds to the most critical housing needs of each Community District, with a clear and largely advertised marketing throughout the district.

We will now apply these principles to the major housing concerns of Greenpoint/Williamsburg:

While we were extremely encouraged by the Administration's "Points of Agreement" with the NYC Council and its consideration of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg zoning and related ULURP actions, several points were noted in this document, including affordable housing, which the Administration agrees to significantly increase through a variety of mechanisms including inclusionary zoning, financial and tax incentives. In addition to increasing the number of affordable units in the district, the Administration agreed to anti-harassment provisions to be provided separately, as part of a follow-up corrective action. This anti-harassment initiative should be delivered on a community grassroots level, through a Northside group with a significant track record of achievement. However, we have learned that not all of the groups funded for this endeavor are solely located in the affected geographic area. There are plans to create a Greenpoint-Williamsburg Affordable Housing and Infrastructure Fund of up to $10 million, to be managed by HPD, using proceeds received from the sale of air rights from the MTA site on Commercial Street in Greenpoint. A Greenpoint-Williamsburg Tenant Legal Fund ($2 million) has been established from these same proceeds – the fund primarily serves to protect existing tenants from displacement and harassment. Harassment and displacement has already begun.

We remain disappointed with the Deputy Mayor's established Greenpoint-Williamsburg Community Advisory Board. The appointed Advisory Board is charged with monitoring adherence to these points of agreement, including but not limited to, the development of affordable housing units, the development of open space, the implementation of industrial preservation and the periodic review of social infrastructure needs and mitigations in the Greenpoint-Williamsburg Community. We are discouraged by the slow implementation of the points and several members of the CAB have expressed their concerns over a lack of faith on the part of the Mayor. While we recognize that their agenda is lengthy their endeavors lack fruition and fall short on community participation. They have failed to engage the community in a meaningful way.

We urge that the Williamsburg Urban Renewal Area Cross Subsidy Fund ($2,984,000) be democratically administered and dedicated to the maintenance of the balanced development of this community. HPD must be innovative in the distribution of these already stagnant funds. **We have made this statement for decades now and the Administration has not responded! This fund has been stagnant since the 1980's.** Perhaps these dollars should be used to purchase the Pfizer Pharmaceutical property and develop badly needed affordable housing on this site. Failure of the Administration to attain the Pfizer properties will go down in history as this Administration's "blunder", a missed opportunity to directly provide much needed affordable housing to a community in dire need of relief!

All efforts must be made to implement those previously proposed projects that have yet to be funded. It is essential that the City realizes the need for low income rental housing/ownership and provide the much needed funds that will help compensate for the past tragic loss of Federal housing subsidies. The inclusion of such programs by the Mayor, an overall comprehensive housing program, is an absolute necessity for our district. Homeownership in low-income communities is seriously weak. In other areas of the country, the Section 8 subsidy is utilized for home purchasing. We urge that a similar pilot program should be brought to NYC, and that Greenpoint and Williamsburg is considered for inclusion.

It is understood that several developers have already proclaimed their desire to build “affordable housing”, however, affordable by AMI is not necessarily affordable to our constituency; **these residents who have vested sweat equity in our district and colonized this community when others chose to stay away must not be forgotten.** Affordable housing must be constructed “on site” at the waterfront and not scattered into less desirable pockets of the district.

PUBLIC HOUSING

The District contains nine housing developments with 6,656 dwelling units administered by the NYC Housing Authority (NYCHA). These represent an extremely valuable low income housing resource. Additional City Tax Levy revenues must again be allocated to compensate for federal budget cutbacks, and provide for the best possible maintenance of these facilities. We continue to support the needed renovations to these various developments (i.e. the majority of the Williamsburg Houses storefronts remain vacant and in severe disrepair. These derelict units should be converted to badly needed affordable housing units to serve our constituents.

Community Board No. 1 continues to oppose the NYCHA’s plan to meet their budgetary requirements by implementing drastic increases to fees for service, maintenance and rent for the low income tenants of public housing developments. We stand with the Cooper Park tenants in opposing NYCHA’s proposal to discontinue a building’s parking lot as a site for new housing. This “dartboard” style, siting of affordable housing, is dangerous and provides additional stress on already over overburdened sections of the district.

SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING

We note that there is a great need for housing of the elderly and an increasing senior citizen population in Community Board No. 1 (over 20,000) remains of paramount concern. In the past, we have been successful in obtaining Section 202 (federal) funding for various senior housing developments in the district: Jennings Hall, Monsignor Vetro Houses, Metropolitan Houses, Monsignor Jarka Hall, Los Sures Senior Citizens Development, Dupont Street Mary D’Angelis Senior Housing) and Huron Street Senior Housing. We urge that similar efforts continue in Greenpoint/Williamsburg, with additional Section 202 sites submitted by private and City sources and evaluated by Community Board No. 1 prior to being recommended to the City. Where there is a shortage of senior citizen, assisted living housing and nursing homes (**a nursing home was targeted for construction at the former Greenpoint Hospital campus**) in the district, we hope that the City will develop this targeted housing as promised by a previous administration with a said issuance of a letter of site control.

PUBLIC SAFETY

With the infestation of new construction throughout the entire district we need a commitment from the City for the monitoring of construction safety and abatement of construction-related nuisance(s). We also need increased enforcement of environmental-related issues to ensure that new residential sites (conversions) are safe for habitation.

Demolition often poses additional threats to older and existing adjacent structures. This explosion of new construction in our district has resulted in a rise of adjacent property damage complaints at these sites, as well as building collapses. We applaud the Department of Buildings establishment of a new unit to monitor construction sites; however

this unit just deals with excavation/foundations. We propose the establishment of a new "Construction Task Force" under the Department of Buildings that would double check certification for construction plans and also double check individual sites for compliance and adherence. This pilot program could be funded through a surcharge made for any new construction in CB #1. This would provide the dollars necessary to implement a task force, and should result in the criminal prosecution of engineers/architects who knowingly certify any errant plans. The Department of Buildings must continue to address safety issues and proper attention made to adjacent properties to provide protection and relief.

The Department of Buildings must take immediate steps to inventory stalled construction sites and monitor them for any issues that would negatively impact the community (homeless encampments, standing water - mosquito infestation/West Nile Virus prevention, illegal dumping, trespassing, arson). In addition, these sites must be carefully scrutinized in light of the contextual rezoning.

Community Board No. 1 was pleased to learn that there is movement at the State level to strengthen regulations over construction projects as both Greenpoint and Williamsburg have been greatly impacted by the booming number of construction jobs happening in New York City. Our Board had to be the first one to point out problems with a job, often for nonconformance to either plans, zoning or just plain sound construction practices. Adjacent homeowners frequently reported that their foundations were being undermined by work next to them because the contractor failed to simply do required underpinning."

A package of legislation is being introduced into the NYS Assembly to address shortcomings in the Department of Buildings' (DOB's) regulation of construction and development in NYC. The legislative package includes seven cohesive bills. One bill called "The Department of Buildings Community Accountability Act" will in particular provide a greater voice and access for community boards to the Department of Buildings. It directs DOB to notify community boards and borough presidents of all construction permits and DOB actions in the district and to issue public reports on all construction accidents, property damage and dangerous conditions. It also prohibits DOB from issuing certificates occupancy until all adjudicated fines are paid; and it gives community boards the right to thirty (30) DOB audits a year and to copies of any plans on file at the DOB. This type of mandated direct access provides additional teeth for our board as we will be able to have a better picture of what a particular job entails and what problems exist. The Board's ability to access information will go beyond just a few lines listed in a computer database. Plans would be more readily obtainable.

POLICE DEPARTMENT STAFFING

Adequate police protection is a basic public right, and we urge that Community Board No. 1's two local precincts - the 90th and 94th - receive their fair share of any additional police staffing.

Community Board # 1 is experiencing a renaissance. Current population statistics topple over census figures as new faces fill our streets as we become the trendy place to live and new residences are constructed or lofts are converted. While we are enjoying this popularity, it comes with a cost.

Our two police precincts, the 90th and 94th, continue to be severely overburdened with addressing the many quality of life issues that arise with the many different lifestyles of

our new and existing populations. For example, Bedford Avenue (between Metropolitan Avenue and North 12th Street; North 6th Street between Bedford and Kent Avenue) has become a Mecca for bars, eateries -- and on the whole -- a new venue for nightlife in Williamsburg. Policing is a necessary ingredient for this venue to be successful, not only for the City as a tax revenue base, but being able to weave this trend into an existing community. Likewise, the introduction of clubs, bars and galleries in Greenpoint has also created a greater enforcement need -- constituents are walking the street at later hours whereas past trends of earlier bedtimes drew less police action. In lieu of this ever-changing scenario Community Board No. 1 seeks immediate action in the assignment of additional police officers to the 90th and 94th Police Precincts.

In addition, the growth in the residential and commercial population has brought a great deal more vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic to the district. We would greatly benefit from more traffic enforcement agents, particularly along our busiest and increasingly dangerous corridors: Graham Avenue, Flushing Avenue, Metropolitan Avenue, Bedford Avenue, and Manhattan Avenue. **Bicycle lanes must be carefully woven into communities – not implemented by Mayoral decree**.

We continue to support the installation of surveillance cameras within the City's subway stations. The cameras have aided the police in deterring crime and apprehending criminals. We support requests made by our local precinct(s) commanders to install these cameras, monitored by NYPD personnel, in our district's stations (G, L, M/J/Z lines).

This should result in the assignment of adequate police officers to each facility to maintain the recently reduced crime rate and maintain around the clock coverage of all police sectors in each precinct. In addition, it is essential that the number of police officers assigned to the eight NYC Housing Authority developments located in Community Board No. 1 be significantly increased, whereas Cooper Park was turned over to the 94th Precinct. This should be examined as a pilot project and duplicated throughout Community District #1 area, turning NYCHA sites over to their respective precincts for a more local policing strategy.

ADULT ESTABLISHMENT ZONING, LIQUOR AND CABARET LICENSES

In 1995 Community Board No. 1 opposed the City's efforts to regulate and restrict the operation and conduct of Adult Establishments by allocating them to exist only in manufacturing districts. This change in zoning allows for an unfair share of these establishments to have the ability to relocate to communities, such as Greenpoint and Williamsburg that possess large manufacturing areas. We seek the City to progress a strategy addressing this issue to prevent such establishments from opening in a newly developed area.

There has been a continued landslide in the number of applications made to the NY State Liquor Authority for locations in CB #1.The Board is highly concerned about the proliferation and concentration of bars in the district. As its role is only one of advisory capacity, CB #1 urges the Police Department, the Department of Consumer Affairs and the State Liquor Authority to aggressively examine these locations prior to granting or renewing any licenses, and urges that both the 500-foot hearing and 200-foot rulings be used to ascertain an establishment's appropriateness. It appears that the SLA uses this permitting process as a fundraising effort for the State and takes little interest in the cumulative effort of these drinking establishments on communities. There are currently 1,452 licenses in zip code 11211; 604 in 11222; 916 in 11206; and 898 in 11237. We are pleased that the City

Council sought with legislation to step up enforcement by requiring stricter hiring regulations and background criminal checks for employees hired as bouncers at clubs and bars.

Furthermore, Community Board No. 1 pre-warned the Administration that the "Smoking Ban" would project bar-goers into the streets and rear yards of communities to smoke and that must be addressed in any legislation. Unfortunately, we were right and we continue to receive voluminous complaints about bar patrons outside bars smoking and sidewalks riddled with cigarette and cigar butts. This quality of life concern must now be addressed by the Administration.

ANTI - DRUG TASK FORCE

We note the valuable contribution of the anti-drug SNEU (Street Narcotic Enforcement Unit, housed at the 90th Precinct). We urge continued efforts by the NYPD to deter illegal drug dealing in our community and reduce crime.

FOOT PATROL

The foot patrolman is a valuable public safety resource and more personnel must be put on patrol to increase efficiency and address quality of life type complaints. We strongly support the efforts by NYPD and urge that the resources be increased for foot patrol at the various NYCHA developments in the District under the auspices of the local precinct.

OLD 87th PRECINCT BUILDING

This landmark building at 43 Herbert Street had remained empty and abandoned by the City, having been relinquished by the NYPD to DCAS. Community Board No. 1 approved a plan to convert this building for housing and we continue to support North Brooklyn Development Corporation's efforts to restore this landmark site and maintain the building's character while providing much needed affordable housing. We are glad to see this project is underway and construction is close to completion. Its projected tenancy of 14 affordable condo units is scheduled for Fall 2009.

ANTI - ARSON PROGRAMS

Community Board No. 1 unfortunately, has the distinction of being in the top three of the community districts with the highest suspicious fire rates (88 in 2006). For 2008, the Fire Department's statistics for CB #1 show that there were: no civilian fire fatalities; 4,140 medical emergencies (fire unit only); 4,448 nonfire and nonmedical emergencies, 543 nonstructural fires and 557 structural fires (total incidents 9,688-- fourth highest in the borough). For 2007 CB #1 had 39 suspicious fires (ranking it fifth in the borough). The devastating 10+ alarm fire in 2006 at the Greenpoint Terminal Market (remarked as rivaling the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center) shows too dramatically the need for fire protection and the full complement needed to investigate and solve suspicious fires. We must not forget that a large percentage of housing stock was lost in our communities during the arson ravages of the 1970's. It was only through prevention, education, investigation and the bringing to justice those persons criminally responsible, that the spread of fire damage was stemmed. We continue to rank within the top five community boards in terms of total incidents. As long as this intolerable situation continues to exist, it is essential that a team of Fire Marshals be specifically assigned to serve community Board No. 1 on a full time basis.

We are concerned that the consolidation, re-deployment and continuing attrition of Fire Marshal personnel has greatly decreased the efficiency of this unit and its ability to effectively perform its role. Today, there are only 80 Fire Marshals and 19 Supervisors for the entire City of NY. In 2002 the FDNY had four Marshal Bases (one in each Borough, except Staten Island). Today there is just one Fire Marshal Base in the entire City!

We seek the Red Cap Program (called this because its 50 Fire Marshals wore red caps to make their presence known in the neighborhood) to be reinstituted. These "Red Caps" worked in two-person teams around the clock responding to every fire. The advantage of the Red Cap is that investigators are on the scene immediately, not waiting to be notified that a blaze was suspicious. Teams of Marshals and Police Detectives worked to investigate arson-related fires and to prosecute the criminals that started them.

FDNY/EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

We continue to be in such "shock and awe" with the Mayor's decision to close Engine Company 212 that we are compelled to once again reiterate our extreme and vehement opposition to any Fire Station closings. The future of our community depends on this essential service. We are pleased that 136 Wythe Avenue was awarded to two local community based organizations, People's Firehouse and Neighbors Allied for Good Growth (NAG). Both are prominent in the Northside and will develop the site. The Board played a vital role in seeing this through to fruition.

With the closing of St. Catherine's Hospital in 1964 and the Greenpoint Hospital shutdown in 1982, **the Greenpoint/Williamsburg community remains void of any hospital facility within its confines**. Although vibrant and expanding, the communities of Greenpoint/Williamsburg continues to have an older population (and a rising young one) and thus rely on the Fire services, EMS, Engine Companies with defibrillators to be the "man on the spot" when needed. In 2008, fire companies responded to 4,140 emergencies as "Certified First Responders-Defibrillators" in Community Board No. 1 and for the first six months of 2009: a total of 2,282 Emergency calls were answered. The ranking for our district is the third highest in Brooklyn with Emergency Medical responses. The total number for Nonfire and Nonmedical Emergencies for 2008 (4,448) noting our district as the second highest in Brooklyn with these responses. There were 575 responses to structural fires and 509 nonstructural fire responses in 2008 (total of 1,084 fires). For the period of January – June 2009 FDNY reports that there have been 281 structural fires; 348 nonstructural fires (total of 629 fires). The total of all responses are 5,272 (including 226 false alarms) reported for this same six month period.

As a community in renaissance we have seen a rise in population by 2.8% during the year 2000 census. We believe that this figure is far short of the actual increase (the notable growing population includes many new families with young children, and there is a boom in the restaurant/bar type businesses with many patrons attracted from both inside and outside the community). In fact, Mayor Bloomberg acknowledges the City's increasing population in his PlaNYC which addresses the challenges facing the city. By 2010 it states that NY will have added a population the size of Salt Lake City and in the year 2030 Brooklyn's population is to increase by 11.4%. An increased risk of fire is connected with restaurant operations, as well as possible food/choking hazard emergencies. Many of these restaurants are located on the first floor of wood frame buildings that have residential units above them. We remain concerned about the lack of fire and emergency medical service coverage in this section of our district.

This exodus of the commercial use to that of residential is extremely problematic mainly because most - if not all - of the properties are wood beam construction with an extreme potential for fire. Additional projects already completed or those that are in the works which create further housing units includes the: HPD - Schaefer Brewery Site: 350 units; Domsey Site: 540 units; Kedem Winery: 450 units. The former Domino Sugar site (11 acres) at our waterfront's edge is being considered for development by the Community Preservation Corporation: 2,200 units. We look forward to a dialogue toward developing the site as a major source of affordable housing. They have indicated that they would develop 660 of these units. The refinery building has received landmark status and development for this building is to be carefully considered with preservation. However, this project has not moved quick enough to address our pressing need for affordable housing and we remain concerned that CPC retool this property for other uses. Pending variance requests currently under review, if approved, will create additional housing units. This is just a preliminary compilation of how the population and land use is changing on a daily basis in our area, especially with the recent zoning. The rezoning of the Greenpoint/Williamsburg waterfront and specific inland areas will most certainly create a catalyst for what will most likely result in extremely ambitious housing projections for our waterfront and other areas in the district. To address out of scale development, CB #1 has supported the Department of City Planning's proposal for contextual zoning in Greenpoint and Williamsburg and urge that the City Council expedite its review and support it as well.

The NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development submitted an application to the Department of City Planning seeking a rezoning in the Broadway Triangle area. Community Board No. 1 held a public hearing on June 9, 2009 regarding the application and the ULURP Committee reviewed it at a meeting held later in the month to formulate a recommendation. At its regular board meeting held July 14, 2009, the members of Community Board No. 1 voted to support the application with modifications.

The following recommendation was submitted:

Resolution – Broadway Triangle

Whereas the City of New York proposes to rezone nine blocks generally bounded by Flushing Avenue and Walton Street to the south, Throop Street to the east, Lynch Street to the north, and Union Avenue and Harrison Street to the west; and

Whereas it has been the policy of Community Board #1 to support sustainable and manageable levels of density in new development; and

Whereas the City's proposed rezoning would retain and extend the sustainable and manageable density levels approved by Community Board #1 in numerous prior rezonings; and

Whereas the Environmental Impact Statement prepared for the Broadway Triangle rezoning acknowledges significant unmitigated adverse effects with regard to open space within the rezoning area; and

Whereas Community Board #1 has one of the lowest ratios of open space per capita in the City; and

Whereas any increase the number of residential units will only exacerbate the lack of open space; and

Whereas the City is obliged to pay for reasonable relocation costs for owners of industrial businesses within the Urban Renewal area but not elsewhere; and

Whereas the City has not committed funds to help all businesses, whether property owners or renters, to relocate; and

Whereas the presence of local businesses is an important source of employment for local residents; and

Whereas Community Board #1 has previously called upon the Department of Housing Preservation and Development to dispose of City owned-property within our community through a transparent, competitive bidding process; and

Whereas the development of affordable housing within the Broadway Triangle is an important priority for Community Board #1; and

Whereas the offsite provisions of the City's Inclusionary Housing Program could serve to undermine the goal of providing the maximum amount of affordable housing within the rezoning area; and

Whereas in spite of voluminous tax credits and other tax-payer subsidies, the Pfizer Corporation has ceased operations in Williamsburg and their property adjacent to the proposed rezoning area is currently not utilized; and

Whereas Community Board #1 has adopted a resolution calling for 100% affordable housing on the Pfizer-owned sites within Community Board #1; and

Therefore, it is resolved that Community Board #1 supports the proposed rezoning of Broadway Triangle and related actions, including zoning map changes, zoning text changes, changes to the Urban Renewal program and the disposition of City-owned property, with the following conditions:

1. The City shall commit sufficient money and resources to relocate existing businesses within the Broadway Triangle:

    a. Funding shall be provided for both property owners and renters operating in use groups 17 and 18 within the rezoning area.

    b. Funding shall separate from and incremental to any relocation funds required under Urban Renewal plan.

    c. In order to allow the greatest continuity of operation by local businesses, the City shall commit to relocate businesses within 1 mile of their existing establishment.

2. The City shall commit sufficient money and resources to increase the amount of open space within the Broadway Triangle and to increase the current ratio of open space with a .5-mile radius of the rezoning area.

3. In order to retain affordable housing in the rezoning area to help local families stay local, the City shall amend the Inclusionary Housing Program to limit or (preferably) eliminate the offsite affordable housing option within the Broadway Triangle.

4. Any disposition of City-owned property within Community Board #1 shall be carried out pursuant to a transparent, competitive RFP process and not through sole-source

disposition. In the event that the City or HPD as its agent should feel that it is necessary to dispose of a particular parcel through sole-source disposition, or provide any letters of support for a project which would result in a sole-source disposition should the proposed development be funded, the City shall consult with the Community Board allowing for a minimum of 60 days for review prior to the City taking any action regarding the subject parcel.

5. Community Board #1 reiterates its position that property currently owned by Pfizer should be devoted 100% to community use, either as affordable housing or as not-for-profit industrial space. The City shall commit to include Community Board #1 in a meaningful process to develop plans for the reuse of property owned by Pfizer within our Board boundaries, including any large-scale development or rezoning (more than one city block or more than 300 units of housing).

In the interim, as the waterfront and inland areas continue to evolve, we continue to plead with the Mayor to create services in this area that is most certainly void of fire stations, hospitals, and other essential City services including infrastructure and public transit systems.

How did we close a firehouse on the heels of a major rezoning plan that reportedly will create several thousand additional housing units to an already overburdened area. **Surely someone in the Administration advising the Mayor did not do the math!**

We applaud the Fire Department's efforts to attempt to bring better service via the concept of housing EMT bases strategically located in the community. A location was identified and secured within Community Board No.1 (332 Metropolitan Avenue). However, we are distressed that 332 Metropolitan Avenue has yet to have a groundbreaking and that the FDNY has made little attempt if any, to site a location to serve the northern portion of Greenpoint .

The FDNY in recent years collaborated with the DOT (in Staten Island) on addressing speed bump concerns. The increase in these barriers caused many FDNY personnel and residents to worry that there may be considerable increases in response times for ambulances and fire apparatus. The initial study proved that these mounds yield an increase in response time. DOT routinely seeks our Board to support requests for speed bumps. We therefore, must oppose any such requests until a proper study is conducted demonstrating the safety of this alleged speeding deterrent. We request that further study be done specifically in our district to evaluate these areas of concern.

PARKS & RECREATION

INCREASE STAFFING

The over 91 acres of parkland situated in Community Board No. 1 represent an extremely valuable resource, the potential of which, however, remains to be realized due to the continued erosion of Park Department staff. Clearly, 21 "real" (1 manager, 4supervisors, 16 full time workers) maintenance workers cannot begin to supply even minimal coverage of our heavily utilized parks, and underscore the need to provide for the proper maintenance of these facilities. We currently have only 1 slot for workers (playground associates) who provide recreational services for youths and administer programs in the district. This playground associate is located in only one of our many playgrounds. -- totally insufficient to fully serve Community Board No. 1's district. According to the 1990 census, our District contains over 51,600 residents who are 19 years of age or less, and hosts a heavily used regional park (McCarren Park). We have found that the

number of children in the district is steadily increasing as can be seen with the corresponding increases of public and private school enrolled pupils (kindergarten - 8th grade). A minimum of 5 more supervisory staff positions and 30 employee staff positions are badly needed. Specifically, additional maintenance staff must be assigned to the following facilities: McCarren Park, Cooper Park, Sternberg Park (Lindsay Park), Sgt. Dougherty), P.S. 84 Playground, Martinez Playground, La Guardia Playground, Bushwick Houses Pool. Beyond this, it is essential that adequate recreation staffing be assigned to Metropolitan Pool and such major facilities as McCarren, McGolrick and Sternberg Parks. Finally, firm commitments to secure adequate, year round, recreation, security and medical first aid staffing at McCarren Pool, after the facility reopens, is essential and must be made a very high departmental priority.

McCARREN PARK AND POOL (P-819)

Since its opening in 1936, McCarren Pool has been a valuable Summertime resource to the youth of our community, and North Brooklyn, and it is imperative that its reconstruction proceeds, as promptly as possible. Community Board No. 1 is pleased that a community consensus was reached in February 2001 regarding the derelict facility. We supported the feasibility plan presented by the consultant firm, Vollmer Associates, to redevelop the site to include an Olympic size pool, a multi-purpose year round facility and an ice skating/inline skating rink. This concept has gained support from the Community and the Board's McCarren Park Pool Task Force and we look forward to achieving funding for the project. As of June 2007, the Mayor has allocated $50 million for construction of a new pool and recreation area with retention of the bathhouses and archway. The Board has supported a feasibility design strategy that was presented by the Parks Department regarding the site at the end of June 2007. We continue to urge funding for this project. We look forward to reviewing the final design for this facility and its advancement to the construction phase (groundbreaking is expected for August 2009). During the interim construction we urge the Parks Department to recommend alternative venues to accommodate the many community events enjoyed at the pool site. Community Board No. 1 will monitor the advancement of this project carefully.

Most of the acreage, especially the adjacent Abate Playground has received benefits of renovation or upgrading. These efforts have restored the majority of this park's recreational uses. In fact, these areas are now more heavily used than ever. In fact, parents of children who use the facility ("Park Moms") take an active role in the playground and make recommendations to the Parks Department for improvements. The pool's derelict and abandoned condition does not provide any positive use and has become a severe problem for public safety. We are pleased that construction is now underway to develop the southern portion of McCarren on Bayard Street, between Leonard and Lorimer Streets, as a skate park. This will add more recreational space for youth.

McCarren Park is basically divided into three large parcels with different park uses. Each parcel is separated by roadways from each other. We seek the Parks Department to address the need for additional comfort station facilities as the only one available is in the existing Park Field House located in the portion with the baseball field. The walk is too far for the children at the playground and isolated from the handball courts, running track and soccer field.

The newly illuminated soccer field must allow preferences for its use by bonafide Greenpoint/Williamsburg youth groups.

METROPOLITAN POOL

Met Pool now serves Community Board No. 1 in a more effective manner than ever before. The City should further support the valuable voluntary efforts of the Friends of Met Pool by assigning additional recreation staff to this facility and extending hours of operation to further meet the needs of the community.

OTHER PARK PROJECTS

The Board continues to seek the City's funding of renovations for the various playgrounds. In our view, the upgrading of these deteriorated recreation areas constitutes a major need.

We reinforce our past support for those additional park reconstruction projects: Greenpoint Playground, La Guardia Playground, Classon Playground, any additional projects in the inception stage. The Tennis Courts at McCarren Park are heavily utilized during the warmer season. As dusk approaches, play is made easier by the cool of the evening. Players have requested that lighting be placed in the park to allow practice and matches to continue into later hours. The courts are in need of immediate resurfacing. Lighting at the handball courts in McCarren Park will allow play to extend into early evening.

GRAND FERRY PARK

Reconstruction of this park is now completed and we thank the New York State Power Authority's for providing necessary funds to help revamp the park.

MANHATTAN AVENUE STREET END PARK

As part of the Manhattan Avenue reconstruction, a park was designed where the street meets the bulkhead. The construction work is completed and this open space can now be enjoyed by all. We urge that the NYPD and Parks Department provide monitoring to ensure the public’s safety.

SAND PARK

The Williamsburg Bridge reconstruction project is completed and we look forward to the rehabilitation of Sand Park, the mapped park playground beneath it. Community Board No. 1 demands the restoration of this mapped parkland to its "pre-destruction" use by the NYC Department of Transportation in reconstruction of the Williamsburg Bridge. Once this park is completed, it will serve the community with additional recreational space and begin a connection between the waterfront and the upland blocks. The Williamsburg Waterfront 197-a plan seeks the development of a waterfront promenade circumnavigating the DOT property under the Williamsburg Bridge and providing an additional “greenway” for the community. We call upon the Mayor to intervene on our behalf and restore this park in as much as the DOT and Parks have continued to fail to begin a meaningful dialogue to restore this park.

Community Board No. 1 continues to support the valuable work that volunteers do to help our neighborhood parks and we hope that the Parks Department will increase their efforts in this area. Efforts to instill pride about our parks are applauded. We look forward to the resuming of the Parks Department efforts to display historical markers and educational plaques in the District's inventory.

In order to better address public safety, lighting in each of the Board's parks need to be evaluated and enhanced. Increased lighting will allow better visibility at their perimeters and interiors.

Convenient location of comfort stations is a constant request made by park users. We urge upgrading of facilities that now exist and the introduction of new ones in those parks that greatly need them. **We are pleased that the Department of Environmental Protection has funded a station in Greenpoint Playground. We urge the Parks Department to monitor these comfort facilities and keep them well maintained.**

EAST RIVER PARK

A State park was designated for a portion of the former BEDT site (Kent Avenue/North 7th Street) and funded by New York State. After much delay, the park is now opened and is to be further developed. The park should remain opened with regular hours for the area's residents throughout the year. We look forward to the park being further developed.

GREENPOINT MONITOR MUSEUM

Community Board No. 1 is pleased to learn that the NYS chartered Greenpoint Monitor Museum received donated land at the Bushwick Inlet (where the historical iron clad ship was birthed) for the construction of a museum in honor of the USS Monitor. The ship's construction here was a major event in the community's history – we support the museum's efforts to keep alive the memory of the USS Monitor. The museum seeks to retain its donated property as it will act as a catalyst for additional donations as it moves forward with founding a home at the site. The City is moving forward to develop this area around the Bushwick Inlet, from North 9th Street to Quay Street as parkland and must respect the issues raised by the Greenpoint Monitor Museum and partner to make their dream a reality.

RETENTION AND EXPANSION OF PARKLAND

As the pertinent City Planning Department studies indicate, Community District No. 1 is one of the most under-served area with regard to park and recreation services. Thus, we would strongly oppose the elimination of any currently mapped parkland in our district or usage/renting of same for other than parkland/recreation unless as per current City policy, equivalent space is developed as parkland in the immediate vicinity. We also strongly support the establishment of additional parks and playgrounds within our borders.

Community Board No. 1 continues its support for the development of appropriate small parks on triangles. The Southside and South Williamsburg have few local parks, and the triangles, such as where Heyward, Wallabout and Wythe Avenue come together, should be implemented. The concrete triangle at Meeker Avenue, Morgan Avenue and Driggs Avenue should be greened. The community's request to redo this triangle has fallen on deaf ears.

We are delighted to see that the Administration proposes the expansion of the Waterfront Park to the Bushwick Inlet and plans for an initial phase are moving forward. This expansion proposal provides much needed recreational space for our residents and insures some greening of the waterfront (the former Sanitation Garage at 50 Kent Avenue is now demolished and will be annexed as parkland/open space). The proposal also suggests the inclusion of a Waterfront Access Plan (WAP). While we support this concept,

we most certainly want to be directly involved in the design process. The Administration should commence the condemnation procedures to demonstrate a good faith gesture to our community while carefully retaining jobs and relocating existing businesses.

THE GREENPOINT-WILLIAMSBURG WATERFRONT ACCESS PLAN

The Department of City Planning proposed a Waterfront Access Plan (WAP) tailored to the specific conditions of our district's waterfront and to establish a coordinated framework for public access to the Greenpoint-Williamsburg waterfront in advance of development. This plan takes advantage of this opportunity to enlarge existing waterfront park spaces and to mandate connections to the neighborhood at important locations. In addition, the zoning text changes allow the WAP to combine public access requirements on parcels spanning multiple blocks, allowing several smaller spaces to be combined unto a single, larger and more useful public access area, which is not possible under existing waterfront zoning regulations. Community Board No. 1 looks forward to the various elements of this open space network which include: existing and proposed waterfront parks (including Newtown Barge, the former NYC transmitter site, the state park/former BEDT site, street end park at end of Manhattan Avenue); mapped parkland at Bushwick Inlet; a continuous shore walkway; public access to piers; supplemental access areas; upland connections and visual corridors. As internal mechanisms continue at the Parks Department, we look toward the further development and implementation of the Parks Department's "Master Plan". Our Board endorses the Greenpoint-Williamsburg Open Space Design Guidelines and Master Plan with the caveat that the City and the Monitor Museum principals continue a meaningful dialogue and that Community Board No. 1 reserves its decision on the museum/boathouse to be sited in the Bushwick Inlet until said dialogue is conducted.

WNYC TRANSMITTER SITE

We look forward to the work proposed for the WYNC Transmitter site. Conceptual designs denote a passive park, recreational area, gardens, benches and lawns as well as renovation of the 1930's World's Fair house as well as access to the "Floating Pool". This site represents a portion of the Parks Department's Master Plan and should be the first stage of development for a waterfront promenade. Community Board No. 1 urges that this work to reconstruct the park begin soon and expeditiously completed!

TREES

In the Fall of 1996 Community Board No. 1 was dealt a devastating blow with the discovery of the Asian long horned beetle found infesting many of its street and backyard trees. In an effort to contain this foreign pest which has a voracious appetite for sugar maple trees, the US Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Conservation/Forestry Division along with the New York City Park's Department studied methods employed by China for eradication. An area of infestation was identified and "quarantined", a heavy infestation was found in the heart of Greenpoint (a significant number of trees in McCarren Park fell to the beetle) spreading towards adjacent neighborhoods of Northside, Southside, Central, East and South Williamsburg.

The most effective method was to cut down infected trees and remove them. In the period of 1997 and 1998 over 1000 trees in parks, on the street and in backyard/private property had to be destroyed. This represents a large portion of the district's green canopy and efforts to replace it are a high priority for this Board. This year, a new method of

eradication, using a pesticide, is being tested. We hope that this method will work and help to halt the spread of the beetle.

The Community Board's Ad Hoc Committee on Asian Long Horned Beetle Infestation worked diligently with residents, community leaders, groups, elected officials and agencies to develop a Strategic Plan For The Regreening of Greenpoint-Williamsburg which was subsequently adopted by Community Board No. 1 in August 1 1997. This plan received support of elected officials and the Mayor's Office. The plan's vision is "Greenpoint-Williamsburg will be a greener, healthier and more beautiful community" with a goal to make every street in Community Board No. 1 a "Tree Lined Street". To further preserve our greenery it is important that our parks and street trees receive the utmost attention and maintenance from horticulturists and forestry personnel.

We urge that all efforts to regreen our community be maintained and that the strategic plan be used to implement such efforts. Community Board No. 1 supports an increased allocation for street tree planting as well as funding for maintenance of this vital resource. We urge that additional programs, such DEP's grant initiative under federal funding to do tree planting in specific areas that they have identified as recipients of heavy truck traffic (i.e. BQE corridor), be utilized to help accomplish this effort.

Community Board No. 1 seeks the Parks Department to immediately remedy hazardous problems with the multiple plantings of Bradford pear trees along Graham Avenue. These trees are notorious for having weak forks with resultant falling limbs, a condition that has been noted by the Director of Forestry, who has related that these trees have weak branch connections, and it is the most common call for limbs down across the city. Forestry no longer plants them, but uses new varieties that are less susceptible to limb breakage. The removals of these old Bradford pear trees are necessary for the public's safety. Each removal must include immediate replacement with a more suitable and stable tree species.

Community Board No. 1 was pleased to learn that the Mayor is allocating additional funding for greening the City. A tree survey initiated by Community Board No. 1 noted the numbers of trees needed inside/outside of the Park owned property. The survey revealed 64 pits in need of plantings needed in various parks in our District. Community Board No. 1's allocation for street tree plantings is extremely limited and the District still has not recovered from our lost canopy due to the Asian Longhorn Beetle infestation. CB #1 has asked that since these locations noted in the survey are within or around the NYC Department of Parks own property, that any plantings to fill these empty pits not come out of our Board's meager allocation for street tree plantings, We continue to urge the Parks Department will take immediate action to provide other sources of supplemental funding to green and maintain its own landscape and street borders. It is our hope that the Mayor's increased interest and allocation of funding for tree planting will be used to further green our district.

THE GREENING OF GREENPOINT-WILLIAMSBURG

Community Board No. 1 acknowledges the fine efforts of our very own (homegrown) MarJam Building Supply setting the pace with the creation of the "Green Depot".

We would also like to mention Metro Fuel Energy's proposed endeavors toward the creation of a bio-diesel facility that could give CB #1 a cleaner fuel source and independence from foreign oil.

We are proud to represent a district that is leading the way toward a Greener Planet.

HUMAN SERVICES

YOUTH SERVICES

More than 51,600 residents of Community Board No. 1 are 19 years of age or less, and a very high percentage of this population resides in the poorest portions of the district. Unless an effective network of youth service programs is established, many of these youths will never have a fair opportunity to succeed in life, and will instead be attracted to the alternate lifestyles of crime and drugs. In light of this, the appallingly small allocation for delinquency prevention and after school programs funded by the Department of Youth and Community Development remains a perpetual source of frustration to the Board's Youth Service Committee. CB #1 opposes the agency's plan to discontinue the summer bus program, which serves as a source of free group transportation available to nonprofit/community organizations.

The Beacon program located at 850 Grand Street Campus has offered a valuable resource, but is not enough to service the approximately 51,625 youths of our district. Unless the City and State agree to substantially bolster this modest allocation, and a 100% increase is not-out-of order, its impact upon the youth of Community Board No. 1 will remain slight. We were pleased that the City expanded Beacon Programs citywide and, as a result, additional Beacon programs for our area have been made available at MS 126 and MS 50. The Beacon Program at MS 126 has served as an anchor for a newly formed "Greenpoint-Williamsburg Youth Soccer League" that has over 500 youths. There is extremely limited open space to accommodate these youngsters to play concurrent games and we urge that additional space be made available for this use.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

The Department Of Employment must continue to develop and expand local sponsorship within Community District No. 1 for the City's "Summer Youth Employment Program". The Department of Employment must take a more aggressive role in addressing program sponsorship in each Community Board area. We urge the City to increase its outreach within the community to obtain non-profit agency sponsors who will adequately service our youths.

TEEN PREGNANCY

One of the most serious problems involving youth is adolescent pregnancy, which had reached epidemic proportions throughout North Brooklyn. We are pleased to learn that statistics in this area are starting to show a decline. It is essential that a systematic approach to this problem is continued aimed at preventing unwanted pregnancies from occurring in the first place and providing educational and social services to the teen mothers in order to prevent long term welfare dependency.

DAY CARE AND SENIOR CENTER SERVICES

Community Board No. 1 is served by 30 Day Care/2,956 slots 9 Head Start/799 slots, 18 Group Day Care/2,100 slots, 2 Day Care-Voucher Sites/8 slots and 1 LPOS/49 Slots and 9 Senior centers serving an average of 1,083 daily meals. We strongly urge continued support of the City's extensive tax levy commitment to maintain day care and senior center services at least at their current levels despite devastating

budget cuts, and urge that it be maintained as long as the need exists. In particular, the need for new day care centers, head start program and an increase in meals-on-wheels program is rising in the District, especially in the South Williamsburg area.

We recommend that the City promptly act to meet the unmet needs that currently exist in the District: the lack of adequate day care services in Greenpoint and the lack of a full senior center to serve the Southside/South Williamsburg. Although we acknowledge the severe funding constraints that the City faces in this area, we must also note that these needs are real and accelerating, and cannot be adequately addressed by existing resources.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The New York City Department of Human Resources Administration reports that during the period of fiscal year 2007 there were 69,270 persons assisted by the agency in Community Board No. 1 (53,709 Medicaid only; 6,583 Public Assistance; 38,763 Food Stamp Recipients, and 8,978 SSI). It is reported 43.2% of CB #1's population receives assistance. We rank third (3rd) highest in the Borough and rank seventh (7th) Citywide in the number of persons receiving Medicaid, and rank second (2nd) in the Borough and rank fourth (4th) City wide with the number of persons receiving food stamps. Because of the quantity and complexity of the social service needs that exist in Community District No. 1, we believe that it would be most appropriate for the establishment of a multi-service center in the community. (We believe that the 30 Thornton Street "Job Center" facility complies with the requirements specified by the Human Resources Administration for such a Center.) The continuing need for a K-1 OFS Office requires immediate attention. We are extremely disappointed in the closure of the Marcy Avenue office as users at this facility will now have to travel further out of the district to obtain services.

Community Board No. 1 supports increased funding for Managed Care education (such as through the Managed Care Consumer Assistance Program) in Greenpoint and Williamsburg. In addition we support an increase in funds for vocational training, job placement and workforce development in low-income areas of the District.

HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS

We continue to support and urge a continuation of the reduction in the census at the remaining temporary shelter at the former Greenpoint Hospital. The positive positions taken by the Community Board are well known to the City. We applaud the revised policy changes by the City and look forward to the eventual results, a reduction/elimination of the "warehousing" of the homeless in our Community District and throughout the City. Expensive temporary housing must be replaced with permanent low-rent housing, including housing for single individuals, in each Community District. We also urge the expansion of support services to identify and address individual medical/social needs of homeless individuals residing in city and private facilities.

HOMELESS SERVICES

Community Board No 1.approves the downsizing plan that decreased the census at the former Greenpoint Hospital Site, as the City has agreed to do at all other "armory" type shelters. We agree with the City's decision to limit the overall census at any one site to 200 persons or less, and we hope that this number can be further reduced.

In the past, Community Board No. 1 supported the development of compassionate and effective programs for the homeless. We share the City's basic policy to provide

shelter to those who request it and, in 1983 were the only Board in Brooklyn to positively respond to the Mayor's appeal to suggest potential shelter sites.

Our recommended location, the former Most Holy Trinity Convent, was initially identified as a shelter for homeless women, and subsequently opened as a model S.R.O. facility. We have supported this excellent private shelter administered by Most Holy Trinity Parish, and stand ready to assist the efforts of other local community groups to establish similar programs.

In the past we opposed this facility because (1) its unduly large size both incapacitates it from providing adequate resources to its clients and negatively impacts the surrounding community, and (2) other community oriented uses for this site, such as the one endorsed by Community Board No. 1, as proposed by the Greenpoint Renaissance Enterprise Corporation (GREC) are far more appropriate. The Board has supported the City's efforts to downsize the temporary men's shelter to a census of 200 (the City had agreed to do this downsizing at all other armory type shelters. Opposition to the shelter, and all renovations that will further entrench this use, remains strong. The Board stands ready to work with DHS to ensure the proper operation of this facility (now named "Barbara S. Kleiman Residence") and a total phased-out elimination of this temporary facility to more permanent affordable housing. HPD issued an RFP for development of affordable housing at the site on the parking lot and former nurses residence. Community Board No. 1 has yet to learn the results of the RFP and has been left out of the process!

The City should review regulatory policies toward private facilities, in which, homeless individuals reside such as, the Greenpoint Hotel. Also, the City must insure that adequate support services are provided to maintain the safety of surrounding residents and to minimize quality of life problems.

Community Board No. 1 vehemently opposed the Department of Homeless Services' and the Doe Fund's advancement of a shelter at 89-111Porter Avenue. We were truly saddened that the Appellate division failed to find merit for appeal when the City found a loophole in the ULURP process and sited this "homeless" shelter in the heart of a city designated "in place industrial park".

HEALTH

WOODHULL MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

The Board believes that all steps must be taken to improve the quality of services delivered at the facility. We also urge that Health and Hospitals Corporation's Brooklyn Regionalization Plan continues in such a way that it will not in any terms undermine the integrity of Woodhull as a full fledged hospital. We continue to encourage the administrators at this facility to advise Community Board No. 1 of its needs.

AMBULATORY CARE

With the closure of Greenpoint Hospital came a strong commitment to this community from HHC to provide medical services to the district by maintaining two clinics within the confines of Community Board No. 1. As a result of this commitment, two satellite facilities were established by the Woodhull Medical and Mental Health Center. As we stated in previous years, we believe that the clinic at 960 Manhattan Avenue presented "a positive action that was, providing a valuable health resource in the North Greenpoint Community". To the dismay of CB #1, this satellite facility was closed as its lease expired. The Board strongly advocated for its reopening in the immediate community. The

Greenpoint satellite was eventually located to a newly renovated facility at the ground floor of 875 Manhattan Avenue. Current plans include construction at this site so that the facility can be expanded.

The 279 Graham Avenue location of the Williamsburg Satellite with bigger quarters and expanded services has worked well. The under-served Southside community could also greatly benefit by having a clinic within its confines and HHC should explore establishing an additional site for this segment of the district.

PEST CONTROL

Community Board No. 1 remains concerned about an increase of the rodent population in the district. The City must promptly address this epidemic on a community-by-community level. Steps should be taken to regularly bait problem areas and coordinate efforts with the MTA/NYC Transit and other city agencies that are responsible for their own pest control. The Health Department must initiate aggressive programs to address the urgency of this dilemma and install checks and measures to monitor and insure that the MTA/NYC Transit are in fact involved in a pest control program.

Demolition, new construction, and street reconstruction have greatly increased in our district. These activities are known for creating problems with rodents and other pests. It is vital that pest control measures are strictly adhered to and that these sites are monitored for compliance.

It has been noted Community Board No.1 has several transfer stations located within its confines and these facilities are seen as a major draw for rodents and other pests.

We continue to support the Department of Health's efforts to inhibit the growth of mosquito infestation and combat the spread of the deadly West Nile Virus. The constant flow of water in the bowels of the abandoned McCarren Park Pool facility poses a recurring threat of West Nile Virus to the Greenpoint/Williamsburg and surrounding community. We urge the Parks Department to make sure that this issue is properly addressed during all phases of construction at the facility.

RECENT HEALTH TRENDS

Community Board No. 1 had ranked third out of the 59 districts citywide with a high number of asthma cases. Despite a city-wide drop in cases, our district still has a high rate. We remain concerned in any rise in cases of asthma in the district. Funds must be earmarked for additional testing, education and specialized treatment. Several years ago there was a CDC cancer and asthma study conducted in this District and we strongly support a new, updated study be carried out. In addition, the DEP ought to conduct a study of air and traffic pollution (which is particularly bad in our District) and their environmental and health impacts.

We continue to support efforts by the Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, DEP and HPD to thwart lead poisoning as it is a very serious condition, especially for children. Children with lead poisoning may develop health, learning and behavior problems. Education about lead poisoning is important so that people can make their homes safe and healthy as well as learn about treatment and access to testing.

Reports about AIDS in New York City have yielded the following figures for Community Board No. 1: the rates of new HIV diagnosis in Greenpoint and Williamsburg-Bushwick health districts range 0.50 & 1.30 per 1,000 persons/population. The combined rates for our district are above the rates for Brooklyn (0.68), New York City (0.84) and the US (1.14). Rates of people living with HIV & AIDS show Greenpoint at 5.5 and Williamsburg-Bushwick at 12.1 per 1,000 persons/population which again, is above the rates for Brooklyn (6.4), NYC (9.2) and US (3.2). We urge that the medical community continue addressing this grave disease and that additional programs be developed toward prevention, education and treatment. As the only New York City hospital within blocks of Community Board No. 1 Woodhull Hospital must be aggressive in addressing the needs of all of our constituents.

We raised concern about contagious diseases which could spread from localized outbreaks such as meningococcal disease (meningitis), shigellosis, tuberculosis, and hepatitis. We urge our health officials to careful document these cases, provide curative measures and conduct public education to increase awareness about recognizing symptoms, carrying out prevention and accessing treatment.

We urge that additional resources be allocated to prepare for outbreaks of influenza - including both H1N1 (swine flu) & avian (bird flu) - which is being noted by world health officials as a possible pandemics.

Community Board No. 1 is also deeply concerned about the rising instances of diabetes, cardiovascular, heart disease, high cholesterol and osteoporosis in Greenpoint and Williamsburg. We urge the City to provide additional funds and programs for diet therapy, nutritional support and education for our district. Additional women's health services (such as a clinic with birthing rooms) are needed in our community. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene has reported in its recent community study that residents of our community suffer from a high rate of depression. We urge that this serious health issue be addressed with expanded outreach, education and better access to medical care.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION BLUEPRINT STUDY

We urge the Department of Transportation to realize Community Board No. 1's goals for adequate mass transit, safer streets, more accessible and safer walking and biking environments, and better driving and parking conditions for delivery trucks and motorists. We continue to urge the City and State to budget money to adequately forecast transit and traffic growth projections. Newly constructed buildings have brought - and will continue to bring - thousands of new residents to Greenpoint and Williamsburg.
It must be stressed that the time for sitting back is ended. We no longer need a proactive approach, but a reactive one! The L train is so overcrowded that commuters are turning toward alternate sources that are already beyond capacity (i.e. G train line; cross town buses). In addition, many of our bus routes are so convoluted that they fail to provide direct and expedient access to key commuter hub points. The failure of the Administration to respond to our mass transit crisis remains a shameful blot on its legacy. Rethinking is needed for our bus routes and alternate forms of access to Manhattan must be implemented (i.e. water taxis have limited capacities and short service hours. A larger accommodating ferry type service, with affordable fares, is needed).

BRIDGE IMPROVEMENT

Since Community Board No. 1 is nearly surrounded by the East River and the Newtown Creek, it is not surprising that the quality of our local bridges remain continuing concerns. Emphasis must be placed on adequate continued coordination (access/egress) to our community during any upcoming construction work. We must express deep concern about traffic impacts on the community during any bridge reconstruction. We urge that such construction proceed with on-going monthly maximum community input. There have been repeated delays on work to reconstruct the Grand Street (Penny Bridge). We urge that this work progress and that every effort is made to ensure that there are adequate safety measures and detours in place. The Grand Street Bridge is particularly dangerous as the narrow width of the bridge does not allow for two lanes of vehicles, especially trucks, to pass at the same time. Community Board No. 1 supports the alternative which is a Steel "Basket Handle" Tied Arch design. This project must precede the Kosciuszko Bridge reconstruction agenda.

The City-Wide need to upgrade its East River bridges is of great concern to the Board as it relates to the Williamsburg Bridge. Its closing in 1988 caused both traffic and economic hardship to the surrounding community. This century old landmark literally opened North Brooklyn to Manhattan and, through the implementation of the extensive repairs contained in BR-253, will continue to serve the people of the City for at least a century to come.

An issue of particular concern is the upgrading of the pedestrian walkway that serves as a vital link with the Lower East Side. Work on the both walkway and bikeway is nearing completion. All efforts must be made to ensure the implementation of improvements, which should, as much as possible, aim to enhance security on these paths. This includes installation of emergency call boxes and cameras on these stretches. Community Board No. 1 requests the City to directly involve it with all discussions on repair, design and plans for all bridges in the district as they are being developed, not after the fact. We continue to support the safer methods and construction protocols that have come forward to remove lead paint, including testing and clean-up of any contaminants needed with this type of construction work. We urge continued adherence to these strict and comprehensive protocols in order to provide the best protection for our community's residents as well as those who work here.

BROOKLYN-QUEENS EXPRESSWAY (BQE) RENOVATION

Community Board No. 1 was actively involved in both the review of plans and construction phases of the renovation of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway situated between Metropolitan Avenue and Kingsland Avenue. We have found that the inclusion of an independent engineer for the community in this project was a valuable resource.

Through a carefully structured partnership of Community Board No. 1's Ad Hoc Committee, City and State agencies, elected officials, Ombuds office and the independent engineer, this project was delivered on target, without extensive cost overruns while meeting a multitude of community concerns. This partnership is a model that must continue in future projects. We particularly look forward to a similar relationship with New York State DOT in reconstructing the Kosciuszko Bridge (inclusive of a drainage plan). The New York City Department of Transportation must also conduct immediate detour studies so that this project could commence with little impact on vehicular traffic/pedestrian flow including, but not limited, to the widening of the Grand Street Bridge.

Community Board No. 1 remains opposed to condemnation of any property with the implementation of the Kosciuzsko Bridge's reconstruction. In response to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) both Community Board No. 1 and the Brooklyn Borough President requested that NYSDOT pay attention to the following issues:

- BR-5 alternative (bridge replacement with a permanent bridge on the eastbound side) is superior to replacement of the existing bridge to other bridge replacement alternatives and appears to provide the best combination of improved physical and performance attributes
- The allowance for an Independent Engineer in the contract. This bridge spans the Newtown Creek. It is a major connection to the BQE and for those persons traveling to or from Queens. An independent consultant funded with this construction project is a must for this community as it will be greatly impacted by the future work to improve the structure and its approaches. It is the Community Board's experience, gained with the major reconstruction of the BQE (in the early 1990's), that the independent engineer connected with this project was a most invaluable resource that greatly served the community providing engineering and technical knowledge.
- Traffic and noise conditions - abatement of traffic and noise conditions on Meeker Avenue needs to be addressed collaboratively by both NYC and NYS DOT.
- To address traffic conditions on Meeker Avenue; consider/study feasibility of extending Meeker Avenue across Newtown Creek to form a continuous service road
- Study suggested detours as part of the construction period impacts.
- Address community's concerns about any contingency arising from the underground oil spill during the construction period.
- The development of a benefit/cost ratio for each alternative as a means to standardize comparisons of the alternatives.

There are continued serious problems with the BQE at Vandervoort Avenue because the radius for turns is insufficient, especially the left turning point. The intersection of Morgan Avenue and Meeker Avenue (westbound) needs serious re-thinking as the fork condition creates a hazard for both pedestrians and motorists.

Continued maintenance of the BQE is extremely lacking, decking of the viaduct and rutting of the asphalt on both the roadway and exit/entrance ramps is obviously apparent and severely lacking of regular maintenance.

STREET RECONSTRUCTION/PLANNING

The deplorable physical state of our local streets is an ongoing problem. It is essential that the City prioritize the street reconstruction projects scheduled for Community Board No. 1.

Reconstruction of Flushing Avenue is nearly completed and the Kent Avenue/Franklin Street has finished. We still have major concerns about the implemented infrastructure improvements as some sewer lines were not totally replaced on the Kent Avenue/Franklin Street project and their ability to adequately handle the increased flow from new construction connections along the waterfront is questionable.

Additionally, we welcome DOT to join us at occasional transportation committee meetings to update the public on the progress of these projects. We have learned, particularly through the Kent Avenue/Franklin Street project, that unforeseen traffic problems can arise, such as the heavy truck volumes which suddenly were routed onto

Calyer Street. In the case of Calyer Street, an excellent resolution was put forth by Calyer Street residents: Banker Street was converted from a northbound one way street to a two-way street. The truck traffic was diverted onto this primarily industrial corridor, offering Calyer Street residents immediate relief.

It is clear that the most successful street reconstruction projects are those that are planned with close collaboration with the community, and we urge DOT to work with the Board to continue to reach out well in advance of these projects, as well as throughout construction.

The industrial zone situated beneath the Kosciuszko Bridge is in dire need of repair. Although it is currently M1-3 industrial space, the development potential of this area – either residential, commercial or industrial – is severely restricted by an inadequate infrastructure. Some streets have either never been paved, or had sewers installed underneath them. The Board has worked closely with all affected City agencies to develop a plan for the comprehensive revitalization of this area, and we urge that the needs of this area be included in the budget.

Last year there were a number of cave-ins and sinkholes that occurred within Community Board No. 1. We have a high rate of potholes. We ask DEP and DOT to collaborate, to determine the cause(s) of these cave-ins, and work with the Board on long-term solutions.

The Department of Transportation needs to stop planning for us and start planning with us. We have requested the agency to address conditions at various locations:

1. Greenpoint Avenue at Provost Street – right turn on red light: to alleviate traffic congestion.
2. Traffic light at Humboldt Street and Withers Street – a long standing request to allow safe crossing for pedestrians and to halt vehicular speeding.
3. Morgan Avenue, Driggs Avenue, Meeker Avenue – removal of “eye pollution” billboard sign at this triangle.
4. Vandervoort Avenue stretch, from Meeker Avenue to Grand Street – severe roadway conditions. The roadway is severely worn and depressed throughout with rutting and hummocks creating a dangerous terrain for pedestrians and vehicles.
5. Wythe Avenue Reroute – concerns from the community need to be addressed.

Our requests have fallen on deaf ears at the DOT!

SEWER CONSTRUCTION

As one of Brooklyn's oldest communities, Community District No. 1 naturally suffers from a terribly outdated and inadequate sewer system. The continued upgrading and replacement of our sewers remains an on-going necessity. The stretch of Graham Avenue, from Meeker Avenue to Metropolitan Avenue, continues to be plagued by foul sewer odors that emanate from the catch basins. To date, DEP has not been able to resolve the condition. An additional unresolved sewer related matter is DEP’s failure to step up to the plate and aggressively correct numerous cave-in conditions from previous sewer pipe work that now requires trench restoration. These are sites where there was inadequate shoring, or wood shoring that was never removed and decayed causing underground subsurface voids which have subsequently collapsed. **The Department of Environmental Protections continues to drag its feet in this matter while every day these conditions worsen and present public safety hazards.**

Community Board No. 1 has forwarded the following locations since 1999 to receive priority attention:

- Catherine Street between Metropolitan Avenue and Grand Street
- Clymer Street between Wythe and Bedford Avenues
- Conselyea Street between Graham and Manhattan Avenues
- Division Avenue between Berry Street and Wythe Avenue
- Eckford Street between Norman and Nassau Avenues
- Grand Street between Humboldt Street and Morgan Avenue
- Maujer Street between Lorimer Street and Union Avenue
- Meserole Street between Lorimer Street and Union Avenue
- Montrose Avenue between Union Avenue and Bushwick Place
- Moore Street between Humboldt Street and Manhattan Avenue
- North 6th Street between Driggs Avenue and Roebling Street
- Olive Street between Grand and Powers Streets
- Powers Street between Catherine and Olive Streets
- Rutledge Street between Bedford/Marcy/Lee Avenues
- Scholes Street between Morgan and Union Avenues
- Skillman Avenue between Humboldt Street and Graham Avenue
- Ten Eyck Street at Lorimer Street
- Withers Street between Woodpoint Road and Humboldt Street

These locations were to be addressed in FY 2009, however, the Department of Design and Construct relates that the work is delayed to FY 2011 and FY 2012 because DEP says they have no funding!

In another portion of the District, the area directly under and north of the Kosciuszko Bridge continues to be forgotten and floods constantly with the free-fall drainage from the BQE. Sewer construction here has been delayed, too, to FY 2013! This item also needs to be promptly addressed by the responsible environmental agencies of both the City and State.

THE ENVIRONMENT

WATER QUALITY

Because of our extensive waterfront, Community Board No. 1 has in the past, vigorously supported all efforts to clean the waters of the East River and Newtown Creek. The success of these efforts is indicated by the substantial water quality improvement that has occurred in the East River, a development that greatly enhances the recreational potential of the waterfront. In recent years, ducks, geese and swans have been observed to be nesting along North l3th Street. Looking ahead, our commitment to the goals of high water quality remains as strong as ever, and the Board will vigorously oppose all efforts to retreat from this principle.

Our Board hosts the largest sewage treatment plant in the eastern United States and the cost of its upgrading is $3.5 billion and approximately $60 million is being spent to retrofit the old DOS MTS facility/construct a loading facility on Whale Creek for pumping and shipping out the plant's sludge. Quite frankly, DEP is not a good neighbor to Greenpoint and Williamsburg. Greenpoint Avenue surrounding the plant continues to flood.

Community Board No. 1 has not changed its position to oppose any expansion of the Newtown Creek Water Pollution Plant that would allow for an increase in the capacity of secondary treatment. We have recently reviewed items under ULURP regarding DEP's plans to upgrade the facility. This complex undertaking to upgrade the plant was approved by Community Board No. 1 with conditions and an amenities package to be included. A monitoring committee chaired by former Councilman Fisher has spearheaded the Board's commitment to this process. Kingsland Avenue was to be widened from Greenpoint Avenue towards the northern end of the street as part of slated improvements to enhance traffic flow and safety. However, this reconstruction work has not occurred and this lack of progress is of paramount concern for CB #1. Any contract penalties should be directed to the Community and not funneled into the DEP's general fund.

DEP was to demolish the sludge storage tank at Dupont Street. In previous plans, the material was to be pumped away via an underground pipe system. However, the agency changed its plans and instead would continue a barging operation to remove sludge from the Greenpoint WPCP. This project will establish a new sludge loading facility at a site on Whale Creek and the MTS operation will utilize new specially designed barges and tugboats that will reportedly fit under the Pulaski Bridge. CB #1 feels that the application is an important step towards the realization of the parks and open space component of the Williamsburg/Greenpoint rezoning. However, our support is contingent upon DEP mitigating the landfill component of the project locally and not at a site in Jamaica Bay. At the current time, DEP has not moved forward on any plans to demolish the tanks or establish the new operations.

MOBIL OIL UNDERGROUND SPILL

Community Board No. 1 urges the continued monitoring by NYC DEP and NYS DEC of the 1990 Mobil Oil Consent Order to remediate the free product plume in the Greenpoint area of Brooklyn.

As required by the Consent Order, in 1990 and 1991 Mobil performed a site assessment to determine the magnitude of the free-product plume and subsequently developed a remedial action plan to recover the free-product. The Off-Site Product Recovery System was designed from 1991 through 1993. Permits and approvals for construction of the facility were obtained from the NYS DEC, the NYC Department of Buildings and the NYC Fire Department in 1993 and 1994 at which time construction of the facility began. The Off-Site Free Product Recovery System began operation on September 1, 1995 and over 643,246 gallons of free-products have been recovered by the system as of Fall 1997. Between 5 and 10 million of gallons of groundwater are pumped and treated monthly.

Additionally, since the 1980's, product recovery booms have been installed in Newtown Creek along the Peerless Importers bulkhead and since 1979 Mobil has been recovering free-product from on-site monitoring wells. By January 1999 6,706,654 million gallons of free product was recovered from on-site operations (with 1,564,326 gallons recovered of the cumulative product for off-site product plume). NYS DEC relates that over 9 million gallons have been recovered to date (according to a report by the US Coast Guard 9,106,000 gallons were recovered as of March 31, 2006). In 2004, Riverkeeper (an independent, member-supported environmental organization founded 40 years ago) has filed suit in federal court against Exxon/Mobil for the spill.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation reports that there has been a noticeable slow down of seepage into the Newtown Creek at the end of Meeker Avenue and that product recovery is expected to continue for a few more years. Community Board No. 1 demands that recovery activities must continue until all of the spilled product is removed from beneath Community District No. 1 and that the board be updated quarterly by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as to the removal progress.

Revenues from the recovery of the petroleum products should be directed to the Community.

SANITATION

ENFORCEMENT STAFFING/ILLEGAL DUMPING

Over the past years over 41 transfer stations have been opened within Community District 1. Today 53% of all C&D, fill and putrescible waste transfer stations in Brooklyn and 25% in New York City exist in Community Board No 1. These numbers translate into a population of 17 permitted transfer stations presently doing business in the district. This makes our district the most heavily impacted area in the entire City.

We urge that strong regulatory policies be developed, enforcement be strict and unpermitted stations closed. Environmental impact area reviews should also be required, not only site reviews. We consider the newer threat to our environment posed by the transfer stations to represent an immediate challenge that must be addressed by government, and urge, that a policy be developed that requires Special Permits and require Environmental Impact Statements. These statements need to look at the cumulative impacts, not just the impact of a proposed facility. As we have far more than our fair share of the garbage industry, we seek to have no new transfer stations sited and built in our District. We applaud the efforts of Waste Management to rail garbage out of the city and reduce truck traffic.

To aid with the enforcement of truck traffic and pertinent regulations, we urge the use of additional weighing stations in the District.

Community Board No. 1 has reached out to elected officials to declare a moratorium on the siting or expansion of any existing or future facilities in the district and on any land on the waterfront as a marine transfer station.

One of the major sanitation problems facing Community Board No. 1 is illegal dumping, which in many portions of the district, has reached epidemic proportions. It is essential that sufficient Sanitation Police be assigned to our community to vigorously combat these problems. No other Sanitation enforcement issue should be given higher priority in Community Board No. 1 than illegal dumping, on both streets, vacant lots and into waterways, including the policing of transfer stations. Additional enforcement police must be assigned to end illegal dumping. We have strongly urged that the Department of Sanitation reopen our neighborhood Self-Help Dump to provide access by residents as this will deter illegal discarding of household materials.

We oppose any reduction in staff and urge upgrading of the present street collection policy. We applaud the policy to initiate/increase refuse collection at public housing sites and large Mitchell Lama Development (Lindsay Park Houses). The establishment of a special unit to handle refuse collection at schools is also strongly supported by the Board. This program should be expanded to parochial schools and other not-for-profit organizations.

RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

We continue to support the weekly collection schedule for recycling. Any consideration of a new Solid Waste Management Plan, including the Marine Transfer Station in Greenpoint, should be done in close consultation with the Board. DOS must aggressively pursue the abuse of corner wire baskets. Many baskets are overflowing on a daily basis thus detracting from the area's scorecard ratings.

Illegal postering is out of control and can be seen on the district's streets (light poles, traffic sign rails and vacant wall spaces). The practice proves to be unsightly and promotes litter. Enforcement has been requested to help stem the proliferation, however, there appears to be no response by the Department of Sanitation.

SANITATION GARAGES

The construction of a new garage to serve Community District 1 and 4 was completed. The Department of Sanitation has acted to relocate the K-3 Sanitation Garage, however, it still needs to be placed in Community District #3 and no longer be situated in our district. The Department of Sanitation must take immediate corrective action to relocate this to its respective district as per co-terminality guidelines and not juggle it within the confines of Community Board No. 1. The DOS relocation of BK3 to the old BK4 site remains completely unacceptable.

CHERRY STREET SALT PILE

The relocation of the Cherry Street Salt Pile must be done as expeditiously as possible. This open storage of salt had impeded a local business deal with the City's Office of Economic Development since 2001 and has prevented a business expansion and creation of new jobs for our local community. **In addition it is there illegally with no formal approval, salt runoff from this site continues to negatively impact this area.**

STREET CLEANING REGULATIONS

We urge the Department of Sanitation to change the parking regulations to reduce the number of street cleaning days from four to two.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In the past Community Board No. 1 has greatly benefited from the excellent activities of no fewer than seven commercial revitalization programs, Grand-Metro, Graham Avenue, Bedford Avenue, Havemeyer-Grand, Broadway West, Lee Avenue and Manhattan Avenue which have done much to further stabilize and strengthen these active shopping-strips.

Without question (jobs) industry constitutes the economic backbone of Community District No. 1, and a substantial percentage of our residents are still employed by local industries. While Greenpoint/Williamsburg has shared in the City-wide decline of manufacturing jobs and suffers from chronic security, sanitation, facility and infrastructure problems, the core itself is strong and, with proper governmental support, should endure and prosper in the coming years. Undoubtedly, along with new residential development

should come accommodating and appropriate commercial services to sustain the fundamental growth of all mixed-use neighborhoods (such as grocery stores, affordable eating establishments and clothing shops/boutiques). Such support could include capitalizing on local economic empowerment zones and tax credit programs to provide incentives for businesses to remain in the District.

MOORE STREET MARKET

Community Board No. 1 was outraged to learn last year that EDC had taken action to close the market within a few months, having then put the vendors on notice to be out by June 2007. Reportedly, the site would be free then for future development. There was no prior contact with our Board on this matter. **The merchants were granted a terminal extension for one year. However, this is merely an extension of time and not a solution to the problem.** We continue to support the merchants and strongly advocate retention of the market at its current location. As part of its support for the market, CB #1 wrote and submitted a proposal to NYC DOT on behalf of the merchants for inclusion in the agency's Plaza Program. We are pleased that the proposal was well received and accepted in April 2009 for funding. The plaza will provide open space for the community and additional vending opportunities at the market for the merchants.

We reminded the Administration that the Moore Street Market plays a vital part in the community by providing both jobs and consumer goods for area residents and shoppers City wide. The role of this market is woven tightly into the ethnic fabric of our neighborhood and thusly represents a unique historic shopping Mecca. These retail markets were traditionally designed to the assist the pushcart small businesses to operate off the city streets and into safe clean environments. The markets have evolved and represent physical and entrepreneurial landmarks today. It is highly outrageous that EDC chose to backdoor the elimination of our local market, exclude the community's input, and put at risk the long term livelihood of local businesspersons. Community Board No. 1 continues to support the landmarking of this institution so that it would be around for generations to come.

EDUCATION

We support an overall master planning effort for the Department of Education's District 14. With the acknowledged change in student population, schools in our district must be retooled to address the ever changing needs.

We continue to support our area schools and their needs that were previously related to our Board: outfitting each school with a science laboratory and to provide wireless computers and stations for the schools within the Community School District. We continue to support (1) After School, Saturday, Summer Instructional and Recreational Programs; and (2) Repair, Refinishment of our area's School Buildings. In the past, budget cuts to several capital projects caused them to be eliminated in a number of schools and many educational programs were either ceased or reduced as well as staff connected with those programs.

We are concerned about the need for student protection and support all recognized security programs approved by the Department of Education to protect our children.

A major push by parents, community residents and teachers to reorganize the academically declining Comprehensive Eastern District High School proved to be quite successful as the 850 Grand Street Campus facility was instituted. In 1996 the Board of Education started three smaller schools, also called academies, that focused on particular

themes of study (Progress HS for Professional Careers; Enterprise Business HS; and the School for Legal Studies), and eventually phased out Eastern District High School. Since that time, several other smaller schools were established in our district: The Academy for Young Writers; Williamsburg Preparatory School; Williamsburg HS for Architecture and Design; El Puente Academy for Peace and Justice; Harry Van Arsdale HS GED; Green School: An Academy for Environmental Careers; and charter schools: Williamsburg Collegiate Charter School; Williamsburg Charter HS ("Beginning with Children" was a pioneer charter school in our community for elementary school age youngsters. It grew out of a private partnership with Pfizer and opened its doors in September 1992). We look forward to our educational facilities having future success in serving the educational needs of our children.

It has been reported by the Department of City Planning that according to the 2000 Census, out of the total district's population, in the group 5 years and over: 89,085 persons are proficient and 57,775 are not proficient in English. Those persons not proficient in English had another language spoken at home. Roughly 46.5% spoke Spanish/Spanish Creole; 20.8 % spoke Polish; 20.5% spoke Yiddish (with the remainder percentage scattered in other categories). We encourage programs that will assist persons with attaining better English proficiency skills.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Community Board No. 1 contains four public libraries (Greenpoint, Bushwick, Leonard and Marcy Avenue branches) which provide a variety of services for the community. We support their needs for enhanced equipment, computer linkages, increased book budgets and physical improvements.

The Leonard Branch has its elevator installed and is still seeking to construct a ramp as well as other sorely needed improvements for this aging Carnegie branch. We support their efforts to have the facility wheelchair accessible. Greenpoint Branch is an existing facility that can no longer accommodate the growing needs of the community in terms of function and programming and the construction of a new facility, on its current footprint, is being sought. It is most encouraging to see that these facilities are being highly used by both young and older residents alike. CB #1 strongly opposes cuts to the budgets for our libraries.

MASS TRANSIT

Mass transit is inadequate to meet the needs of our district. Local bus service is frequently delayed because of overall traffic congestion. Overcrowding on the L train is so severe that riders often must allow 2, 3, or more trains before they can board; while on the G train, growing ridership is straining the limits of the current 4-car trains and the service schedule, which is that of a non-rush-hour service schedule.

MTA-NYC Transit's E/F/G/V service change in 2001, which terminated the northbound G line at Court Square on weekdays, interfered with many commutes; service has deteriorated further: the MTA indicated that the G would run its full route on weekends, but on any given weekend, that is not the case. G riders suffer from short, overcrowded trains and a halved line most of the time. For those North Brooklyn commuters who solely depend on the G, improved service must be a priority. The Board has read with interest –

not to mention a sense of irony – that the V line has the lowest ridership in the entire system – lower, even, than the G line, which makes far fewer stops.

In 2001, the G line was shortened from its then-6 subway car trains to its present 4-car trains in order to supply the newly created V line. Since the V line has been so clearly underutilized since its inception and since the crowding on the G has increased dramatically with no downward trend in sight, the Board recommends that MTA-NYC Transit reallocate subway cars from the V line and return them to the G line to offer relief for G line riders. There needs to be better connection to trains that travel to and from Manhattan. The connection at Court Square for the G line remains inadequate and difficult to navigate.

Everyone agrees that the extreme ridership growth on the L train seems to have caught many agencies by surprise although we have been consistently warning them to expect this shift for several years now. We understand that more cars are on their way, but in the meantime, district residents and businesses are frustrated by the increasing unreliability of L service. The Board recommends that the MTA-NYC Transit consider implementing an express-style L train, running in morning peak hours from Myrtle-Wyckoff to 8th Avenue, and in evening peak hours from 8th Avenue to Broadway Junction. This would allow the L train fleet to turn around more quickly and service more riders.

We must also express our concern about delays in local bus service. Our bus schedules have been changed, and combined with increased traffic, our bus riders are waiting longer than ever for many routes, such as (but not limited to) the B24, B48 and Q59. Given the changes in our community – notably the increases in our nightlife, with many visitors to our galleries, restaurants, night clubs, boutiques, and our slowly-developing waterfront parks – we are seeing more ridership on local bus service, and ask the DOT and MTA-NYC Transit to develop a service plan to meet ridership demand.

We are pleased that MTA-NYC Transit has begun to install smaller, more streamlined bus shelters; we plan to request more bus shelters, now that the odds are better that they can be accommodated at certain bus stops.

We note that the City and State are collaborating on a Bus Rapid Transit pilot project; the proposed Brooklyn route terminates at Williamsburg Bridge Bus Plaza, which is within the Community Board No. 1 district. We believe it would be beneficial to CB #1 residents if the BRT could extend over the Williamsburg Bridge, so that CB #1 residents could also use the service to reach Manhattan.

Given our growth, transportation along the District's waterfront needs to be planned now. The DOT and MTA-NYC Transit must take an aggressive, proactive approach. The implementation of a new bus route along Kent Avenue would provide a much-needed service to our district, and complement service provided by other routes, such as the B61.

With the siting of the MTA's revenue depot at 46-25 Metropolitan Avenue, Community District #1 has been inundated with armored trucks flying through residential areas. The MTA must take immediate action in advising their drivers to adhere to truck route designations.

The addition of water transportation, such as ferries and water taxis, must be encouraged with any new development on the waterfront. We urge the formulation of an MTA "Needs Assessment" panel to review the service in our district and make much needed service changes to better serve our community and the Authority.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

Community Board No. 1 still lacks adequate funding. The meager budget provided for our board does not keep pace with inflation and any increased operating costs. The costs for acquiring much needed newer technology, computer software, upgraded hardware as well as internet/web access capabilities is expensive. Our only restorative measure for our budget was in 1997, when a portion of the funds were restored by the New York City Council; however, it did not provide the Board with a full complement.

Community Boards were to receive another round of budget cuts in FY 2010. We are pleased that the City Council supported the Boards and voted to restore our respective budgets but the boards' budgets were not made whole ($1,000 less). The Mayor's proposed cuts were implemented. We are still not out of the woods yet – future budgets are in danger to receive these devastating cuts. The Office of Management and Budget has indicated that the cuts are still reflected on the boards' financial plan for 2011 and 2012. In order to continue delivering the Board's mission per the 1989 revised City Charter, we oppose any cuts to the Board's budget, and instead, advocate strongly for increased allocations.

CONCLUSION

Community Board No. 1 is prepared to discuss each of the items addressed in this ***Statement of Community District Needs***. Please do not hesitate to contact us. In closing, we trust, that the City of New York will act favorably upon the items contained in this report or advise reasons for not implementing the needs of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg Community.

Respectfully submitted,

Christopher H. Olechowski
Chairman

Del Teague
Third Vice Chairperson

Gerald A. Esposito
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2

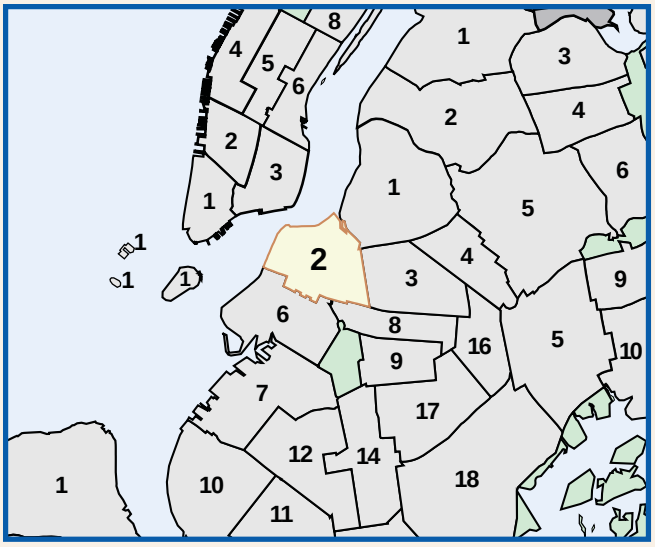
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	92,732	94,534	98,620
% Change	—	1.9	4.3

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,098	1,267
Rate per 1000	11.1	12.8
Deaths: Number	793	583
Rate per 1000	8.0	5.9
Infant Mortality: Number	11	1
Rate per 1000	10.0	0.8

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	7,419	3,019
Supplemental Security Income	4,474	4,139
Medicaid Only	5,223	10,516
Total Persons Assisted	**17,116**	**17,674**
Percent of Population	**17.4**	**17.9**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,846.0**
Square Miles:	**2.9**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	2,273	4,393.6	8.2
Multi-Family Residential	3,228	12,675.7	23.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,023	4,006.6	7.5
Commercial / Office	439	4,376.6	8.2
Industrial	221	2,746.0	5.1
Transportation / Utility	94	9,355.1	17.5
Institutions	265	7,858.8	14.7
Open Space / Recreation	101	4,351.0	8.1
Parking Facilities	238	1,809.5	3.4
Vacant Land	363	1,792.6	3.4
Miscellaneous	61	163.0	0.3
Total	**8,306**	**53,528.5**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 2



Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 2	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	94,534	100.0	98,620	100.0	4,086	4.3
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	30,144	31.9	33,931	34.4	3,787	12.6
Black/African American Nonhispanic	44,670	47.3	39,916	40.5	(4,754)	-10.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,787	2.9	4,629	4.7	1,842	66.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	339	0.4	213	0.2	(126)	-37.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	187	0.2	473	0.5	286	152.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,923	3.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	16,407	17.4	16,535	16.8	128	0.8
Population Under 18 Years	18,305	100.0	17,869	100.0	(436)	-2.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	2,650	14.5	3,264	18.3	614	23.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	10,911	59.6	9,034	50.6	(1,877)	-17.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	414	2.3	473	2.6	59	14.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	57	0.3	50	0.3	(7)	-12.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	65	0.4	124	0.7	59	90.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	632	3.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	4,208	23.0	4,292	24.0	84	2.0
Population 18 Years and Over	76,229	100.0	80,751	100.0	4,522	5.9
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	27,494	36.1	30,667	38.0	3,173	11.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	33,759	44.3	30,882	38.2	(2,877)	-8.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,373	3.1	4,156	5.1	1,783	75.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	282	0.4	163	0.2	(119)	-42.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	122	0.2	349	0.4	227	186.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,291	2.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	12,199	16.0	12,243	15.2	44	0.4
Total Population	94,534	100.0	98,620	100.0	4,086	4.3
Under 18 Years	18,305	19.4	17,869	18.1	(436)	-2.4
18 Years and Over	76,229	80.6	80,751	81.9	4,522	5.9
Total Housing Units	42,789	-	45,556	-	2,767	6.5

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 2	Number	Percent
Total Population	**98,620**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	33,931	34.4
Black Nonhispanic	39,916	40.5
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,629	4.7
Other Nonhispanic	686	0.7
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,923	3.0
Hispanic Origin	16,535	16.8
Female	50,766	51.5
Male	47,854	48.5
Under 5 years	5,364	5.4
5 to 9 years	5,010	5.1
10 to 14 years	4,675	4.7
15 to 19 years	5,438	5.5
20 to 24 years	8,549	8.7
25 to 44 years	39,104	39.7
45 to 64 years	20,578	20.9
65 years and over	9,902	10.0
18 years and over	80,751	81.9
In households	89,141	90.4
In family households	57,715	58.5
Householder	18,653	18.9
Spouse	10,206	10.3
Own child under 18 years	13,780	14.0
Other relatives	13,041	13.2
Nonrelatives	2,035	2.1
In nonfamily households	31,426	31.9
Householder	24,507	24.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,904	4.0
Nonrelatives	6,919	7.0
In group quarters	9,479	9.6
Total Households	**43,160**	**100.0**
Family households	18,653	43.2
Married-couple family	10,206	23.6
With related children under 18 years	4,306	10.0
Female householder, no husband present	6,852	15.9
With related children under 18 years	4,586	10.6
Male householder, no wife present	1,595	3.7
With related children under 18 years	730	1.7
Nonfamily households	24,507	56.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	7,387	17.1
Persons Per Family	2.99	-
Persons Per Household	2.07	-
Total Housing Units	**45,556**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**43,160**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	31,037	71.9
Owner occupied	12,123	28.1
By Household Size:		
1 person household	18,988	44.0
2 person household	12,933	30.0
3 person household	5,431	12.6
4 person household	3,250	7.5
5 persons and over	2,558	5.9
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,334	5.4
25 to 44 years	21,077	48.8
45 to 64 years	13,144	30.5
65 years and over	6,605	15.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04004, Brooklyn, New York

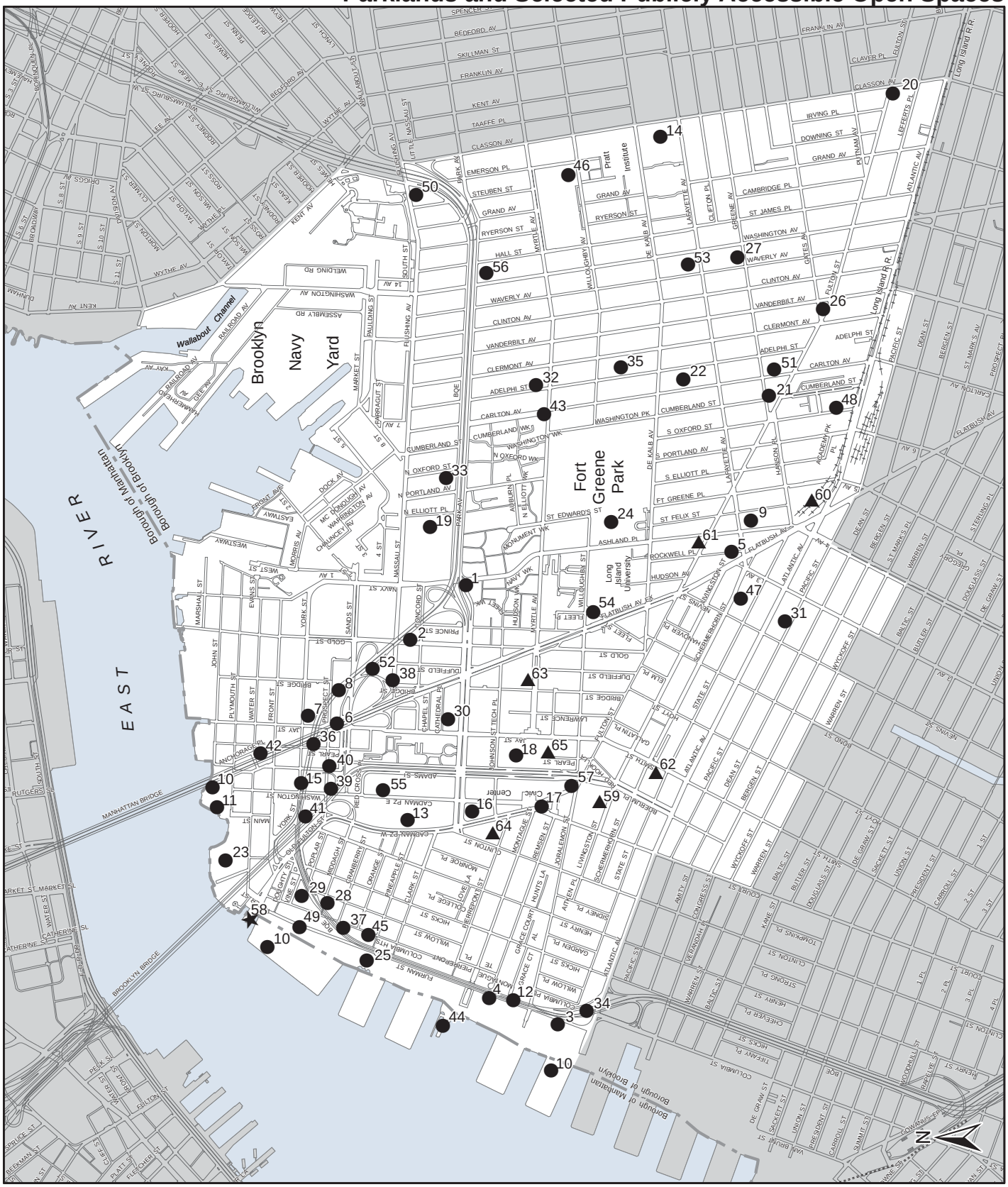
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**114,663**	**4,784**	**114,663**	**(X)**
Native	93,765	4,840	81.8%	1.7
Foreign born	20,898	1,860	18.2%	1.7

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**96,762**	**3,748**	**96,762**	**(X)**
In labor force	64,012	2,828	66.2%	1.6
Civilian labor force	64,012	2,828	66.2%	1.6
Employed	59,511	2,682	61.5%	1.6
Unemployed	4,501	654	4.7%	0.7
Armed Forces	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	32,750	2,091	33.8%	1.6
Civilian labor force	**64,012**	**2,828**	**64,012**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	7.0%	1	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**47,894**	**1,500**	**47,894**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$62,181	3,569	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	14.4%	2.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	24.0%	4.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	16.0%	6.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	4.8%	1.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	7.3%	3.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	3.5%	2.7	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	30.4%	5.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	42.5%	7.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	52.7%	20.8	(X)	(X)
All people	20.9%	1.9	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 2
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

1 Map Key

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 800 1,600 3,200 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	ARBOR PLACE TRIANGLE	Navy St & Tillary St	NYC DPR	0.07
2	ASHFORD PLAYGROUND	E/S Gold St, Nassau to Concord Sts	NYC DPR	2.11
3	ATLANTIC PLAYGROUND	Atlantic Ave to Joramelon St	NYC DPR	2.97
4	BK HEIGHTS PROMENADE GARDEN 2	BQE B/W Grace & Remsen Sts	NYC DPR	0.04
5	BKLN BEARS ROCKWELL PL GARDEN	Flatbush Ave, Lafayette Ave, (Rockwell Pl)	NYC DPR	0.08
6	BRIDGE PARK 1	Jay St & York St	NYC DPR	NA
7	BRIDGE PARK 2	Jay, York, Prospect, Bridge Sts	NYC DPR	2.12
8	BRIDGE PARK 3	E/S Jay St, Prospect, Sands & Sts	NYC DPR	1.93
9	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC	Lafayette Ave, St Felix St, Ashland Pl	NYC DPR	0.89
10	BROOKLYN BRIDGE PARK	Old Fulton St, Atlantic Ave, East River (Piers 1-6)	NYC DPR/NYS OPRHP	85.00
11	BROOKLYN BRIDGE PARK (MAIN STREET LOT)	Plymouth St betwn Main St and Washington St	NYC DPR	4.80
12	BROOKLYN HEIGHTS PROMENADE	BQE bet Joralemon St & Grace Ct	NYC DPR	0.03
13	CADMAN PLAZA PARK	Tillary, C Plaza W, C Plaza E, Prospect Sts	NYC DPR	10.38
14	CLASSON PLAYGROUND	Lafayette & Classon Aves	NYC DPR	1.34
15	CLUMBER CORNER	Washington, York, Adams, Prospect Sts	NYC DPR	1.46
16	COLUMBUS PARK	C Plaza W, Tillary, C Plaza E, Johnson Sts	NYC DPR	1.20
17	COLUMBUS PARK	Adams, Johnson, C Plaza W, Joralemon Sts	NYC DPR	4.14
18	COLUMBUS PLAZA	Adams St bet Willoughby St & Johnson St	NYC DPR	2.53
19	COMMODORE BARRY PARK	Park Ave, Navy St, Flushing Ave, N Eliot Pl	NYC DPR	10.39
20	CRISPUS ATTUCKS PLAYGROUND	Classon Ave, Fulton St, Irving Pl	NYC DPR	0.93
21	CUYLER GORE	Fulton, Cumberland Sts, Greene Ave	NYC DPR	1.16
22	EDMONDS PLAYGROUND	Dekalb Ave, Adelphi St & Carlton Ave	NYC DPR	0.92
23	EMPIRE FULTON FERRY STATE PARK	East River, Front St	NYS OPRHP	9.00
24	FORT GREENE PARK	Myrtle Ave, Cumberland St, Dekalb Ave	NYC DPR	30.17
25	FORT STIRLING SITTING AREA	Clark St, Columbia Heights, Furman St	NYC DPR	0.21
26	GATEWAY TRIANGLE	Vanderbilt, Gates & Fulton Aves	NYC DPR	0.14
27	GREENE PLAYGROUND	Greene Ave bet Waverly & Washington Aves	NYC DPR	1.26
28	HARRY CHAPIN PARK	Columbia Hts, Middagh, Cranberry & Willow Sts	NYC DPR	0.30
29	HILLSIDE PARK	Middagh St, Columbia Hgts, Vine, Willow Sts	NYC DPR	2.06
30	MCLAUGHLIN PARK	Tillary St, Jay St, Cathedral Pl, Bridge St	NYC DPR	1.98
31	NORTH PACIFIC PLAYGROUND	N/S Pacific St, bet Nevins St & 3 Ave	NYC DPR	0.16
32	ORACLE PLAYGROUND	Adelphi & Myrtle Aves	NYC DPR	0.68
33	OXPORT PLAYGROUND	Flushing Ave, N Portland Ave & N Oxford St	NYC DPR	1.03
34	PALMETTO PLAYGROUND	Atlantic Ave, Columbia, State Sts	NYC DPR	2.97
35	PARHAM PLAYGROUND	Adelphi St, Clermont, Dekalb, Willoughby Aves	NYC DPR	1.25
36	PARK	Pearl St bet Prospect & York Sts	NYC DPR	0.05
37	PARK	Orange St, Cranberry St, Furman St, & Columbia Hts	NYC DPR	0.92
38	PARK	Concord St & Flatbush Ave Ext	NYC DPR	0.15
39	PARK STRIP	Prospect, Adams, C Plaza E & Sands Sts	NYC DPR	2.88
40	PARK STRIP (BAR & GRILL)	Adams, York & Pearl Sts	NYC DPR	0.82
41	PARK STRIP (BROOKLYN ANCHORAGE PLAZA)	Fulton, York, Washington & Prospect Sts	NYC DPR	2.90
42	PEARL STREET DUMBO PLAZA	Pearl St & Anchorage Pl	NYC DOT	NA

*Not All Parklands are Publicly Accessible; Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
43	PERSON TRIANGLE	Myrtle & Carlton Aves	NYC DPR	0.06
44	PIER 4 (BROOKLYN BRIDGE PARK)	BQE, Montague St, East River	NYC DPR	2.74
45	PIERREPONT PLAYGROUND	BQE Promenade, Pierrepont Pl, Montague St	NYC DPR	0.54
46	PRATT PLAYGROUND	Willoughby Ave, Emerson Pl	NYC DPR	0.92
47	SIXTEEN SYCAMORES PLAYGROUND	Schermerhorn St, 3 Ave, Nevins St	NYC DPR	0.57
48	SOUTH OXFORD PARK	South Oxford St, Cumberland St, Atlantic Ave	NYC DPR	1.17
49	SQUIBB PARK	Columbia Heights to Furman St At Middagh St	NYC DPR	0.56
50	STEUBEN PLAYGROUND	Flushing, Steuben St, Bklyn Queens Expwy	NYC DPR	1.17
51	THE BROOKLYN BEARS CARLTON AVE	Carlton Ave, bet Greene Ave & Fulton St	NYC DPR	0.14
52	TRINITY PARK	Sands, Gold, Nassau Sts	NYC DPR	6.30
53	UNDERWOOD PARK	Lafayette & Washington Aves	NYC DPR	1.19
54	UNIVERSITY PLAZA	Flatbush Ave Ext, bet Willoughby St & Dekalb Ave	NYC DPR	1.16
55	WALT WHITMAN PARK	C Plaza E, Adams, Tillary Sts, Red Cross Pl	NYC DPR	2.91
56	WASHINGTON HALL PARK	Park, Washington Aves to Hall St	NYC DPR	0.90
57	WILLOUGHBY PLAZA	Willoughby & Adams St	NYC DOT	NA
	PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WATERFRONT OPEN SPACES**			Linear Feet
58	FULTON FERRY LANDING	Old Fulton St, Water St, East River	NYC DSBS	448.00
	PRIVATELY OWNED PUBLIC SPACES (POPS)***			Square Feet
59	111 LIVINGSTON STREET	111 Livingston Street	PRIVATE	9,920.00
60	ATLANTIC TERMINAL	Atlantic Terminal	PRIVATE	NA
61	CLARETT BROOKLYN	230 Ashland Place	PRIVATE	2,698.90
62	LIVINGSTON PLAZA	130 Livingston Street	PRIVATE	30,905.00
63	METROTECH CENTER	MetroTech Center	PRIVATE	138,148.00
64	MORGAN STANLEY	1 Pierrepont Plaza	PRIVATE	30,075.00
65	RENAISSANCE PLAZA	350 Jay Street	PRIVATE	30,075.00

*Not All Parklands are Publicly Accessible; Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
BR-156	MANHATTAN BRIDGE, RECONSTRUCTION	CP	0 (CN) 27,186 (F) 6,776 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
BR-270	REHABILITATION OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE	336,923 (CN) 198,237 (F) 20,810 (S)	207,686 (CN) 74,441 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	10,635 (CN) 50,509 (F) 0 (S)
CO-272	45 MONROE PL. - BROOKLYN APPELLATE DIVISION COURTHOUSE- 2ND DEPT.	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	649 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
CO-278	360 ADAMS ST. - BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT	13,387 (CN) 205 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	2,657 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-280	283 ADAMS ST. - BROOKLYN FAMILY COURT	40 (CN) 171 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-281	120 SCHERMERHORN ST. - BROOKLYN CRIMINAL COURT	44,960 (CN) 3,548 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	2,262 (CN) 0 (CX)	6,950 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-303	330 JAY ST. - BROOKLYN SUPREME CRIMINAL/FAMILY COURT	628,000 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)
CS-DN595	WILLOUGHBY-WAVERLY CHILD CARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-C319	BROOKLYN NAVY YARD	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN605	MYRTLE AVENUE REVITALIZATION PROJECT LDC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-D319	BROOKLYN NAVY YARD	CP	4,100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN069	BROOKLYN CENTER FOR THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-K319	BROOKLYN NAVY YARD INDUSTRIAL PARK	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
ED-N069	BROOKLYN CENTER FOR THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-319	BROOKLYN NAVY YARD	237,353 (CN) 14,950 (CX) 1,152 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F)	3,111 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F)	17,440 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F)
HB-1151	RECON BQE OVER CADMAN PLAZA EAST & WEST BOUND, BROOKLYN	3,871 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	11,500 (CN)
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,647 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	44,572 (CN)
HD-DN495	PRATT TOWERS, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN498	SAINT JAMES TOWERS, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN500	SECOND ATLANTIC TERMINAL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN480	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-N527	ATLANTIC TERRACE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN244	LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN244	LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2010 EXECUTIVE CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HR-DN183	HEARTSHARE HUMAN SERVICES OF NEW YORK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-472	RECONSTRUCTION OF FLUSHING AVENUE, BROOKLYN	14,541 (CN) 8,000 (F) 3,050 (S)	2,539 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-565	RECONSTR. OF JAY ST. FROM FULTON TO SANDS ST., ETC., BKLYN.	3,630 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-639	RECONSTRUCTION, TILLARY ST., ETC., VIC. ADAMS ST., BROOKLYN	13,688 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-715	RECONSTRUCTION OF VANDERBILT AVENUE.	404 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	8,255 (CN)
HW-973	RECONSTRUCTION OF FULTON STRET, ETC., BROOKLYN	6,730 (CN) 4,480 (F)	287 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-1153	DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN REHABILIATATION	12,812 (CN)	30 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-1668	RECON WILLOUGHBY ST FROM FLATBUSH AVE EXT TO ADAMS ST, BROOKLYN	1,738 (CN)	1,555 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	3,876 (CN)
P-C974	RECONSTRUCTION OF FORT GREENE PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-K003	CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF BROOKLYN WAR MEMORIAL, BROOKLYN	184 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K019	SUPREME COURT PARK, RECONSTRUCTION, BKLYN.	6,253 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1057	PUBLIC SCHOOL 20, RECONST., BROOKLYN	1,239 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1200	BROOKLYN BRIDGE PARK DEVELOPMENT	CP	6,732 (CN)	13,042 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-C264	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN076	BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN197	IRONDALE CENTER FOR THEATER, EDUCATION, AND OUTREACH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN362	ST. ANN'S WAREHOUSE/ARTS AT ST. ANN'S	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN383	SHIRLEY CHISHOLM INSTITUTE FOR CHILDREN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN573	FRIENDS OF THE NEW YORK TRANSIT MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN579	BROOKLYN BALLET - SCHERMERHORN HOUSE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D264	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	2,220 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN068	BROOKLYN BALLET	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN075	BROOKLYN MUSIC SCHOOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN076	BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN087	CARLOS LEZAMA ARCHIVES & CARIBBEAN CULTURAL CENTER (CLACC-C)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN088	BRIC ARTS MEDIA BROOKLYN	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-KN197	IRONDALE CENTER FOR THEATER, EDUCATION, AND OUTREACH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN258	MARK MORRIS DANCE GROUP	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN387	SMACK MELLON STUDIOS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN429	THEATRE FOR A NEW AUDIENCE	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K264	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N076	BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N197	IRONDALE CENTER FOR THEATER, EDUCATION, AND OUTREACH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N258	MARK MORRIS DANCE GROUP	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N362	ST. ANN'S WAREHOUSE/ARTS AT ST. ANN'S	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N613	NEW YORK TRANSIT MUSEUM	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-264	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	6,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	4,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	CP
PW-DN532	LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN071	BROOKLYN DEFENDER SERVICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN392	SOUTH BROOKLYN LEGAL SERVICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-K002	BROOKLYN BOROUGH HALL	2,754 (CN) 100 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
PW-291	BROOKLYN BOROUGH HALL	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PW-322	345 ADAMS STREET, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-325	210 JORALEMON STREET, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	12,407 (CN)	367 (CN)	CP

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MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

JOHN DEW
Chairperson
ROBERT PERRIS
District Manager

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS, FISCAL YEAR 2011

Community Board Two represents northwestern Brooklyn. The area includes Downtown Brooklyn – the City's third-largest central business district and the civic center for the most populous county in New York State – the surrounding residential neighborhoods, and the former Brooklyn Navy Yard, which now operates as an industrial park.

The residential areas include the rowhouse neighborhoods of Brooklyn Heights, Boerum Hill, Fort Greene and Clinton Hill as well as the smaller waterfront neighborhoods of Fulton Ferry Landing, DUMBO and Vinegar Hill. The rowhouse neighborhoods all include vital commercial streets. The waterfront neighborhoods contain a mix of industrial and residential uses, although the latter is increasingly dominant.

All of these areas are experiencing exceptional growth. That growth is having an impact on the relationships between Downtown, the residential neighborhoods and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, creating unique opportunities and issues. The Fiscal Year 2011 Statement of District Needs of Community Board 2 that follows reflects the changes in the constituent parts of the district and the dynamic relationships between them.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Community Board Two's affirmative action policy aims to ensure equal opportunity for all persons in the area consistent with city, state, and federal regulations. The policy applies to all projects or construction within Community District Two.

Awarding contracts to local and minority- and women-owned vendors, contractors, subcontractors and licensed tradespersons is a high priority. City agencies are encouraged to engage developers in a "community give-back" program that would enable local residents to become gainfully employed and share in the district's economic development.

BUILDINGS

Considerable new construction is occurring in the community district and that is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. The Department of Buildings needs to provide additional funding for construction inspectors to spot-check all permits involving demolition and/or foundation work, without prior notice to contractors. The incidents of contractor lack of care and control over the impact of these types of work on the stability of adjacent, often older properties has become alarming. Community Board 2 is pleased by the attention that the Department of Buildings has paid to this issue.

The Board strongly urges the hiring of additional inspectors and provision for refresher courses for all inspectors. There is a need for fire code enforcement and safety regulations. In addition, Community Board Two requests that all vacant structures be cleaned and sealed to prevent their becoming hazards to the community.

In order to serve the District more efficiently, there should be a computer linkage to other enforcement agencies, such as Sanitation, HPD and Housing Court. This would allow the City to cite flagrant abusers of the building codes and move more aggressively to rid our District of hazards.

EDUCATION

The children residing in Community District Two are our future, and we must maximize our investment in them. There is a great need to eliminate overcrowded and deteriorated classrooms and to address the education of children who live in shelters. It is imperative that requested renovations of school buildings proceed on schedule. All barriers that would prevent a child from learning should be eradicated.

There are several successful programs in the district in which an institution of higher learning offers classes to middle and high school students. Such partnerships expose students to academic resources and an environment of higher education that is not found in their local public schools. More of these programs need to be established.

The recent structural reforms that created the Department of Education have had a promising start. We are hopeful that curriculum changes, staff development plans, and extended school hours lead to better education for our children. We believe that education leaders must continue to work with the community, despite the shift to greater centralization. However, of utmost importance is parental involvement at the school level, and we are encouraged by emphasis placed on the role of parents in reform plans. We are excited about efforts to improve and increase enrollment in the public schools within the district. We look to the Department of Education to make all our schools better.

There is a need for more after school and Head Start programs. The need for more day care centers and financial assistance to low income families is crucial. Community Board Two supports the use of the schools by the community after the end of the school day.

The Community Board encourages additional collaborations that will provide opportunities for new charter schools in the district. The Department of Education cannot rely solely on birth and census trends to project needs for additional seats. There is an urgent need for additional seats to support our communities' rapid growth.

The Board supports allocation of funds for the rehabilitation of the science labs within George Westinghouse High School. Funds should be allocated for the inclusion or rehabilaitation of all science labs in Community District Two schools as well. Community Board Two continues to support the development of all institutions of higher education; Pratt Institute, Polytechnic University, St. Joseph's College, St. Francis College, Brooklyn Law School, Long Island University and New York City College of Technology.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

Employment goals for community development in Community District Two mirror the employment goals promulgated under our affirmative action guidelines, above. The downtown Brooklyn unemployment rate has declined steadily, reaching a low of 5.5% in April 2006 compared to 6.0% the same time the previous year. Unfortunately, with Brooklyn outpacing Manhattan in the number of new residential construction projects, the benefit to the local economy and labor market in Community Board Two has not materialized.

Major construction projects receiving substantial government subsidies – both active and passive – should be required to give residents of our District a fair and equitable opportunity in job placement programs in order to meet the demand of present and future employment markets. These developments should also utilize, integrate and include local commercial resources.

New employment opportunities continue to be needed in the community. These opportunities could come from full utilization of the Navy Yard and other areas zoned for light manufacturing, transportation, or other commercial uses. It is hoped that these facilities will provide new employment opportunities for the residents of this community.

The community is home to a skilled and highly educated workforce, and employment opportunities for these residents is strongly encouraged, but not at the expense of the manufacturing and retail workers and laborers presently in our population.

However ,there is a high concentration of unemployment in the Fort Greene public housing complex. Community Board Twostrongly encourages the New York City Housing Authority ‘s efforts to sincerely address this issue.

PLANNING /LAND USE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Downtown Brooklyn Development Plan passed in 2004 has already and will continue to stimulate growth and downtown transformation. It will be critical that this process address the cumulative impact of proposed changes and current conditions. In order for the higher density rezoning to be successful, it must address the issues and concerns of all stakeholders every step of the way to insure an open and inclusive process.

Community Board Two has the City Charter mandate to review developmental changes through the ULURP process but has had limited ability to provide resources for long-term comprehensive planning. This has hampered our ability to identify the cumulative impact of new projects on our neighborhoods. An understanding of all active components, current use, growth forecasts and future capacity assessments is a necessary ingredient to the future success of

development in the District. Throughout recent proposal reviews, there has been limited input from critical stakeholders other than the residential community. This lack of input often results in challenging and difficult positioning among business, institutions, government agencies and developers. This deficiency often creates "win-lose" situations rather than mutual resolution. Adding representation to the Community Board and its committees of diverse District representatives will increase the Board's effectiveness in its decision-making process. Exploring ways of maximizing creative partnerships and relationships will help support a harmonic balance of economic conditions throughout the District.

ENVIRONMENT

Community Board Two recommends continued monitoring and mitigation of the air quality within the District to address pollution from increasing commercial and personal vehicular traffic as well as from numerous construction and development projects. This problem, exacerbated by the extremely heavy vehicular traffic on the Brooklyn Queens Expressway (BQE), the second most heavily used highway in the region, and the growth of the Central Business District, will only worsen in the near future, regardless of the type of project constructed on the Atlantic Yards footprint.

The Board advocates for the expeditious repair and restructuring of the BQE to help alleviate the constant traffic back-ups and frequent gridlock in the District. Addtionally, we believe that NYS DEC should install a monitoring station for continuous measurement air pollution and compare that data with the milestones and goals of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) to meet State and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. In conjunction with this, NYSDOT should install continuous traffic monitors (infra-red) of vehicle volumes, speeds and classification at three locations to be determined. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, (NYSDEC) along with New York City Department of Transportation (NYCDOT), should regularly correlate, assess and report on the data to ensure that all private and public development projects institute requisite measures to mitigate pollution that outpaces SIP thresholds. Furthermore, NYCDOT representatives should continue to meet regularly with the Community Board's Transportation and Public Safety Committee on the status of ongoing projects on the BQE and other roads/highways within/adjacent to the District. We also request that NYCDOT meet with Health, Environment and Social Services (HESSC) for updates on air pollution especially with regard to our signficant level of asthma cases in the district, as well as its findings

concerning pollution.

In view of the rapid development, developers should be required to plant trees adjacent to and beyond their development site and not in other locations as "give backs."

The efficacy of the District's storm and sewer drainage system is of concern. DEP, in conjunction with NYSDEC, should conduct a thorough analysis of the current system's efficacy, highlighting deficiencies, using projected construction models in order to mitigate current deficiencies, anticipate possible future weaknesses and plan for the worst case scenario. Additionally, routine storm and sewer drain cleaning and replacement remains a priority. DEP needs to ensure that sufficient water, sewer, and storm system service is planned for and maintained, in conjunction with all of the various development projects in Downtown Brooklyn. All downtown construction projects should be monitored to ensure the use of clean fuels and engine technology.

SANITATION

Daily and evening garbage pick-ups at schools, senior citizen centers, commercial sites, parks, playgrounds, and public housing complexes need to continue. Community Board Two recommends that DSNY increase the frequency of pick up for public waste baskets, and electronic recyclables. The board also recommends that recycling pick-ups be increased to twice a week. More personnel are needed to address illegal dumping and to enforce the use of private carters required for commercial establishments.

While much of the District continues to receive high marks on the Scorecard Cleanliness Rating, numerous streets, sidewalks, and other public areas remain dirty due to littering, illegal dumping, and/or negligence. DSNY needs to step up enforcement efforts, in order to address these problem areas. Additionally, DSNY needs to admit and address the lack of cleanliness of the Belgian block streets in Vinegar Hill, DUMBO and Fulton Landing, that are not being adequately cleaned. DSNY needs to explore its options, in order to institute measures that will adequately address the cleanliness of these streets.

To promote handicap accessibility, special attention must be paid to

ensuring curb cuts are free of snow, litter baskets, and other obstructions.

FIRE

There is a need to assess fire fighting and fire prevention needs in order to meet the continued development within the District. Community District Two recommends that the Fire Department implement a fire education program for residents who live in older housing stock. Prevention and fire abatement are major concerns due to the age of the housing stock and population density. Strong support is given to the continuance of the Fire Salvage Unit. We want to work with the New York City Fire Department to find suitable sites for EMS stations within Community District Two.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The District has higher incidents of infant mortality, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS, asthma and obesity due to numerous factors including a lack of access to health providers, lack of health insurance, and lack of education on health issues. Uninsured and underinsured households with children attending public school should avail themselves of publicly financed health insurance programs. We believe that for this effort to work, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH), in conjunction with Department of Education (DOE), needs to increase health education efforts concerning the above referenced health issues with an emphasis on wellness and healthy living. DOHMH community-based clinics need to expand their hours, programs, and number of staff. Specifically, the Fort Greene Health Clinic needs to be open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, since Woodhull, the closest City hospital, is well outside the Community District.

Wellness and healthy living programs need to be initiated at schools, senior citizen centers, and houses of worship, supplemented by increased funding for clinical services at the Fort Greene Health Clinic, to adequately address the high incidences of AIDS, asthma, sexually transmitted diseases, obesity, and infant mortality that are disproportionately high in Community District Two, especially in the lower income strata. In addition, we recommend that DOHMH informationals and brochures be more widely distributed throughout the affected populations, via community centers, schools, churches, and other venues. We are

deeply concerned with the significantly higher infant mortality and growing incidence of lead poisoning among low-income households in Fort Greene. DOHMH needs to redouble its efforts to combat infant mortality and the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the District by instituting mobile educational and primary care vehicles to bring educational and clinical services to the people and link them to services elsewhere.

Community District Two, with only five percent of Brooklyn's public assistance recipients, has a disproportionately large number of Human Resources Administration (HRA's) Brooklyn based cases managed at the Linden Job Center in Boerum Hill. Community Board Two continues to shoulder a disproportionately high number of homeless shelters, assessment, and intake sites, due largely to the absence of a rational and equitable policy on the part of DHS. Accordingly, we recommend that no additional social service facilities, be they public or private, be sited in the District if they do not serve Community District Two residents.As such, Community Board Two has adopted an official position opposing the addition or expansion of homeless facilities. We recommend vigilant monitoring, as well as monthly updates on their operations by DHS. Community Board Two requests that the HESSC meet with DHS to discuss our 'Fair Share' concerns.

Due to the district's growing infirmed, elderly, and disabled populations, there is need for an assessment of the adequacy of home care services. Additionally, free transportation services for these populations need to be more widely publicized by DOHMH and the MTA.

Rodent infestation needs to be monitored due to new and stalled construction projects. DOHMH must be consistent in its efforts at pest control in and around the District, specifically at schools, parks, vacant lots, contruction/demolition sites. DOHMH needs to intensify its enforcement efforts, in order to compel private owners and developers to address this problem on their property and reduce the proliferation of rats and other vermin.

HOUSING

The Board recognizes the need to maintian affordable housing and supports attractive incentives that require developers to include affordable housing with new multi-unit constructiion. Affordable housing and the

rehabilitation of existing housing stock, especially for rental units, is most urgently needed, particularly in the eastern portion of the District. The Board supports federal loan programs for private home improvements. It should be noted that our District has attracted enormous amounts of private, tax-producing investments ranging from individual brownstones to apartment rehabilitation and new construction. However, there is still a critical shortage of subsidized rental housing and low interest rehabilitation loans for homeowners to maintain and upgrade their properties.

Community Board Two endorses HPD's consultant contracts that target specific housing programs applicable to this community. Private developers and investors should be made aware of the needs of this District and should be encouraged to target a portion of their units to residents who cannot afford market-rate housing.

Additionally, the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) must properly manage and maintain their housing units . This includes additional community policing and returnign PSA 3 to all its housing areas to ensure prompt attention to residential safety concerns and sanitation concerns. Further, residents of public housing should be informed of the proper procedure to follow in the event of fire emergencies.

Community Board Two requests that HPD enforce Auction and RFP development and rehabilitation time lapses. When there is a default on services, immediate discussion should take place with the Community Board and community based organizations to review and advise on further development alternatives. Enforcement of existing laws, particularly by the Buildings Department, is essential.

LANDMARKS

Community District Two is landmark rich with eight historic districts. We should do all we can to preserve our historic housing stock. There are additional areas that are deserving of city landmark status. These include the Strategic Workers Housing of World War II (the Ingersoll and Whitman housing developments) and a Naval Station Historic District, as well as the expansion of

the Clinton Hill and Fort Greene Historic Districts. Landmarking is a major catalyst for economic development and preservation.

LIBRARIES AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

The District's four public library branches – Clinton Hill, Walt Whitman, Brooklyn Heights and the unique business library – serve a very important need in the community. Community Board Two recommends the Mayor and the City Council increase Expense Budget allocations to ensure that library personnel are adequate to provide services.

The Board supports the Brooklyn Public Library in its efforts to provide full service in all of its branches. It is strongly recommended that the city allocate much needed capital funds to facilitate the repair of the facilities. Roof and exterior repairs are needed to protect and preserve the libraries resources. Community Board Two is especially concerned about the Clinton Hill branch library, which requires replacement of its air conditioning system and other major capital work.

Community Board Two has some of the finest arts and cultural institutions in Brooklyn. These include the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Mark Morris Dance Group, the Brooklyn Music School and the Paul Robeson Theatre, as well as other diverse and high quality art galleries and performing arts groups throughout the District. The major challenges facing many of these institutions include the need for the restoration of funding. By promoting Downtown Brooklyn as an entertainment destination for all New York City, the District will increase its economic strength.

The Board strongly recommends increased funding for textbooks, computers, and other resources that supplement learning and knowledge gathering.

MASS TRANSIT

The Downtown rezoning plan, the Atlantic Yards project, and Brooklyn Bridge Park are significant considerations for planning Brooklyn transit for the foreseeable future. These developments must be accompanied by a comprehensive transit and transportation plan for the District and beyond to better support the growth envisioned for the area. We continue to support the study for a downtown trolley loop to provide transportation for residents and businesses of the newly developing residential and commercial neighborhoods to downtown and major transit stops.

The Downtown Brooklyn Development Plan neccesitates that New York City Transit (NYCT) evaluate the entire bus network to accommodate new residents and bus patterns. Community Board Two encourages the further study of Flatbush Avenue for Bus Rapid Transit, accelerating the implementation of bus tracking using global positioning systems and posting of waiting times at bus stops. In addition to specific transportation projects to support the expected growth in the residential and office-worker population, we look to NYCT to improve the appearance and overall quality of existing subway stations. We look forward to continued progress on the project to renovate and connect the Jay Street-Borough Hall to Lawrence Street station and the completion of the Long Island Rail Road terminal. The Lawrence Street subway station should be renovated and repainted to match Jay Street with the planned station connection. The accumulation of water on the steps at Lawrence Street station must be alleviated. We urge the institution of a free “walking” transfer between the Lawrence Street and Jay Street stations from now until the stations are connected. This should be done through-out the system to enable commuters to reduce their transit time. All stations must be equipped with a functioning, intelligible public address system to inform patrons of train delays or other emergency conditions.

We must begin to reduce car traffic by discouraging car use by City employees for whom cars are not critical. Community Board Two urges the Police Department to give attention to vehicles illegally parked in the bike lane on the Adams Street service road. This effort can continue with the employees who use the downtown Court Street parking area adjacent to Borough Hall.

The need for an overall traffic and transit model is acute, given the planned development in Downtown Brooklyn, at Atlantic Yards, and at Brooklyn Bridge Park. A major goal of mass transit in Brooklyn is the construction of a new tunnel from Downtown Manhattan, with stops in Downtown Brooklyn as it

connects with the LIRR at Atlantic Avenue.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

The Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (I-278), East River bridges and local traffic converge in Downtown Brooklyn making traffic congestion a critical issue for Community Board Two. An important traffic consideration for the community is pedestrian safety and we believe all development, as well as measures to improve traffic conditions, must be designed to promote pedestrian safety. We continue to advocate for a traffic modeling system as part of a full Downtown Brooklyn Transportation Blueprint to study actual effects of proposed traffic plans or mitigations of environmental impacts.

The neighborhoods in Downtown Brooklyn are in many instances separated by heavily traveled arterial routes such as Tillary Street, Atlantic Avenue, Flatbush Avenue and Adams Street. We recommend that special attention be afforded pedestrian safety on these corridors, which currently have high pedestrian accident rates. In addition, we feel it is important to connect residential neighborhoods and local retail to the proposed commercial and residental development. We also recommend the implementation of the study of a reconfigured pedestrian ramp off the Brookyn Bridge and the redesign of the pedestrian/bicycle walkway to Tillary Street with a mid-block crossing on Adams Street.

The Downtown Traffic Calming Study has been completed and the Department of Transportation has begun to implement its recommendations, with more improvements currently in design at the Department of Design and Construction. As part of this work, detailed analysis should be done of dangerous, high-traffic intersections with emphasis on pedestrian safety. Community Board Two recommends the use of countdown crosswalk monitors and pedestrian signals to improve pedestrian safety.

Street paving and sidewalk replacement is essential to restore the neighborhoods of the District to their unique character, which will foster pride and economic development. In doing this, all of our citizens must be cared for. Wheelchair and handicapped access ramps are needed for all our public buildings; curb cuts are needed at all intersections. With the development of MetroTech, Atlantic Yards, Brooklyn Bridge Park and the anticipated growth resulting from

the Downtown rezoning plan, increased pedestrian traffic will require wider sidewalks and greater attention to the quality of the streetscape.

If local and arterial roads remain in their same poor condition, the district faces ever-increasing congestion and gridlock. With this congestion has come a corresponding increase in air pollution Downtown and along the I-278 corridor. Congestion will also hold back future economic growth and damage stable residential communities. The success of the Downtown Brooklyn Development Plan will be dependent on repair and enhancement of the infrastructure. Given the importance of the BQE in serving all these developments and the impact of spillover traffic on local streets, it is imperative that all environmental impact statements, whether under CEQRA or SEQRA, assess the capacity of the road to accommodate any traffic assigned to it.

The on-going work on the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway – reconstruction of the deck on the Nassau-Concord and Park Avenue viaducts – must include timely notices to the community about delays and detours. Every effort should be made to mitigate the problems created by this necessary work, especially in areas where there is significant pedestrian activity by children.

The City must continue to study the possibility of East River Bridge tolls and congestion pricing with consideration given to air pollution and congestion impacts as well as revenue generation. Technology that would eliminate the need for actual toll booths and plazas should also be investigated and tested well-ahead of the decision to institute tolls. In general, it is critical that the City keep the toll planning process open with careful consideration and opportunity for full participation by the local community. The impact of single direction Verrazano Bridge tolls should be studied with a goal to reduce Downtown truck traffic.

Finally, many streets and intersections urgently need infrastructure repairs and improvements. Streets that require reconstruction include parts of DeKalb Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Fulton Street, Adelphi Street and numerous segments in DUMBO. In DUMBO and other areas of Community District Two, historical Belgian block streets are in need of repair from years of neglect and substandard street restoration by utilities working in the area.

PARKING AND ENFORCEMENT

Community Board Two looks to the Police Department to ensure pedestrian safety and quality of life in our neighborhoods. However, the department has not done enough to enforce regulations Downtown governing the use of parking permits. This deprives visitors of short term street parking and hurts local merchants whose customers use metered parking. In addition, we request:

- Development of a residential parking system for district residents to ameliorate the impact of commuter parking in a mass transportation hub.
- Development and enforcement of a protocol for all government agencies to discipline employees who abuse "placard parking." Further, we request an extension and strict enforcement of the "No Authorized Permit Zone" that exists.
- Stricter enforcement of requirements, safety standards, insurance and out of state registration of dollar vans. Enforcement of the commuter drop-off/pick-up stops at Hoyt and Schermerhorn (and, once again, ticketing of illegally parked "special permit" cars that obstruct the drop-off/pick-up process). This site should be re-evaluated, since it is not close to the subway entrance and may have been a bad choice. A new site may be helpful in enforcement.
- Greater efforts from the Truck Enforcement Unit to ensure that trucks stay on truck routes and comply with weight and length restrictions.
- More traffic control agents at the busy intersections of the community to keep order, fine drivers who block the box and minimize unnecessary congestion.
- Speed limit signs on Atlantic Avenue and off-peak signal timing adjustments as traffic-calming measures.
- In addition to enforcing parking regulations, including the use of parking placards and parking in bicycle lanes, we request more emphasis on ticketing motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians for violations.
- Accelerate the installation of muni-meters in all commercial areas of Community District Two.
- Investigate the use of market-priced metered parking along appropriate, busy commercial streets.
- Restore 4-7 PM parking at meters on Atlantic Avenue.
- Installation of red light cameras at major intersections.
- Study the wider implications of the proposed loading system for Myrtle Avenue.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Based on DCP guidelines, Community District Two is significantly deficient in both active and passive parkland. While the planned creation of park space from the Brooklyn Bridge Park is a welcome addition, this park is a regional park that will draw people from throughout Brooklyn and the entire city. Also, the park is located at the western edge of the district near the water making it not easily accessible for most local park users in the district. The creation of so many additional housing units resulting from the Downtown Rezoning Plan and the planned Atlantic Yards development will only further diminish the ability of residents to take advantage of essential park space.

Community Board Two has made the development of additional open space, particularly active space, and recreational facilities and the upgrading and maintenance of existing facilities a top priority. Chief among these are the funding for the final phase of McLaughlin Park plus funding for the desired intergenerational recreation center at South Oxford Street.

Another site of particular concern is the complex of Cadman, Walt Whitman Parks and the Brooklyn War Memorial. The southern part of Cadman was reconstructed and has become a source of conflicts between competing user groups. Whitman Park will be under construction and would help to some degree when opened. A priority for us is to have the northern part of Cadman Park and the facilities in the War Memorial restored to provide for more community use. Sixteen Sycamores is a top priority given the dense residential housing recently built in the surrounding community.

The Board recognizes that there is an urgent need to expedite the pace of rehabilitating the existing parks to better serve more people. Lighting, both in and around all streets adjacent to parks, tree planting and pruning, landscaping and erosion control are needed, as are rehabilitation of pavements, playing courts and amenities, such as comfort stations and water fountains. Redesign of sufficient numbers of park pathways and facilities to make parks accessible to the disabled are crucial capital items.

Pending construction will remove the play space at the P.S. 8 schoolyard for two years while Brooklyn Bridge Park funding for Squibb Park is not in

current budget. There is an urgent need for Squibb Park to be restored and made secure for community use.

Community Board Two commends the Department of Parks and Recreation on their efforts to place new trees throughout the district. The new tree plantings have enhanced the physical aesthetic and offer positive environmental effects of cooling, improving air quality and lessening noise impact. The board encourages the continuation of this program and supports an increase of plantings in areas of high traffic volume. Additionally, the board supports increased funding for the Urban Forestry division to increase and maintain park and street trees.

WATERFRONT

The waterfront along Community District Two has three distinct sections; the Brooklyn Bridge Park, a Consolidated Edison plant, and the former Brooklyn Navy Yard, now an industrial park.

There is a vital need for continued funding of all aspects of the development of Brooklyn Bridge Park. Construction is underway at Pier 1 and Pier 6 but funding for the other piers and the Squibb Park connector needs to be secured from a combination of City and State, and possibly Federal funds under the Stimulus programs. This is especially critical in view of the severe deficiency in public open space and recreational opportunities detailed above. However, the waterfront park, located on the edge of the district, will be a regional asset and is not a substitute for adequate local parks, particularly in some of our most underserved areas that are at the eastern side of the district.

The minimization of adverse impacts on the surrounding communities, preservation of historic sites in the development areas and respectful treatment of burial sites in the fomer military facility.

Completion of the Brooklyn Waterfront Greenway for pedestrians and cyclists along the entire length of the district is strongly supported.

POLICE

We are very proud of the quality of policing in our Community District. This applies to the 84th and 88th Precincts, Transit District 30 and Housing Police Service Area 3. The Board supports foot and bicycle patrols in our neighborhoods as an effective crime prevention strategy as well as an enhancement of civilian and police relations.

In view of the increased development in and around downtown Brooklyn, it is critical that a special enforcement unit of the NYPD be created for the area, which is the third largest Central Business District in New York City. The 84th and 88th precincts do not have sufficient personnel to address the enormous traffic enforcement duties: rampant double parking, illegal parking in bus stops, fire zones, and loading zones, trucks on off-limits streets, illegal use of parking passes, ubiquitous horn honking, and illegal vans that interfere with the proper use of licensed vans.

In this age of budget cuts we believe there is an increased need for evaluation by all law enforcement agencies to ensure that resources are being most effectively employed. Our precincts are losing too many experienced officers to more lucrative positions outside of the department. Measures to retain our uniformed officers must be instituted if the quality of policing is to be maintained.

The urgency in locating a site for the new 88th precinct house is stressed so that the current schedule may be adhered to for acquisition with design and construction to be completed in a timely manner.

YOUTH SERVICES

Community Board Two supports the continuation of quality youth services and programs in our District and the development of more such programs to adequately serve all youth in need of such programs. The Board continues to foster a collaboration between existing youth services providers and other interested local entities.

We are particularly interested in Career Technical Education programs to

provide our youth with the tools and socialization skills they need to face an ever-changing world. The public schools in our District need to be revitalized, renovated, and expanded, where crowded, to ensure that our youth have the proper environment in which to learn. Programs that help to build character, broaden the horizons of our youth and provide a vocational component to their learning experiences are of top priority of Community Board Two. Toward this end, we support the Beacon program's school-based community centers as one component within the development of a range of youth services programming.

As noted above in our discussion of parks and recreation needs statement, Community District Two has an acute deficiency in appropriate facilities for youth. The District contains less than half the recommended amount of acreage of active space. There is no city-run recreation center in the District. Our District needs upgrading of its public school facilities and expansion of after-school program opportunities. The community board supports the Mayor's initiative to increase accessibility to school yards and encourage his administration to do so in the parts of Community District Two that are underserved for recreational opportunities.

In planning for Brooklyn Bridge Park, all efforts should be made to encourage free/low cost access to youth for sports and recreational activities. We encourage the proposed renovation, upkeep and staffing of McLaughlin Park at Tillary and Jay streets.

Finally, there are problems that are prevalent among certain segments of our youth population including juvenile crime, teenage pregnancy, substance abuse and homelessness. Interagency collaboration should be enhanced to ensure effective service delivery to this segment of the youth population.

Sincerely,

John Dew

Chairperson

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

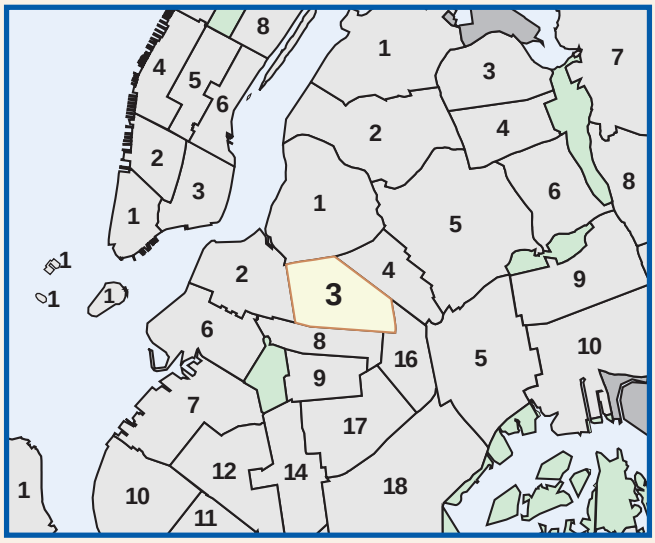
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	133,377	138,696	143,867
% Change	—	4.0	3.7

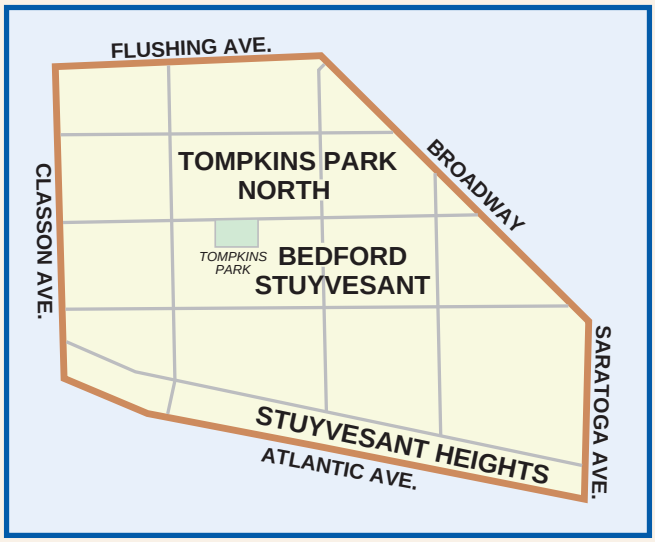
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	2,300	2,360
Rate per 1000	16.0	16.4
Deaths: Number	1,193	1,140
Rate per 1000	8.3	7.9
Infant Mortality: Number	26	23
Rate per 1000	11.3	9.7

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	23,029	16,092
Supplemental Security Income	10,561	11,179
Medicaid Only	13,484	37,252
Total Persons Assisted	**47,074**	**64,523**
Percent of Population	**32.7**	**44.8**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,824.1**
Square Miles:	**2.9**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	6,943	13,386.7	24.5
Multi-Family Residential	6,369	20,282.0	37.1
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,401	4,209.8	7.7
Commercial / Office	296	1,759.7	3.2
Industrial	243	2,022.5	3.7
Transportation / Utility	83	519.6	1.0
Institutions	371	6,568.0	12.0
Open Space / Recreation	31	1,507.6	2.8
Parking Facilities	294	1,193.0	2.2
Vacant Land	1,074	2,950.0	5.4
Miscellaneous	106	241.7	0.4
Total	**17,211**	**54,640.5**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 3



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0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 3	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	138,696	100.0	143,867	100.0	5,171	3.7
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	1,217	0.9	2,056	1.4	839	68.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	113,544	81.9	110,431	76.8	(3,113)	-2.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	678	0.5	1,457	1.0	779	114.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	416	0.3	432	0.3	16	3.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	252	0.2	473	0.3	221	87.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,998	2.1	-	-
Hispanic Origin	22,589	16.3	26,020	18.1	3,431	15.2
Population Under 18 Years	42,426	100.0	44,899	100.0	2,473	5.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	219	0.5	452	1.0	233	106.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	33,702	79.4	33,880	75.5	178	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	183	0.4	416	0.9	233	127.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	121	0.3	146	0.3	25	20.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	105	0.2	134	0.3	29	27.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	807	1.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,096	19.1	9,064	20.2	968	12.0
Population 18 Years and Over	96,270	100.0	98,968	100.0	2,698	2.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	998	1.0	1,604	1.6	606	60.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	79,842	82.9	76,551	77.3	(3,291)	-4.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	495	0.5	1,041	1.1	546	110.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	295	0.3	286	0.3	(9)	-3.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	147	0.2	339	0.3	192	130.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,191	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	14,493	15.1	16,956	17.1	2,463	17.0
Total Population	138,696	100.0	143,867	100.0	5,171	3.7
Under 18 Years	42,426	30.6	44,899	31.2	2,473	5.8
18 Years and Over	96,270	69.4	98,968	68.8	2,698	2.8
Total Housing Units	54,344	-	58,162	-	3,818	7.0

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 3	Number	Percent
Total Population	**143,867**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	2,056	1.4
Black Nonhispanic	110,431	76.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,457	1.0
Other Nonhispanic	905	0.6
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,998	2.1
Hispanic Origin	26,020	18.1
Female	78,940	54.9
Male	64,927	45.1
Under 5 years	11,745	8.2
5 to 9 years	13,390	9.3
10 to 14 years	12,667	8.8
15 to 19 years	11,673	8.1
20 to 24 years	10,901	7.6
25 to 44 years	42,700	29.7
45 to 64 years	27,650	19.2
65 years and over	13,141	9.1
18 years and over	98,968	68.8
In households	140,624	97.7
In family households	119,152	82.8
Householder	33,025	23.0
Spouse	11,232	7.8
Own child under 18 years	34,443	23.9
Other relatives	35,042	24.4
Nonrelatives	5,410	3.8
In nonfamily households	21,472	14.9
Householder	17,857	12.4
Householder 65 years and over living alone	4,392	3.1
Nonrelatives	3,615	2.5
In group quarters	3,243	2.3
Total Households	**50,882**	**100.0**
Family households	33,025	64.9
Married-couple family	11,232	22.1
With related children under 18 years	6,520	12.8
Female householder, no husband present	18,549	36.5
With related children under 18 years	13,783	27.1
Male householder, no wife present	3,244	6.4
With related children under 18 years	1,671	3.3
Nonfamily households	17,857	35.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	10,571	20.8
Persons Per Family	3.44	-
Persons Per Household	2.76	-
Total Housing Units	**58,162**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**50,882**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	40,981	80.5
Owner occupied	9,901	19.5
By Household Size:		
1 person household	15,305	30.1
2 person household	12,050	23.7
3 person household	9,007	17.7
4 person household	6,575	12.9
5 persons and over	7,945	15.6
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,679	5.3
25 to 44 years	21,941	43.1
45 to 64 years	17,331	34.1
65 years and over	8,931	17.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 3 PUMA 04003

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04003, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**133,663**	**6,133**	**133,663**	**(X)**
Native	107,323	5,189	80.3%	1.5
Foreign born	26,340	2,456	19.7%	1.5

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**95,548**	**3,894**	**95,548**	**(X)**
In labor force	55,285	2,506	57.9%	1.7
Civilian labor force	55,233	2,502	57.8%	1.7
Employed	49,702	2,418	52.0%	1.9
Unemployed	5,531	721	5.8%	0.7
Armed Forces	52	61	0.1%	0.1
Not in labor force	40,263	2,524	42.1%	1.7
Civilian labor force	**55,233**	**2,502**	**55,233**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	10.0%	1.3	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**44,629**	**1,326**	**44,629**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$33,265	1,600	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	30.0%	2.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	39.2%	3.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	38.1%	10.9	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	20.4%	3.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	28.6%	5.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	31.3%	13	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	39.1%	3.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	47.4%	4.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	47.2%	17.5	(X)	(X)
All people	34.3%	2.4	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 3
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

1 Map Key

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	A BETTER COMMUNITY GARDEN	Hunterfly Pl bet Herkimer St & Atlantic Ave	NYC DPR	0.19
2	ALL PEOPLE'S CHURCH OF THE APOSTOLIC FAITH	149 Tompkins Ave	NYC DPR	0.06
3	AMERICAN HEART	122 Hart St	NYC DPR	0.05
4	BANNEKER PLAYGROUND	Marcy Ave, Kosciusko St, Lafayette Ave	NYC DPR	1.67
5	BEATTIE SQUARE	Broadway, Stuyvesant, Vernon Aves	NYC DPR	0.01
6	BREVOORT PLAYGROUND	W/S Ralph Ave bet Sumpter & Chauncey Sts	NYC DPR	1.82
7	CARVER PLAYGROUND	Ralph Ave, Sumpter St, Howard Ave, Marion St	NYC DPR	0.96
8	CEDAR TREE GARDEN	305 Greene Ave	NYC DPR	0.18
9	CHARLIE'S PLACE	Hopkins to Ellery Sts, Tomkins to Throop Aves	NYC DPR	1.26
10	CITIZENS FOR A BETTER COMMUNITY.	Patchen Ave bet Monroe & Madison Sts.	NYC DPR	NA
11	CLIFTON PLACE MEMORIAL PARK & GARDEN	1033-31,1037-35 Bedford Ave	NYC DPR	0.17
12	DECATUR PLAYGROUND	Decatur,Macdonough Sts,M Garvey Blvd, Lewis Ave	NYC DPR	1.50
13	EL HAJJ MALIK EL SHABAZZ PLG	Reid Ave, Macon & Macdonough Sts	NYC DPR	0.89
14	ELEANOR ROOSEVELT PLAYGROUND	Lewis, Dekalb & Stuyvesant Aves, Kosciusko St	NYC DPR	1.21
15	FIRST QUINCY ST. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	397-401 Quincy St	NYC DPR	0.13
16	FULTON PARK	Fulton, Chauncey Sts, Stuyvesant, Lewis Aves	NYC DPR	1.99
17	FULTON PARK EAST	Stuyvesant Ave & Marion St	NYC DPR	0.29
18	GARDEN BEAUTIFUL	Corner Of Broadway, Putnam Ave	NYC DPR	0.19
19	GREENE AVE. UNITED NEIGHBORS ASSOCIATION INC.	490 Greene Ave	NYC DPR	0.05
20	HANCOCK PLAYGROUND	Bedford Ave, Hancock St, Jefferson Ave	NYC DPR	NA
21	HANCOCK T & T	322-324 Hancock St	NYC DPR	0.08
22	HARMONY PARK	Troy Ave, Atlantic Ave & Schenectady Ave	NYC DPR	1.56
23	HART TO HART	104-108 Hart St	NYC DPR	0.19
24	HATTIE CARTHAN GARDEN	Lafayette, Marcy Aves, Clifton Place	NYC DPR	0.81
25	HATTIE CARTHAN PLAYGROUND	Monroe St, Tompkins Ave, Madison St & Marcy Ave	NYC DPR	0.98
26	HERBERT VON KING PARK	Greene, Marcy, Lafayette, Tompkins Aves	NYC DPR	7.82
27	ISRAEL PUTNAM	M Garvey Blvd, Madison To Monroe Sts	NYC DPR	1.80
28	JACKIE ROBINSON PARK	Reid St bet Chauncey & Marion Sts	NYC DPR	1.61
29	JESSE OWENS PLAYGROUND	Stuyvesant & Lafayette Aves	NYC DPR	3.08
30	KOSCIUSKO POOL	Marcy Ave & Kosciusko St, Dekalb & Nostrand Aves	NYC DPR	2.39
31	KOSCIUSKO STREET PARK	Kosciusko St, Marcus Garvey Blvd, Dekalb Av, Lewis	NYC DPR	0.19
32	LAFAYETTE GARDENS	Lafayette & Franklin Aves	NYC DPR	0.71
33	LAFAYETTE PLAYGROUND	Lafayette Ave, E/O Malcolm X Blvd	NYC DPR	0.52
34	LEFFERTS PL. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	162 Lefferts Pl	NYC DPR	0.07
35	LEWIS PLAYGROUND	Lewis Ave & Willoughby Av	NYC DPR	0.16
36	LOUIS PLACE FRIENDS	13 Louis Place	NYC DPR	0.04
37	MACON PLAYGROUND	Tompkins Ave, Halsey & Macon Sts	NYC DPR	1.32
38	MADISON COMMUNTIY GREENTHUMB	894 Madison St	NYC DPR	0.06
39	MADISON STREET BLOCK ASSOCIATION	88-90 Madison St	NYC DPR	0.04
40	MARCY PLAYGROUND	Myrtle, Nostrand, Marcy Aves	NYC DPR	3.20
41	P.S. 21 - BROOKLYN	180 Chauncey St	NYC DPR	NA
42	P.S. 93 - BROOKLYN	31 New York Ave	NYC DPR	NA

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
43	PATRICK VAN DOREN POCKET PARK	123 Malcolm X Ave	NYC DPR	0.04
44	PLCE OFCR REINALDO SALGADO PLAYGROUND	Monroe to Madison Sts, Patchen & Ralph Aves	NYC DPR	2.53
45	PULASKI PLAYGROUND	M Garvey Blvd bet Hart & Pulaski Sts	NYC DPR	1.42
46	RED GATE GARDEN	604 Marcy Ave	NYC DPR	0.09
47	SARATOGA SQUARE PARK	Macon St, Howard Ave, Halsey St, Saratoga Ave	NYC DPR	3.21
48	SHILOH GARDEN	Monroe St bet Tompkins & Marcy Aves	NYC DPR	0.07
49	SPENCER ST BLOCK ASSOCIATION	230 Spencer St	NYC DPR	0.04
50	ST ANDREW'S PLAYGROUND	Atlantic Ave, Herkimer St, Kingston Ave	NYC DPR	3.38
51	STAR SPANGLED PLAYGROUND	Franklin Ave bet Willoughby & Dekalb Aves	NYC DPR	1.10
52	STARS OF HOPE	Corner Of Nostrand Ave & Madison St	NYC DPR	0.03
53	STOCKTON PLAYGROUND	Park Ave, Floyd St, E/O Marcy Ave	NYC DPR	1.09
54	SUMNER PLAYGROUND	M Garvey Blvd, Throop, Park & Myrtle Aves	NYC DPR	1.34
55	TAAFFE PLAYGROUND	Park to Myrtle Aves & Taaffe Pl	NYC DPR	1.82
56	VERNON NEW HARVEST	Vernon Ave bet Nostrand & Marcy Aves.	NYC DPR	0.17
57	VERNON T&T BLOCK ASSOCIATION	200 Vernon Ave	NYC DPR	0.05
58	VERNON/THROOP AVE. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	253 Throop Ave	NYC DPR	0.04
59	VICTORY GARDEN'S GROUP	953 Gates Ave	NYC DPR	0.15
60	WEEKSVILLE PLAYGROUND	Atlantic, Howard Aves, Herkimer St	NYC DPR	0.29
61	WILLOUGHBY PLAYGROUND	Tompkins, Willoughby, Vernon Aves	NYC DPR	0.91

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,647 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	44,572 (CN)
HL-DN045	BEDFORD STUYVESANT FAMILY HEALTH CENTER INC	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN192	INTERFAITH MEDICAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN401	ST. STEVENS OUTREACH, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-15	BEDFORD STUYVESANT NEIGHBORHOOD MULTI-SERVICE CENTER	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
HW-228	REPAVE FULTON PARK URBAN RENEWAL AREA, ETC.	6,084 (CN) 255 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
HW-568	RECONSTR. OF FULTON ST. FROM RALPH AVE. TO PENN. AVE., ETC., BKLYN.	5,901 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-701	RECONSTRUCTION OF MANHATTAN AVE. BROOKLYN	18,379 (CN) 600 (S)	628 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HW-718	RECONSTRUCTION OF STUYVESANT AVENUE, BROOKLYN	6,144 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-719	RECONSTRUCTION OF TOMPKINS AVENUE, BROOKLYN	2,100 (CN) 5,148 (F) 1,450 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-721	RECONSTRUCTION OF LEWIS AVENUE, BROOKLYN	122 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-973	RECONSTRUCTION OF FULTON STRET, ETC., BROOKLYN	6,730 (CN) 4,480 (F)	287 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-1129	RECONSTRUCT NOSTRAND AVE.,FLUSHING TO ATLANTIC AVES,BROOKLYN.	1,693 (CN)	0 (CN)	687 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K006	RECON HERBERT VON KING PARK, INCL BALLFIELD, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-922	KOSCIUSKO POOL, RENOVATION, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-1102	RECONSTRUCTION OF HERBERT VON KING PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
PV-D520	WEEKSVILLE, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN053	BILLIE HOLIDAY THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K520	WEEKSVILLE, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N053	BILLIE HOLIDAY THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-520	WEEKSVILLE, IMPROVEMENTS	11,542 (CN) 838 (P)	1,000 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
PW-DN054	BLACK VETERANS FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN117	CORNERSTONE SUPPORT SERVICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN253	MAGNOLIA TREE EARTH CENTER INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2010 EXECUTIVE CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
S-186	SANITATION GARAGE FOR DISTRICT 3/3A, BROOKLYN	80,153 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 3
BEDFORD STUYVESANT RESTORATION PLAZA
1360 FULTON STREET, 2ND FLOOR BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11216

718/622-6601 Phone 718/857-5774 Fax www.cb3bedstuy.org Website

MARTY MARKOWITZ
BOROUGH PRESIDENT

CHARLENE PHILLIPS
DISTRICT MANAGER

HENRY L. BUTLER
CHAIRPERSON

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 2011

INTRODUCTION

Each neighborhood within this great city has its own unique character. Each is sustained by a wide variety of citizens and action groups that are committed to its ongoing revitalization. The strength and fortitude of Bedford-Stuyvesant rests on the shoulders of hundreds of citizens who have been actively involved in the lifeblood of this community with a tenacity that never wavered. Small businesses, a viable public educational system, a large home ownership basis, and strong civic institutions such as block associations and volunteer groups have been the backbone of ongoing development.

For over thirty years, Community Board 3 has been the linchpin of development within the borders of its district. Our members have given tirelessly of their time and skills to represent our neighbors. We are justly proud of the strong participation of our residents in the community board process, as stipulated in the City Charter. Each month, our public meetings are packed with over one hundred and fifty people in attendance. They come from all sections of the district, and represent a broad cross section of cultures, ethnic groups, businesses, and faith-based institutions. Their voices in such issues as land use, housing, and municipal services is a model of the “town hall meeting” approach to governance.

The committees that function during the year are fully involved in the concerns of the community. There is strong participation from citizen members who join these committees and remain to be part of the decision-making process. Clear objectives set the course for each working group, and outcomes are based on progress in those areas. We have been able to establish a roadmap that links complaints to the level of service delivery, and we are working to strengthen those connections with the establishment of an automated complaint system that takes full advantage of the 311 system. In that way, we are demonstrating to our neighbors that our city’s municipal services are willing and able to respond to their needs. Despite budget constraints, our office staff has been our public face, answering the hundreds of questions and handling the concerns that span so many of the day-to-day quality of life issues.

We would like to thank those representatives from city agencies who have proven to be active partners in the delivery of services to the public. As we move forward with projects such as the Rezoning of the Northern District and the development of affordable housing along the Fulton Street corridor, we are mindful of the importance of genuine collaborative efforts. Yes, there are great concerns in our district:

- we are still the epicenter of disastrous health issues such as HIV/AIDS, asthma, and obesity

- our historically firm homeownership base has been undermined by vicious predatory lending schemes and the looming water and property tax lien system

- the educational system has undergone so many changes that it is difficult for parents and community to understand the processes that are now governing our children's education

- employment opportunities are at a premium, exacerbated by a lack of access to workforce development programs

- opportunities for the growth of small businesses has diminished

- our young people and residents are menaced by the rise in gang culture and the proliferation of guns that are readily available in our public housing complexes

- infrastructure and environmental issues such as the construction of the sanitation garage and large number of streets that require varying levels of attention are put off for years in the name of fiscal accountability

Persistent progress within Community District 3 did not just start. We have had an extraordinary broad base of residents and groups that have made certain that Bedford-Stuyvesant continues to thrive. It is against this long arc of progress that this year's district needs statement is presented.

ARTS & CULTURE

Although the Brooklyn Children's Museum is not within the borders of Community District 3, we applaud the opening of their brand new space. The Museum is a prime example of the need to promote cultural resources across barriers such as community district lines; particularly since long-term funding has been provided by council members that cover more than one district. Funding should be made available to find more creative ways of advertising the wonderful programs offered by such institutions as the Brooklyn Museum, the Jewish Children's Museum, MoCADA, and the Weeksville Heritage Center. Families in our public housing developments, schools, and our large number of faith-based institutions should be part of a sustained campaign to welcome them to these cultural facilities.

Another area which we have highlighted in earlier editions of our needs statement is the critical lack of arts in our public schools. Although parent groups and educators are

working to raise funds for music and other programs, this becomes a difficult undertaking without support from municipal agencies. The Noel Pointer Foundation is operating in several schools, and the enhanced addition of violin classes has been of great benefit to the children and their families. In our last two budget priorities responses we were advised that funds for the arts now rest within the budgetary decisions made by each school. However, with rounds of budget cuts each year, enrichment programs must understandably go to the bottom of the list.

We, again, advocate for more funding for activities and programs that are part of Bedford-Stuyvesant's unique cultural legacy. The Central Brooklyn Jazz Festival and the Fulton Art Fair are two examples of activities that routinely receive support from the City Council, but we look forward to increased funding as demands increase within the community.

Our artistic community attempts to work with the youth to enhance their appreciation for the world of culture and arts. There is such a great need for funding to the different foundations to expand some of the existing programs. Many, if not all of our art and cultural organizations are at the edge of financial risk due to undercapitalization.

The Magnolia Tree Earth Center, the Central Brooklyn Jazz Festival, the Skylight Gallery and the Youth Arts Academy at Restoration, and the Weeksville Heritage Center (although just across our borders) all enhance the lives of our neighbors. Increased funding from municipal sources would help to undergird these institutions. The Fulton Art Fair will be celebrating its 53rd year in 2011, and there is a critical need to redouble support for this venerable fine arts institution. New collaborative efforts such as the Bedford Stuyvesant Artists' Association must also be supported, the George Washington Carver Gallery, Skylight Gallery, Zion Gallery, AfroArt Designs, the Lewis Gallery just to name a few, that are keeping the richness and beauty of our combined cultures alive should be financially supported and exposed to the rest of the City for the great existing and up and coming institutions they are.

DAY CARE

The concept of a comprehensive early childhood education is the most important start a parent can give to a child, which will not change for various reasons. We are still pitifully deficient in infant/toddler care in this community. With Welfare reform in full operation, parents on public assistance need more qualified infant/toddler services to facilitate their being able to return to work. Parents needing a full-range of services from the Department of Social Services are just not getting it.

The problems of under utilization that have plagued child care centers over the past few years are exacerbated in this present climate of financial instability. Adults are without employment or at best underemployed. The new agreement between ACS and the Department of Education to cut funding for children in the 4 and 5 year old range, will drastically undercut the publicly funded day care centers. The City will no longer fund children in that bracket and they are now to be placed in charter and public schools, however, no provisions have been made to accommodate the increase in children to those facilities, which the Department of Education readily admits; not to mention, there is no after-care component for the working parent. This new policy by the City of New York is detrimental

to both the parent and child. At this time, there are only two licensed infant/toddler child care facilities within Bedford-Stuyvesant and one of them, Tabernacle Day Care already has a two-year wait list.

As an epicenter of an underserved population, Bedford-Stuyvesant needs to have more ACS funded centers. Parents continue to need subsidized child care services. The parents with children in the age range of birth to three years of age are most affected. This group has the greatest demand for child care. Parents are being urged to return to work or school in a socio-economic climate of struggle of financial crisis. The publicly funded day care centers are not licensed for the infant to toddler stage and the City will not pay to retro-fit them to do so. The end result is that the publicly funded day care centers are actually being forced out of business.

There needs to be a bridge to connect the necessary components of demand, poverty and policy. Even the private day care centers are affected. In lieu of ACS regulations to remove the four and five year olds from publically funded programs, children are being left on the ACCIS 1 list after being discharged; this keeps the programs under-enrolled causing financial problems for the centers. Vendor programs are unable to remove children from their ACCIS 1. The names of children are not purged from one to six months and those placements are held vacant because you cannot put in new children while the other names are still on the list, further disenfranchising the parents and the centers.

In instances where programs are in place, the reimbursement rate has not been increased for the last five plus years for private centers, creating a hardship to keep their doors open, not to mention that costs have risen drastically. Several centers have inadequate or non-existent funding and have had to close, causing an even greater gap for child care among the underserved of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Three ACD funded centers in CB3 have already closed and we anticipate many more closing, leaving our district underserved with public funded day care programs.

Strategies to address child care market rates, policies and an effective voucher program must be addressed and not disassembled. Additionally, a definition of early childhood accredited systems and the role they play in the improvement of program quality and accountability.

EDUCATION

Community District 3 covers schools in School Districts 13 and 16, with the majority of the schools being in District 16. As we have described in previous years, we are still committed to the support of excellence in our public schools. The following areas require ongoing vigilance if our children are to receive high-quality education:

- Resources for Classroom Essentials

Recent budget cuts have stymied progress gained in other years. We are hopeful that these cuts will be restored as part of the President's commitment to sound education. We applaud all of our educators in the District for "doing more with less"; however, the constant uncertainty surrounding critical funding for our schools begins to take a toll on our children.

● Comprehensive Approach to High Drop-out Rates

While the Mayor's reports indicate lower drop-out rates within our schools, we are still concerned with the high rate of early-leavers in our middle schools and high schools. This is a difficult and complex situation to address; yet, this is the time to call for the development of a comprehensive plan to address these issues within our community. Strategies could include research on best practices; the convening of a commission comprised of a broad base of stakeholders (There are groups already organized in the community that could address this issue, if given support from the Department of Education.)

● School Safety

Within the past two years, there has been a rise in gang recruitment and "turf" battles in and around our schools. As indicated in the section on Safety, there must be a comprehensive approach to this critical change in the landscape. Three years ago, working with the Bedford-Stuyvesant Safety Task Force, this Community Board was successful in establishing safe passage zones around Boys and Girls High School and CS 21. In addition to funding for more safe passage zones, we are requesting that any guidelines that have been developed by DOE's Gang Intervention Unit be carefully reviewed, in conjunction with the NYPD Gang Unit and the District Attorney's resources.

● Parental Involvement

We need "teeth" in the parental involvement initiatives that have been set forth the Department of Education. Our parents still feel adrift in a monumental bureaucracy, where they feel powerless to make change, even in their own schools. It is time for innovative models that draw parents into the decision-making process. It is apparent that the old approaches are ineffective in communities such as ours. There must be more attention paid to diverse cultures, mores, and history in order to develop initiatives that will make a difference. The supervisory design is still a mystery to many, with a superintendent who may, or may not be the evaluator of record for principals within the District. For example, where do parents and community go for assistance when schools do not work?

In each of our district needs statement, we have advocated strongly for more parental involvement. The Community Board, community organizations and the various task forces that have been organized by Councilmember Vann are ready to participate in any pilots that DOE would like to initiate. We are ready!

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Nostrand Avenue Reconstruction Project (HWK1129), stretching from Flushing Avenue to Atlantic Avenue has been in the budget of Community District 3 since 1989. Nostrand Avenue is a much used thoroughfare that spans our district from north to south. The roadbed and abutting area are truly in deplorable condition. This project has previously been moved from budget to budget. Most recently, this Community Board has petitioned to the City of New York to keep this project in the current 2011 budget. We need to see this venture begin without additional delays. If your agency has been fortunate enough to have received some of the Federal Stimulus Money, this would be an ideal application. In the event, this endeavor has not been selected for monies at this juncture; but will be

funded at a later date, are there plans to set aside a portion of any additional funding for CD3 projects that will have an impact on Bedford-Stuyvesant community.

The Recovery Act provides vast opportunities for energy conservation initiatives. Many of them are well-suited to applications in urban areas. Funding for such projects that flow from the Federal government through the pipeline that leads to the City should be simply and widely communicated to homeowners, renters and businesses. Most importantly, access to jobs for residents of the District should be a top priority with the influx of any funding resulting from the Stimulus package.

In addition, with the rapidly expanding population in Bedford-Stuyvesant, we have been experiencing flooding much more frequently. Our catch-basins are blocked with debris, litter and trash that washes down during heavy rain and the street corners are impassable. While we are aware that the cleaning of sewers and catch-basins are complaint driven, it would be beneficial to have them placed on a schedule, at least during the rainy season (heavy storm watches, i.e., hurricane season, etc.). Many of the catch-basins have noxious odors emanating from them that pollute the air for at least half a block. When they are cleaned, it is not long before the problem arises once again.

Of paramount concern to the Bedford-Stuyvesant community is the recently passed legislation regarding the sale of liens on properties with outstanding water and sewer charges. With the escalating cost of living in this neighborhood, higher property tax rates, predatory lending practices, and financial failings due to the state of our economy, it is of particular interest to Community Board 3 what impact these issues will have on homeowners and the residents, particularly the seniors and others with either fixed or low incomes.

As advocates for the residents, it would be encouraging to see the implementation of some type of program that would protect the rights of the Central Brooklyn property owners to ensure they can continue to remain an integral portion of a community that most of them have been in for generations, with an intensive program of education and alternatives to this population for saving their homes.

Community Board 3, would like to see noise regulations enforced by DEP and the Police Department. In addition, we would like to see signage regarding the prohibiting of honking horns in certain areas, including the fines for such posted on those signs, i.e., hospitals, residential sections, schools, et al. There really needs to be an increase in staffing for all agencies concerned to enforce the regulations.

We acknowledge DEP’s continued installation of the Automatic Meter Reading Technology throughout the community.

HEALTH CARE

No community can tolerate a sustained onslaught of life-threatening health issues. Bedford-Stuyvesant is no exception.Yet, we continue to be the epicenter of an alarming number of health challenges.

In former versions of this document we have requested increased funding in several criti-

cal areas. Unfortunately, we must, again, repeat the call for more funding in these areas:

- HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment
- Expanded emergency room services
- Innovative preventive programs that address the high rates of diabetes, obesity, and asthma
- Increased resources for training EMT personnel
- Expanded emergency mental health programs at Woodhull and Interfaith Hospitals
- More accessible locations for flu vaccinations

While we await universal health care reforms at the Federal level, several provisions of the laws recently signed by Governor Patterson in March and July, 2009 have great promise for many residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

"In March, Governor Patterson signed into law his Program Bill to help New Yorkers who lost their jobs at small businesses take advantage of a COBRA subsidy made available under the Federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). In addition, the 2009-10 budget eliminated certain barriers to enrolling in public health insurance coverage such as face-to-face interviews, finger imaging, and asset tests, and authorized the Department of Health to seek Federal support for expanded coverage for low-income adults. Moreover, as of September 1, 2008, all of New York's uninsured children became eligible for moderate or no-cost health care coverage under Child Health Plus." [New York State Press Release, July 29, 2009]

The issue then becomes one of informing the public of these new areas of assistance. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene must make every effort to bring this information to the public. In the past, we have requested that our local Health office become more visible in the community, and that it step up its efforts to get information to the public. Since funding is always an issue, more resources should be allocated for this purpose. In its 2003 report, the Mayor's Office of Citywide Health Insurance Access lists Community District 3 relatively low with respect to the number of EPHINE (Eligible for Public Health Insurance but Not Enrolled), the result has been a clogging of our emergency rooms because the extent of full access to health services has not been clearly explained. This has created a health crisis based upon relative success….large numbers of the population within Community District 3 are, indeed, enrolled in public health programs. Yet, they fail to use the preventive services that are available to them. We are hopeful that this issue of access to information will be given the serious attention that it deserves.

HOUSING AND LAND USE

The re-zoning of Bedford-Stuyvesant South was completed in 2007. We have patiently or not so patiently waited to begin the process for the northern portion of our community. This is a very lengthy procedure and to preserve the integrity of this area, this needs to be completed as quickly as possible. The developers are fully cognizant that this work is beginning and even though things have slowed down in the northern quadrant, I am sure they will pick up again. We cannot allow a portion of our community to slip through our fingers without regard to the people that live and work there. The area is home to diverse

cultures and each of those ethnicities should be represented equally.

There are several parcels of land in the south eastern quadrant particularly on Fulton Street and we know that there has been discussion regarding those pieces. It is the understanding of Community Board 3 that the parcels on Fulton Street under the purview of HPD. Block 1548, lot #s 26-30 totaling 10,000 square feet, block 1549, lot #s 4-7 totaling 8000 square feet and block 1549, lot #s 19-34 totaling 26,000 square feet. We view this as a marvelous opportunity for economic development. As a community, we would like to see an updated report on all vacant land within CB3, both those that have been designated for programs and those that have not.

With a needs assessment in place that has community input, these parcels can be maximized to their fullest potential. With the Mayor's push for affordable housing, we can utilize these parcels of land as affordable housing with commercial/public space below. It would be in line with the zoning along the rest of Fulton Street and keep the street as a major commercial strip in Bedford Stuyvesant throughout its entirety. A multi-use building with perhaps a mid-size supermarket or bank on the ground level would be perfect. We must not forget that Bedford-Stuyvesant is part of the pilot for economic development.

In addition, Community Board 3 is interested in finding out the relationship between HPD and HUD with regard to funded projects in our area i.e., Risley Dent, Hunterfly Homes, Jackie Robinson, Medgar Evers and Smith Woodward. We are looking to fully understand how that relationship works and its impact on this community.

There needs to be safeguards in place whereby the Department of Buildings can have adequate inspectors to enforce their guidelines. There have been instances when complaints have come in and we involve DOB that the answers are nebulous. A contractor/developer that has applied for permits should be held accountable to what has been applied for. On occasion, that is not happening. This should not be. The issues of such infractions violate the quality of life and can at times be hazardous to public safety. If more inspectors are needed, then we should push to get the funding for them. It makes more sense to be proactive than it does to be reactive. We have had issues such as a school that was operating without a Certificate of Occupancy for three years. Another instance of blatant disregard for the guidelines of DOB is work being done in the backyard to build a deck without any type of work permit. When that was discovered, they got the permit and it was revoked for a time, yet they were allowed to go back yet a third time and complete the work even at the displeasure of the property owner next. Contractors/developers are given violations, they pay an ECB fine or not and then carry on with business as usual. I am sure that compliance with codes was established for a reason. DOB needs to have a vehicle to respond to violators. Rules, laws, guidelines were created for the safety and well being of all concerned. It is time to make people comply.

Our major need continues to be technical assistance from agencies such as City Planning and HPD, and elected officials, to help us make a comprehensive assessment of:

- rezoning of Bedford-Stuyvesant North
- the status of the urban renewal plans
- the coordinated development of the plans (how they fit together)

- how our housing needs have (or have not) been met by these plans
- vacant land under the aegis of several city agencies
- how Community Board 3's Affordable Housing Policy impacts all of the plans

After a 32 year history, Community Board 3 should have had all of these issues addressed already. We feel that looking at where we are is now a tremendous understatement. Such a study will require time, staff, and commitment from agency staff and members of our Community Board, and other stakeholders but it needs to happen none the less. It is a project whose time is long overdue.

Predatory Lending continues to plague Bedford-Stuyvesant. We have one of the highest foreclosure rates in the country. With the efforts of community groups and elected officials partnering to fight this rising tide we are seeing some improvement. Several city agencies have predatory lending programs, and in a small way have begun to partner with other groups to wipe out this scourge. A creative, combined approach on the part of these agencies (mirroring our coordinated efforts in the community), would give our existing initiatives the additional impetus that it needs. This would maximize resources, and make it easier for residents to access services.

The Department of Homeless Services needs to spread out where the support of agencies for supportive/transitional housing is being placed and not have them concentrated in a few areas of this City, like Bedford Stuyvesant and Crown Heights, which has the largest number of such facilities, but throughout. Housing Bridge continues to place these types of homes very close together within our district. How many group/programmatic facilities are being placed in this community? By comparison, what is the ratio of similar facilities being placed within other areas throughout the five boroughs?
There is no domain in life that is not obliged to upgrade its relationship to the needs of CB#3 resident with disabilities and their families. This is particularly relevant to housing development. The need for more "accessible" affordable housing is a given. However, utilization of "universal design" practices which go beyond the concept of "barrier free" living is necessary to make living spaces accessible, safe, and practical for all residents. This will always remain crucial to Community Board 3.

LANDMARKS

The goal of Community Board 3 is first to identify the historic properties throughout this community district and then to contact the residents and inform them of the value of having their properties landmarked. Homeowners are entitled to receive a grant to restore the property to its original architectural aesthetic beauty that has set this community apart from other areas around the City. Preserving the historical properties enhances our community, promotes economic growth and allows the homeowner to have a heightened sense of self-worth.

There are several areas within the community that are deserving of city landmark status. The Community Board does all it can to preserve the historic housing stock for future generations. We continue to educate home owners regarding the benefits of going through landmark process; increasing your property value and elevating the values in your community. As an advocate, Community Board 3 would like to see programs and

additional funding put in place that would allow property/home owners to become aware of the wonderful inheritance they have as the people of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

PARKS AND RECREATION

We commend the Parks Department for the intense schedule of events taking place in our City Parks. The residents can come out of their homes in the evenings and go to the park to relax and enjoy a cultural event or some dancing, a concert and watching our children showcase their talent.

With the renovation of our facilities, like Brevoort Park, made possible with the thoughtfulness of Councilmember Darlene Mealy, the beginning of Pulaski Park renovations and now the completion of the entire area, due to the contribution of Councilmember Al Vann, our parks are becoming something to shout about. Marcy Playground is also under construction and the second phase will renovate the rest of the park area. We are certainly thankful to our elected officials for all that they are doing.

With the increased usage of the parks and playgrounds around the district, there needs to be bathrooms made available. If the comfort stations are not operable at the time, perhaps porta-potties can be made available until the comfort stations can be brought back online.

The Sumner Armory continues to be high on our list of priorities of a facility that will enhance our community once redevelopment as a public facility can begin which can include an indoor track, tennis, basketball, volleyball, racquetball, and paddleball courts, a bowling alley, swimming pool and a roller skating rink. The development of the Sumner Armory for community use would consolidate diverse and needed community facilities into one of Community Board No. 3's most regarded historic buildings.

We still recommend enclosing Marcy Pool and creating other recreational and sports facilities within the new enclosure. The remodeling should lead to a facility that complements the remodeled Bedford Y and rival the well-used St. John's Pool. The new facility could encompass a track, fitness center, racquet ball, tennis courts and/or basketball courts. In addition, the site should be explored for additional building construction to provide multi-purpose community use, such as workshop rooms for youth and senior programs.

To maximize the pleasure of spending leisure time in our parks and playgrounds, it is imperative that animal waste be cleaned up by the individual walking and exercising the dog. Enforcement regarding this issue is crucial for the cleanliness of our city's parks.

Our parks continued to be plagued with dumping. Construction debris and other manner of rubbish is being dumped more often in our green spaces and other public areas. With additional Park Police, undercover to catch the perpetrators, this problem can be combated. In addition, with staff shortages in the parks, there is an increase in the trash level due to more and more people availing themselves of our wonderful parks.

The Tree Pruning Cycle really needs to be looked at again. The weather conditions being so temperate, we can only expect optimum growth of our trees and plants. A seven year cycle is too long.

In addition to this, the older trees that are in place are destroying the sidewalks, curbs and buckling the roadbeds. We would like to see parks begin an intensive program of root slicing so that the damage caused by trees in the community will not be a financial hardship to the property owners. These economic times call for a better effort on the part of our City in relationship to the proud property owners and their tenants.

POLICE

The New York City Police Department works tirelessly to keep our community safe. Each time an area becomes blighted with crime, the precincts flood the areas with officers and equipment when it is available. The problem is that the availability of manpower and equipment can really only concentrate on one and/or a small area at a time. If there is an impact unit in the Fulton/Nostrand corridor, then the crime is committed further in the eastern sections of Bedford Stuyvesant, etc. Whatever the area of police concentration is, the criminal element moves to another area. For the residents of this community, it seems that the criminal element can manipulate the department to suit their particular needs for a particular time.

We continue to strive for a crime free community, yet there are more and more shootings. Guns continue to pour into this community. What is the true extent of the illegal fire arms initiative? The gun problem within NYCHA is quite prevalent. How do we combat that? Shootings take place and the perpetrators run into the NYCHA developments and disappear. Gun suppressions programs are a prime objective of the Police Department and it is certainly not evident on these streets. Gun shots are heard, squad cars are rushing from one incident to another all night. These infractions are no longer committed under the cover of darkness but anytime during the day; in the mornings while residents are on their way to work or school; during the early afternoon when children are being dismissed from school. In parks where people of all ages are there to enjoy recreational time, gun shots can ring out. We must take an even greater stance to remove guns from the streets.

We need additional mobile command posts throughout the district and at least an additional Skywatch for the Bedford-Stuyvesant Community. The sector cars in our two precincts need to be replaced and/or at least overhauled. Each precinct command, regardless of where it is deserves to have decent sector cars and not have to depend on borrowing from other precincts.

School children are being accosted as they leave their schools. We are much in need of safe passage programs for school districts 13 and 16, which cover the Bedford-Stuyvesant community.

Mistrust of our enforcement officers continues to be prevalent here in this community and creates its own range of problems. Even with Commissioner Kelly's mandate for implementing programs to foster better police-community relations, there is no real impact on the reality of our neighborhood. New recruits do not understand the culture of the people of this community and misunderstandings commonly occur between the police and the residents. As a community board, we are ready to work with the local administration in order to make certain that officers gain a clearer, more positive view of who we are.

The Gang Unit appears to operate in a reactive mode, which leaves it to citizens who are

justifiable afraid, to report crimes perpetrated by gangs. The Crips and the Bloods still rule areas of the community, and we are now faced with the horror of gang members as young as 12 and 13 years old. These children are assaulting and harassing residents at subway stops, in our parks (Fulton, in particular), and as they walk home from work. It goes without saying that where there are firearms, we should realize that there are drugs, robberies, and other crimes being committed. We need to find out how gangs have so easily infiltrated our community, schools and recreational spaces and put a deterrent in place to avoid that behavior. Our precincts should be actively recruiting more blocks to participate in the Block Watchers Program. Beef up our police-community relations initiatives so that they are relevant to the officers and residents. We can truly help each other.

SAFETY/EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

By all accounts, we will eventually experience a major hurricane hitting the New York Metropolitan area. We need an Emergency Preparedness strategy designed for the uniqueness of the Bedford-Stuyvesant community. While it is true, we are not a coastal community, our sewer system and catch basins are not equipped to handle the deluge and inundation of rising water in our streets.

It is crucial to know and organize health care providers and first responders, as well as, CBOs equipped with the necessary information and skills in case of emergencies. We should be aware of appropriate shelter provisions and strategic locations that people can be directed to in the event there is a need. Educational tools need to be disseminated more readily throughout the neighborhood to allow residents to know that terrorist's attacks are not the only emergencies. We see that as a pressing need, in the event of natural disasters as well as impending terrorist attacks.

We are just beginning to explore all of the ramifications of establishing such a system, and there is a need for assistance in that development. City, state, and federal agencies all have resources and plans that would be of value. There should be a major recruitment drive to train CERT teams throughout all communities, particularly within the confines of the community based organizations.

SANITATION

Once again, Community Board 3 is without the preliminary construction costs for our own sanitation garage. We learned recently that the initial construction will not begin because the plans are no longer funded. It is imperative that the funding be reinstated for construction costs of a sanitation garage within the boundaries of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Our temporary garage was located in Community Board 1, now it has been situated in Community Board 4, a greater distance from the area BK3 services. Community Board 4 asked for their garage in 1984 and it is now built, we began our request in 1980 and still it cannot be seen, even on the horizon. How long will it be before Community Board 4 is complaining about our sanitation facility being in their neighborhood? The weather last winter was not bad, so, it remains to be seen, how well the transplanted garage can respond to the community during periods of inclement weather. The greater distance will create a further hardship on the salt spreaders and the distance they will need to cover, as well as the rapidity in refuse removal time on sidewalks.

Sanitation Enforcement officers and Sanitation police need to be in place to ensure compliance with littering and dumping regulations which have really gotten out of hand in and around vacant lots and in the front yards of vacant buildings, on corners at litter baskets, beside commercial establishments, even on the side of corner properties. We need increased personnel both undercover and uniformed out here onsite at the times (early morning hours and late at night) when the violations are taking place. Our catch basins are being blocked due to the volume of litter that gathers at the corners after being washed off the sidewalks down into the street during heavy rains. The smell is unbearable and it creates flooding at the street corners. If they were swept clean on a regular schedule, this would be prevented.

We need timely printed materials sent out to the community well in advance noting schedule changes prior to the changes taking place. Finally, with so many new pet owning residents in the community, there needs to be more curb and clean-up after your dog signage printed and strategically placed throughout the community. Violators should be appropriately given enforceable summonses. The decision to eliminate the division that manufactured and printed these signs needs to be revaluated by the Department of Sanitation.

SENIORS

The senior population of Community Board 3 continues to be a major concern. Seniors are being displaced because they can no longer afford to age in place. We need to have guaranteed steps to keep the people that helped build this community right here. They are unable to afford the rents or are unable to get into the senior housing in their very own neighborhood. Some of our golden residents cannot procure housing because they have too much income while others do not have enough. Some of our aged neighbors are ill and/or disabled and need some sort of assisted living facility within the confines of Bedford-Stuyvesant. It is a travesty to have to move the seniors out of the neighborhood they have lived in their entire adult life, raised their children and grandchildren in. Not only are they struggling with placement, but also with being preyed upon by unscrupulous entities trying to take away their property and holdings.

We need funding to create a facility sponsored by HUD and DFTA that will allow our seniors to age in place safely. Perhaps an incentive can be put in place for a developer to create the building and then DFTA can be its sponsoring agent.

However, our elders need our assistance. There is an increasing percentage of senior citizens living in poverty and we need to concretized supportive services targeted specifically for them. These would include Medicaid, SSI, Food Stamps, home delivered meals and the ever crucial housing subsidies.

Information is the key to better informed decisions. Definitive strategic well thought out plans should be instituted to ensure that our older Americans receive pertinent information. This does not have to only fall on the municipalities but with appropriate training the responsibility can be shared with community-based, faith-based, religious institutions, block associations and other community entities to advocate on behalf of the elderly. Keep the advocates abreast of new and beneficial legislation that will impact the quality of life for our seniors.

The Senior Citizen Rent Increase Exemption Unit must continue to be in place for our older citizens. The price of rent has sky-rocketed and those seniors that do not own their homes are at an impasse as to how to afford to continue living in their rental property. Income eligibility needs to be re-vamped, so more elderly are qualified to age in place without fear of increases that will force them have to seek shelter elsewhere. The seniors deserve the opportunity to remain in the community they have built, love, have friends in and raised their children.

With predatory practices and tax liens that are not only based on property taxes but the ever increasing water bills, our senior population is being displaced. As a basic quality of life issue, older New Yorkers should be allowed to remain living in their homes and communities. To be surrounded by people places and things that are familiar promotes better health.

Protective services need to be provided in order to safeguard seniors against crime and abuse. There should be training for all municipalities to recognize when the elderly have been victimized, sometimes even by their families. Assist with fuel and utility costs with programs such as HEAP and Weatherization.

Another crucial matter when considering the elderly is making sure that our public, private and recreational spaces are senior friendly. They should be able to continue to go out and enjoy this city without worry that they cannot use the stairs, (i.e., subways), getting in public spaces and places like the theatres, restaurants, houses of worship and the like.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Our Community continues to have an influx of transitional housing. The programs that are under the purview of the Department for Homeless Services, are monitored, however, the bulk of what is coming into the community is privately run. The result of this is that there are houses that shelter mentally disturbed people, sexual offenders, substance abusers, victims of domestic violence and the like that require assistance to fit into the community. Complaints about the people populating those entities are becoming standard. Some of the transplanted residents are verbally abusive and/or just plain intimidating. People have complained about some of the people actually doing illegal substances in public. Any such facility should be equipped with the appropriate supportive services. Surely, there is something that can be done to monitor this. Upon inquiry, we are told that they are not part of the City's system, but perhaps they are state or federal. Without appropriate support, there are negative behaviors that affect the quality of life for all of the residents living in the vicinity. There should be personnel onsite to make sure that all such facilities are appropriately monitored for the residents of the facility as well as the community at large. The exploitive practices need to be curtailed.

With the Bedford Shelter becoming an intake center, there will be even more people roaming the streets with nowhere to go. Even though the Bedford Shelter is not in this community board, it is seated right across the street. There is no transportation for the clients to use in CB8, so they must come through CB3. When decisions are being made that will ultimately impact a community, the tax payers of that area should be involved in the decision making process.

There are established entities like Housing Bridge that are part of the DHS system and they keep placing these transitional/supportive houses within a few blocks of each other here in Bedford-Stuyvesant. How much are we suppose to absorb? Outside of the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn, we are the most popular for three-quarter/supportive housing. This City has five boroughs, not just one. Why not spread this throughout the City and not centralize a social problem in one small area.

Additionally, it would be beneficial if all sheltering programs in the community be listed and given to organizations like the community board so that we may also have appropriate information that will allow us to allay the fears of the surrounding community. If these facilities are known, the community will also be able to be supportive to the residents and make sure that everyone has a suitable quality of life.

TRANSPORTATION

In this present climate of expansion and increased density, Community Board 3 has had to really project the future needs of the Bedford-Stuyvesant community. It is obvious that the current status of our district, beginning with infrastructure issues, roadways, vehicular, bicycle, pedestrian traffic, parking and public transportation are not going to accommodate our new ever expanding neighborhood.

Community Board 3 has had Nostrand Avenue in our budget for two decades. It was believed that work would have begun since 2006. We have now been included in the 2011 budget. The Nostrand Avenue roadbed is in such a state of disrepair that it is actually hazardous for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists as well. Nostrand Avenue traverses from North to South, Flushing Avenue to Atlantic Avenue the entire width of CD3.

As our community continues to be developed for affordable housing and economic growth, numerous residents, visitors and others will be utilizing Nostrand Avenue for travel. It is imperative that the reconstruction of Nostrand Avenue (HWK1129) move forward immediately.

Throughout the Bedford–Stuyvesant Community there are secondary streets that may not need infrastructure work, but definitely should be resurfaced. Our streets are continuously being dug up by cable and communications companies, utilities and the like. Once the job is done, these agencies do not repair the roadbed back the way it was prior to their working in the area. The patching of the spots where they needed to excavate is just lightly covered and soon sinks, creating potholes and depressions. With the onset of the winter months, that problem is exacerbated even further due to icing conditions, snow removal and salt residue. Each year, these problems continue to grow. Now we have streets that are tenting, water is deeply pooling in areas, the streets are sinking and have been the cause of accidents where vehicles are veering to avoid a depression, pothole or cave-in. Some of the streets that need resurfacing are Quincy Street, MacDonough Street, portions of Decatur Street, Halsey Street, Park Avenue, Gates Avenue and more. Our need is that when work is done on a city street, city inspectors go out when the work is completed to see that the road surface has been put back to its original state.

The Mayor's plans for the Bus Rapid Transit System (BRT) are well on the way. The B-44 bus route has been chosen as this community's express route, since Nostrand Avenue

spans the borough of Brooklyn. The roll-out in Brooklyn is tentatively scheduled for Fall 2011. The Gateway Streetscape, the Reconstruction of Nostrand Avenue, the Gateway Business Improvement District and BRT need to work collaboratively to maximize their efforts rather than become destructive forces for the work that will be accomplished. The municipalities that need to formulate this collaborative effort are MTA, DOT, and EDC

Another critical problem with our roadways is that there is no consistent enforcement for big rigs that do not respect the truck routes but continually use the residential streets. These streets are not constructed to handle such heavy vehicles and they ruin the roadbed, not to mention the vibrations from these heavy vehicles also compromise the foundation of our historical building stock. Over time, this creates an structural damage issues for the property owners.

To accommodate the growing population within the borders of Community District 3, we have taken a look at the traffic signals along Fulton Street. Our study indicates that we need a left turn signal from Fulton Street to Albany Avenue, a turn signal from Fulton Street to Ralph Avenue, and a left turn signal from Fulton Street to Schenectady Avenue. This will help pedestrian crossings and prevent collisions at these intersections. In addition, the synchronization of the traffic signals for pedestrians crossing Atlantic Avenue needs to be extended to afford our seniors and physically challenged time to completely cross the expanse of this street. It is quite intimidating for the elderly, et al to be caught in the middle.

For some years, we have been requesting an elevator at the Utica Avenue Station. It is a major transportation hub with two buses (B-25 and B-46), the “A” and “C” subway lines coming together at Fulton Street and Utica Avenue. The station is extremely deep, and presents a hardship for the physically challenged and the elderly. This is a major priority, and we would funding, planning, and implementation in the very near future. We would also like to revisit the placement of street furniture/bus shelters within the community district.

Lewis Avenue held a Farmer’s Market between Decatur and McDonough Streets. Initially, it was a nice addition to the neighborhood but the market has not come back to Lewis Avenue for the past two years. It used to be active during the months of July through October however, that has not happen yet again this year. The Farmer’s Market on Malcolm X Boulevard is thriving nicely. If there is not going to be a Farmer’s Market, the community would like to have the signs taken down in order to provide parking to the residents in the area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Every community is measured by its economic development and growth. Community District 3 is no different. There are portions of this community that are severely underserved and we would like to rectify that problem. As Brooklyn becomes more diverse, denser and prosperous, Bedford-Stuyvesant is determined to be counted in the number. It is critical that the impact of any proposed changes address the current conditions and needs of that community.

Our brownstone houses have become a much sought after commodity and as we stretch to accommodate our growth, the entire catchments area of Bedford-Stuyvesant must be included. In the south eastern quadrant of Bedford-Stuyvesant, there are needs that

must be met. The area is without decent commercial amenities such as a supermarket, bank, recreational area for youth, sit-down eateries, card shops and the list goes on.

There is a parcel of land on Atlantic Avenue which is Block 1557, lot #s 3,4,23,26,28 & 31-37 totaling 25,616 square feet. Granted, this parcel is not particularly large, however, it is perfect for a residential community to benefit from. If utilized appropriately, this parcel can provide affordable housing, much needed commercial and/or recreational space, not to mention employment opportunities.

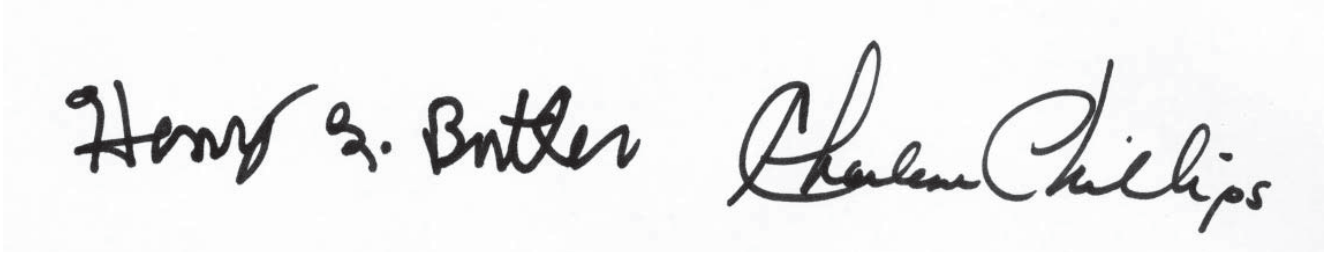
Community Board 3 is a member of CIBS, and fully supports this outstanding opportunity for community growth. One of our roles over the next two years will be to help with the sustainability of these pilot programs after funding has decreased.

CONCLUSION

The most effective way to foster a healthy, clean, prosperous City is to partner with its citizens. By including Community Board 3 as plans are being decided for this neighborhood, you will have the opportunity of sampling the opinions and needs of a representation of this great neighborhood. This is how we will be able to meet the needs and satisfy the beat that is Bedford-Stuyvesant. The residents of this wonderful historic community are a proud and ingenious people. We continue to lobby the City not to discount us but to defend our quality of life and the very contextual underpinning that has made Community Board No. 3 such a highly sought after place to be.

It is wonderful watching a plan come together. Community Board No. 3 continues to be excited as plaNYC2030 slowly unveils itself. Constructive change that encompasses all of the City's inhabitants is truly beautiful. Our community has gotten onboard and eagerly awaits each opportunity to witness history in the making. The greening of our city with its eco-friendly theme is not only healthy for the earth and her inhabitants but beautiful to look at. Together with the planners of this City, we look forward to orchestrating the most magnificent Bedford-Stuyvesant ever.

Respectfully submitted,



Chairperson

District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 4

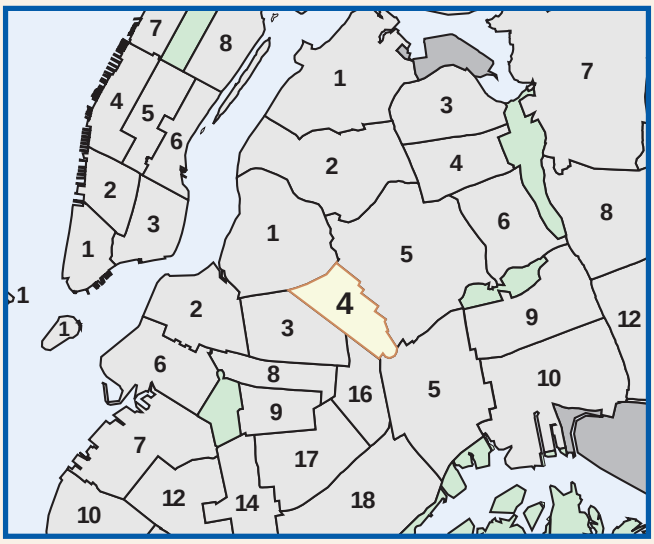
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	92,497	102,572	104,358
% Change	—	10.9	1.7

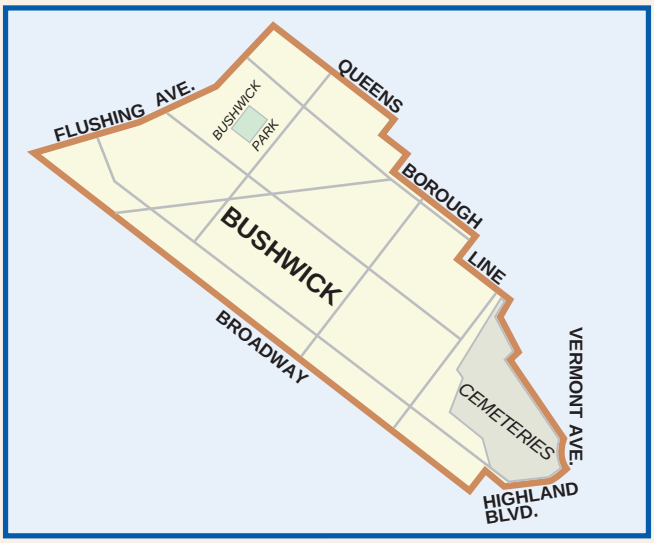
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	2,180	2,121
Rate per 1000	20.9	20.3
Deaths: Number	598	524
Rate per 1000	5.7	5.0
Infant Mortality: Number	12	11
Rate per 1000	5.5	5.2

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	17,349	8,161
Supplemental Security Income	8,191	8,347
Medicaid Only	12,701	34,600
Total Persons Assisted	**38,241**	**51,108**
Percent of Population	**36.6**	**49.0**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,300.7**
Square Miles:	**2.0**



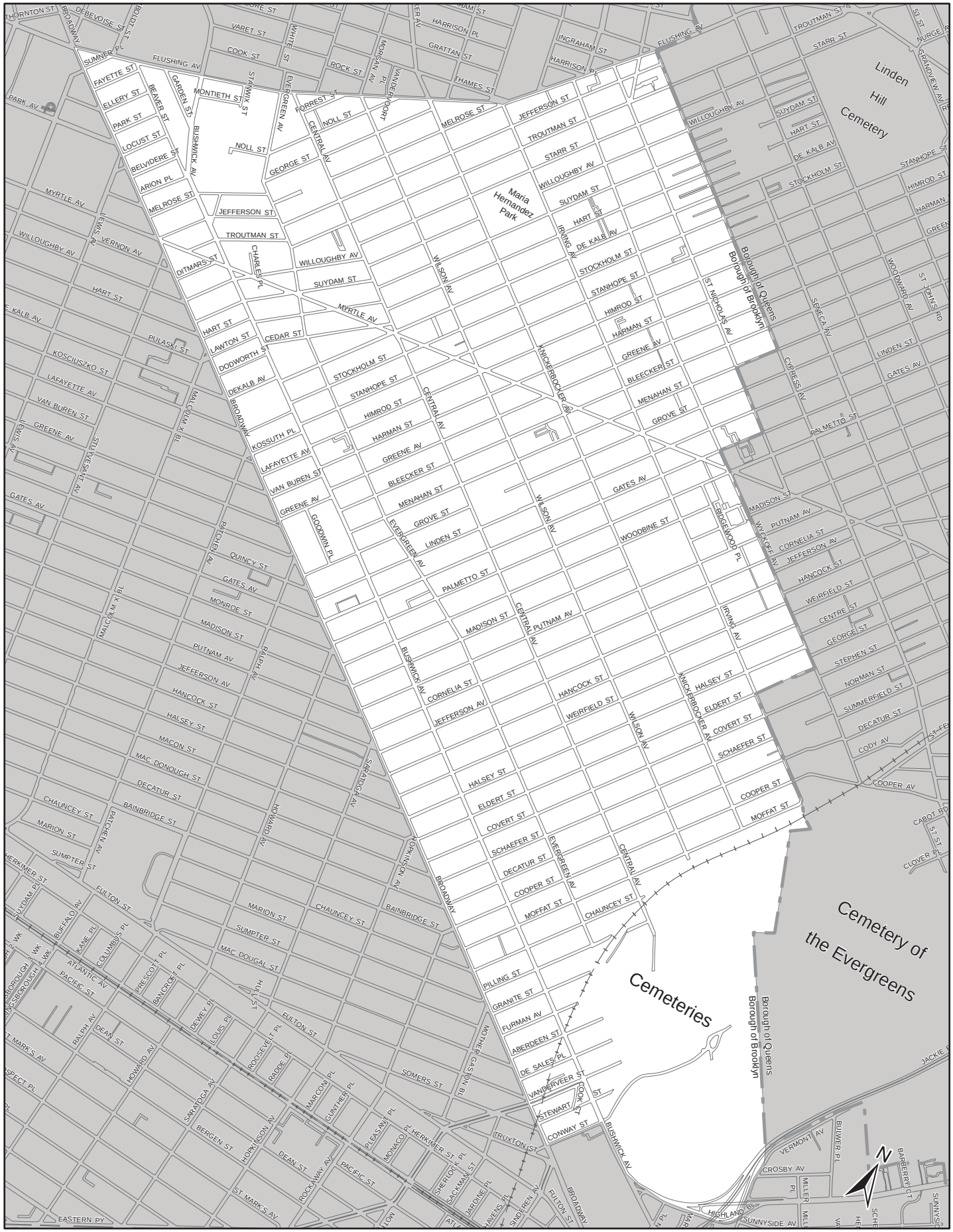


LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	4,171	8,465.1	20.5
Multi-Family Residential	4,390	11,957.3	28.9
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,048	2,580.3	6.2
Commercial / Office	252	1,386.6	3.4
Industrial	234	2,136.9	5.2
Transportation / Utility	56	687.5	1.7
Institutions	196	3,497.8	8.5
Open Space / Recreation	75	7,558.5	18.3
Parking Facilities	378	1,097.4	2.7
Vacant Land	479	1,686.5	4.1
Miscellaneous	107	296.9	0.7
Total	**11,386**	**41,350.9**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 4



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 4	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	102,572	100.0	104,358	100.0	1,786	1.7
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	- -		-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	5,542	5.4	3,026	2.9	(2,516)	-45.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	25,580	24.9	24,838	23.8	(742)	-2.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,823	3.7	3,245	3.1	(578)	-15.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	348	0.3	300	0.3	(48)	-13.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	645	0.6	787	0.8	142	22.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,020	1.9	-	-
Hispanic Origin	66,634	65.0	70,142	67.2	3,508	5.3
Population Under 18 Years	36,099	100.0	35,078	100.0	(1,021)	-2.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	- -		-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	1,019	2.8	633	1.8	(386)	-37.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	8,711	24.1	8,307	23.7	(404)	-4.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,040	2.9	774	2.2	(266)	-25.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	121	0.3	143	0.4	22	18.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	294	0.8	260	0.7	(34)	-11.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	514	1.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	24,914	69.0	24,447	69.7	(467)	-1.9
Population 18 Years and Over	66,473	100.0	69,280	100.0	2,807	4.2
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	4,523	6.8	2,393	3.5	(2,130)	-47.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	16,869	25.4	16,531	23.9	(338)	-2.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,783	4.2	2,471	3.6	(312)	-11.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	227	0.3	157	0.2	(70)	-30.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	351	0.5	527	0.8	176	50.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,506	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	41,720	62.8	45,695	66.0	3,975	9.5
Total Population	102,572	100.0	104,358	100.0	1,786	1.7
Under 18 Years	36,099	35.2	35,078	33.6	(1,021)	-2.8
18 Years and Over	66,473	64.8	69,280	66.4	2,807	4.2
Total Housing Units	31,921	-	33,928	-	2,007	6.3

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 4	Number	Percent
Total Population	**104,358**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	3,026	2.9
Black Nonhispanic	24,838	23.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,245	3.1
Other Nonhispanic	1,087	1.0
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,020	1.9
Hispanic Origin	70,142	67.2
Female	54,354	52.1
Male	50,004	47.9
Under 5 years	10,215	9.8
5 to 9 years	10,619	10.2
10 to 14 years	9,093	8.7
15 to 19 years	8,811	8.4
20 to 24 years	9,312	8.9
25 to 44 years	32,378	31.0
45 to 64 years	17,245	16.5
65 years and over	6,685	6.4
18 years and over	69,280	66.4
In households	102,863	98.6
In family households	93,412	89.5
Householder	23,864	22.9
Spouse	10,637	10.2
Own child under 18 years	28,677	27.5
Other relatives	24,842	23.8
Nonrelatives	5,392	5.2
In nonfamily households	9,451	9.1
Householder	7,231	6.9
Householder 65 years and over living alone	1,837	1.8
Nonrelatives	2,220	2.1
In group quarters	1,495	1.4
Total Households	**31,095**	**100.0**
Family households	23,864	76.7
Married-couple family	10,637	34.2
With related children under 18 years	6,979	22.4
Female householder, no husband present	10,738	34.5
With related children under 18 years	8,351	26.9
Male householder, no wife present	2,489	8.0
With related children under 18 years	1,422	4.6
Nonfamily households	7,231	23.3
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	5,299	17.0
Persons Per Family	3.69	-
Persons Per Household	3.31	-
Total Housing Units	**33,928**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**31,095**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	26,333	84.7
Owner occupied	4,762	15.3
By Household Size:		
1 person household	5,806	18.7
2 person household	6,122	19.7
3 person household	6,116	19.7
4 person household	5,784	18.6
5 persons and over	7,267	23.4
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,099	6.8
25 to 44 years	15,072	48.5
45 to 64 years	9,853	31.7
65 years and over	4,071	13.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 4 PUMA 04002

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04002, Brooklyn, New York

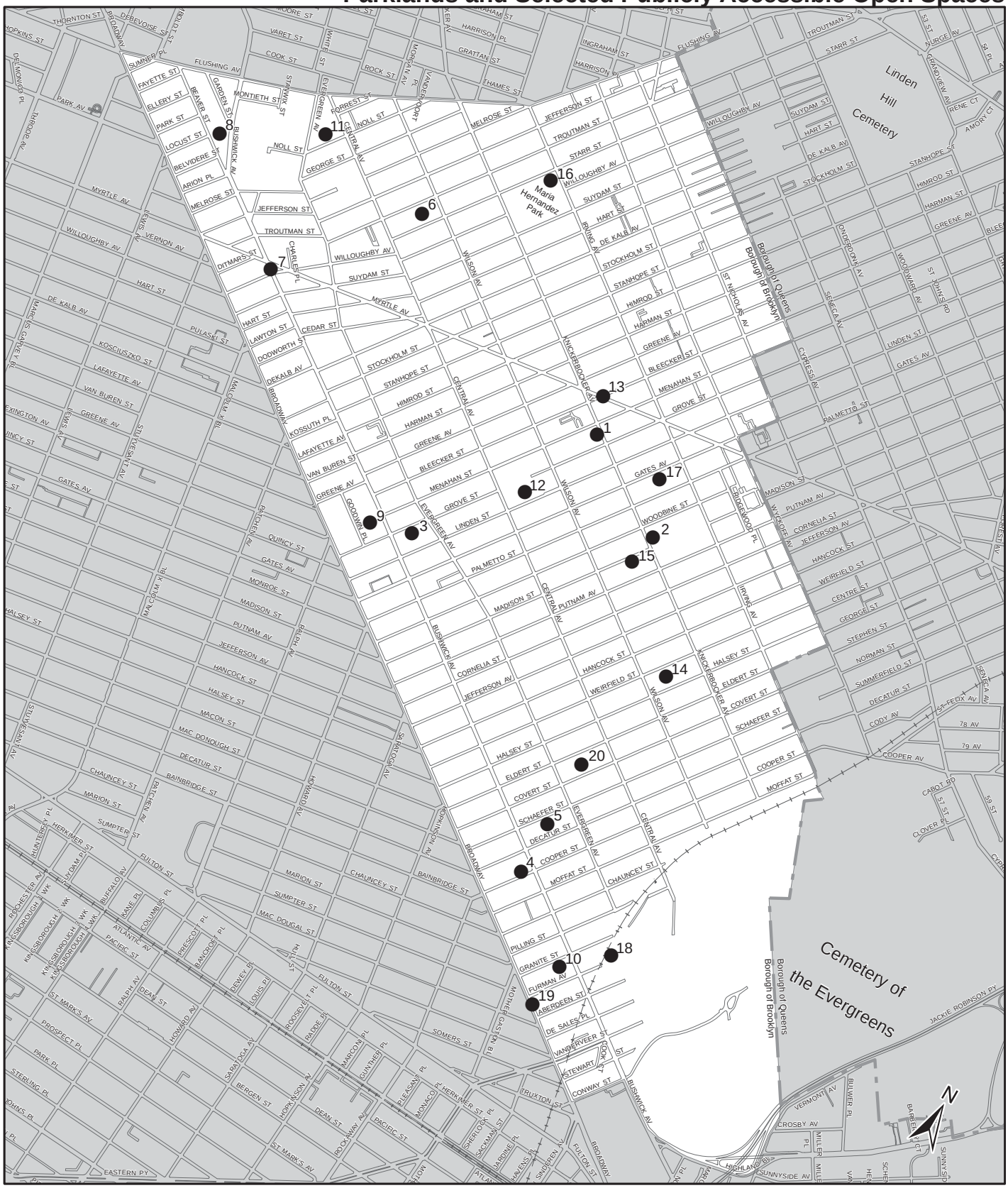
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**128,114**	**5,412**	**128,114**	**(X)**
Native	78,871	4,313	61.6%	1.9
Foreign born	49,243	3,056	38.4%	1.9

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**95,377**	**3,833**	**95,377**	**(X)**
In labor force	56,486	2,861	59.2%	1.7
Civilian labor force	56,486	2,861	59.2%	1.7
Employed	52,504	2,735	55.0%	1.8
Unemployed	3,982	563	4.2%	0.5
Armed Forces	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	38,891	2,198	40.8%	1.7
Civilian labor force	**56,486**	**2,861**	**56,486**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	7.0%	0.9	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**39,458**	**1,508**	**39,458**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$32,328	1,689	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	29.8%	2.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	36.9%	3.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	32.0%	7.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	17.0%	3.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	21.0%	5.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	17.6%	12.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	44.3%	4.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	50.5%	5.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	44.2%	12.2	(X)	(X)
All people	30.7%	2.6	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 4
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 4

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	BUSHWICK BALLFIELDS	Menahan St & Wilson Ave	NYC DPR	1.38
2	BUSHWICK PLAYGROUND	Knickerbocker, Putnam Aves, Woodbine St	NYC DPR	2.78
3	CONCERNED CITIZENS OF GROVE ST	72-74 Grove St	NYC DPR	0.11
4	COOPER ST. BLOCK BUSTER BL. ASSOCIATION	41 Cooper St	NYC DPR	0.16
5	EVERGREEN PLAYGROUND	Evergreen Ave & Decatur, Schaefer Sts	NYC DPR	0.87
6	FERMI PLAYGROUND	Troutman St & Central Ave, Starr St & Wilson Ave	NYC DPR	1.06
7	FREEDOM TRIANGLE	Bushwick, Myrtle, Willoughby Aves	NYC DPR	NA
8	GARDEN PLAYGROUND	Flushing Ave & Beaver St, Garden St	NYC DPR	1.09
9	GOODWIN GARDENS	Corner Of Goodwin & Grove St	NYC DPR	0.35
10	GRANITE ST. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	28,30,32 Granite St	NYC DPR	0.17
11	GREEN CENTRAL KNOLL	Flushing Ave, Central Ave, Noll St, Evergreen Ave	NYC DPR	2.60
12	HECKSCHER PLAYGROUND	Grove To Linden Sts, Central to Wilson Aves	NYC DPR	1.24
13	HEISSER TRIANGLE	Knickerbocker, Myrtle Aves, Bleecker St	NYC DPR	0.03
14	IRVING SQUARE PARK	Knickerbocker, Wilson Aves, Weirfield, Halsey Sts	NYC DPR	2.76
15	MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ASSOCIATION	1262-1264 Madison St	NYC DPR	0.17
16	MARIA HERNANDEZ PARK	Knickerbocker to Irving Aves, Starr to Suydam Sts	NYC DPR	6.87
17	RIDGEWOOD/BUSHWICK YOUTH CENTER	Gates, Palmetto, Knickerbocker	NYC DPR	0.98
18	RUDD PLAYGROUND	Bushwick Ave, Aberdeen St, Granite St	NYC DPR	1.28
19	THOMAS BOYLAND PARK	Broadway bet Granite & Aberdeen Sts	NYC DPR	1.82
20	TIGER PLAYGROUND	Evergreen Ave, Eldert & Covert Sts	NYC DPR	0.93

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
CS-DN039	AUDREY JOHNSON DAY CARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-DN355	ROUNDTABLE DAY CARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN456	WYCKOFF HEIGHTS MEDICAL CENTER	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-472	RECONSTRUCTION OF FLUSHING AVENUE, BROOKLYN	14,541 (CN) 8,000 (F) 3,050 (S)	2,539 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-876	RECONSTRUCTION OF WYCKOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN	2,143 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	2,457 (CN) 0 (F) 30 (S)	9,420 (CN) 2,734 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
P-1179	CONSTRUCTION OF BUSHWICK PLAYGROUND, BROOKLYN	563 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

COMMUNITY BOARD No. 4

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

JULIE DENT
CHAIRPERSON

NADINE WHITTED
District Manager

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

Community Board #4-Bushwick is located in the northeast section of Brooklyn, its boundaries are: Broadway, Flushing Avenue, Eastern Parkway Extension, and the Brooklyn/Queens borough line.

We have seen our community's potential for survival based on the work of the Bushwick residents, and the city's commitment through the first Mayoral Task Force. Although we have begun to turn the corner, the city must continue to provide resources to allow the community to experience further improvement.

The overall needs of Bushwick can only be described as "INTENSE". Our request for addressing these needs are by no means exaggerated. We look forward to the restoration of the neighborhood through the effort of the city to provide the assistance and the services that are so desperately needed.

HOUSING

Community Board #4 has gone on record supporting the building of affordable one and two family houses in scattered infill sites throughout the district.

It is our intention to work with Housing Preservation and Development and outside developers to target and develop sites for homeownership opportunities for our residents. The need for acquisition and site preparation funds are imperative.

The Bushwick community has been selected to house facilities for homeless families. It is our strongest desire to witness the construction and renovation of city-owned buildings for permanent apartments for Bushwick's homeless population. We are sensitive to the homeless plight, however, providing permanent apartments for those homeless people who are from the "BUSHWICK COMMUNITY". We feel that this is done best by providing permanent apartments as opposed to the transitional type which is being proposed.

City-owned housing units represent a valuable resource in our neighborhood and it is essential that they be managed in the best way possible. The city must provide sufficient funds and personnel to ensure that this is done. In addition, innovative alternative management initiatives like community management should be expanded in Bushwick. Community Board #4 strongly opposes consolidation of city-owned properties. Among the Board's concerns is the rehabilitation of abandoned buildings that can be managed by a community group.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Bushwick commercial shopping strips have started to make a comeback after the devastation caused by the Blackout some years ago.

The Local Development Corporation of Broadway in Brooklyn has been successful in securing funds from the city of New York which has had a positive impact on that portion of the strip. Many merchants have improved their facades and vacant buildings have been sealed. More funding is needed to re-fund these efforts. The other end of the commercial strip is of major concern to the neighborhood. We encourage the city to fund the newly formed L.D.C. so that they may begin the work necessary to develop and market the commercial properties located on that portion of the strip. Myrtle Avenue from Broadway to Cypress Avenue, a commercial strip where there has been little attention and focus could become quite valuable with proper marketing and development. The community welcomes the development of the former Rheingold Brewery site. We would like to see the surrounding portions developed, thus creating additional jobs for community residents.

YOUTH

Community Board #4 had the services of a Youth Coordinator for approximately one year. Unfortunately, the monies coming to the district from the NYC-Youth Bureau don't begin to meet the demands for services, programs and counselling needs. There is thus a critical need to provide comprehensive services to address the myriad problems that plague our youth. Youngsters are faced with challenges very early in life; most prevalent is that of drugs, which may lead them to commit crimes and find themselves in trouble with the law. Concentrated efforts in the area of drug education and other youth related programs are needed.

Recently, a community agency sponsored a "One Day Forum" on child abuse and neglect. Many of the professionals who attended voiced their frustration and confusion with the system. In Bushwick the high risk cases are growing rapidly. The Community needs more professionals to work with the families who are at risk. As it stands, waiting lists are far too long, meanwhile, the children are suffering.

POLICE

The crime rate is on a rise, heavy drug traffic still remains a major problem which requires the establishment of special enforcement initiatives. Clearly, there is a need for more police manpower, especially foot patrolmen and undercover officers. To provide funds to support the efforts of civilian patrol programs may offset some of the crime activity. Additional police vehicles are a must in order to assure that emergency calls are answered in a timely fashion.

HEALTH/HUMAN SERVICES

The entire community of Bushwick lacks the most basic health services and has the most serious health problems. Statistics indicate that education and nutrition for pregnant women is very much needed since many women are giving birth with little or no prenatal care. Statistics also reveal

that comprehensive primary care and screening of outstanding community health problems such as tuberculosis, cirrhosis and diabetes are desperately needed.

Alcoholism programs are non-existent in the community. The community has supported the Damon House proposal to bring forth a drug free treatment center for those in need.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

The former 83rd Precinct, a landmark building and a local treasure, must be renovated. Many programs lack the necessary office space. Additionally, Community Board #4 has expressed an interest in relocating it's offices there.

SANITATION

The community is plagued by problems relating to the vacant lot cleaning. The vacant lots are prime targets for illegal dumping. The Round Robin Program operated by the Department of Sanitation needs to be expanded to include a fencing program. Sanitation Police are needed to patrol key dumping locations during the hours of 9:00 PM to 9:00 AM.

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 5

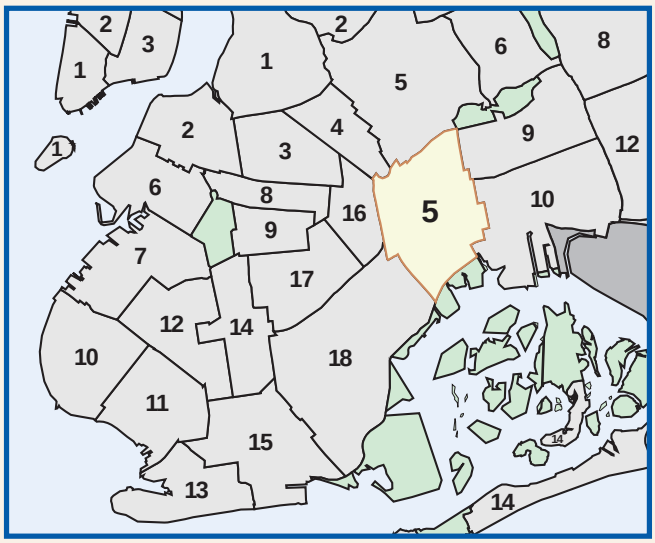
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	154,932	161,350	173,198
% Change	—	4.1	7.3

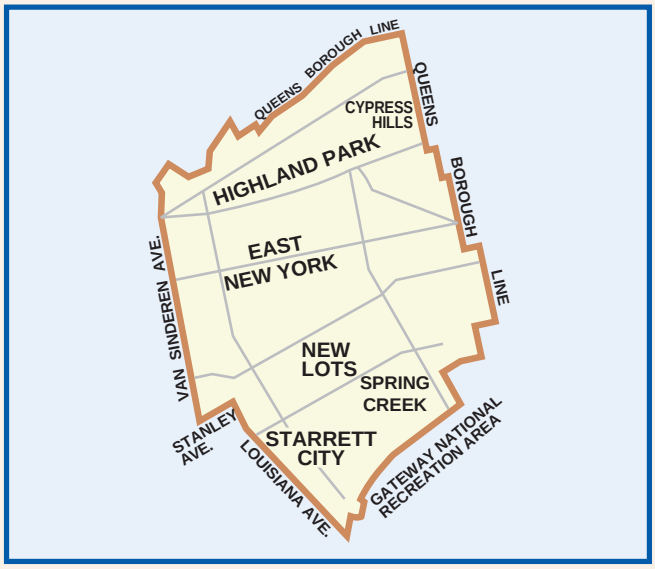
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	2,898	2,920
Rate per 1000	16.7	16.9
Deaths: Number	1,071	1,039
Rate per 1000	6.2	6.0
Infant Mortality: Number	27	24
Rate per 1000	9.3	8.2

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	25,268	17,108
Supplemental Security Income	12,874	14,151
Medicaid Only	17,619	53,123
Total Persons Assisted	**55,761**	**84,382**
Percent of Population	**32.2**	**48.7**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**3,586.0**
Square Miles:	**5.6**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	12,271	30,744.7	27.5
Multi-Family Residential	4,103	23,112.7	20.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,100	2,709.5	2.4
Commercial / Office	309	3,927.6	3.5
Industrial	417	6,872.7	6.2
Transportation / Utility	181	3,515.8	3.2
Institutions	324	8,137.9	7.3
Open Space / Recreation	70	12,069.8	10.8
Parking Facilities	616	6,108.3	5.5
Vacant Land	1,254	13,438.2	12.0
Miscellaneous	234	1,118.7	1.0
Total	**20,879**	**111,755.9**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 5



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0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 5	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	161,350	100.0	173,198	100.0	11,848	7.3
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	15,264	9.5	8,785	5.1	(6,479)	-42.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	77,341	47.9	84,838	49.0	7,497	9.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,135	3.2	6,007	3.5	872	17.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	734	0.5	733	0.4	(1)	-0.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	935	0.6	2,251	1.3	1,316	140.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	5,272	3.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	61,941	38.4	65,312	37.7	3,371	5.4
Population Under 18 Years	52,542	100.0	56,859	100.0	4,317	8.2
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	2,836	5.4	1,420	2.5	(1,416)	-49.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	25,725	49.0	28,707	50.5	2,982	11.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,431	2.7	1,618	2.8	187	13.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	247	0.5	267	0.5	20	8.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	397	0.8	669	1.2	272	68.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,546	2.7	-	-
Hispanic Origin	21,906	41.7	22,632	39.8	726	3.3
Population 18 Years and Over	108,808	100.0	116,339	100.0	7,531	6.9
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	12,428	11.4	7,365	6.3	(5,063)	-40.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	51,616	47.4	56,131	48.2	4,515	8.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,704	3.4	4,389	3.8	685	18.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	487	0.4	466	0.4	(21)	-4.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	538	0.5	1,582	1.4	1,044	194.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,726	3.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	40,035	36.8	42,680	36.7	2,645	6.6
Total Population	161,350	100.0	173,198	100.0	11,848	7.3
Under 18 Years	52,542	32.6	56,859	32.8	4,317	8.2
18 Years and Over	108,808	67.4	116,339	67.2	7,531	6.9
Total Housing Units	51,558	-	59,529	-	7,971	15.5

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 5	Number	Percent
Total Population	**173,198**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	8,785	5.1
Black Nonhispanic	84,838	49.0
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	6,007	3.5
Other Nonhispanic	2,984	1.7
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	5,272	3.0
Hispanic Origin	65,312	37.7
Female	94,013	54.3
Male	79,185	45.7
Under 5 years	14,648	8.5
5 to 9 years	16,752	9.7
10 to 14 years	16,358	9.4
15 to 19 years	14,959	8.6
20 to 24 years	13,459	7.8
25 to 44 years	50,460	29.1
45 to 64 years	32,755	18.9
65 years and over	13,807	8.0
18 years and over	116,339	67.2
In households	170,646	98.5
In family households	154,281	89.1
Householder	41,378	23.9
Spouse	18,075	10.4
Own child under 18 years	45,677	26.4
Other relatives	42,989	24.8
Nonrelatives	6,162	3.6
In nonfamily households	16,365	9.4
Householder	13,664	7.9
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,748	2.2
Nonrelatives	2,701	1.6
In group quarters	2,552	1.5
Total Households	**55,042**	**100.0**
Family households	41,378	75.2
Married-couple family	18,075	32.8
With related children under 18 years	10,845	19.7
Female householder, no husband present	19,610	35.6
With related children under 18 years	14,820	26.9
Male householder, no wife present	3,693	6.7
With related children under 18 years	1,990	3.6
Nonfamily households	13,664	24.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	10,804	19.6
Persons Per Family	3.58	-
Persons Per Household	3.10	-
Total Housing Units	**59,529**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**55,042**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	42,450	77.1
Owner occupied	12,592	22.9
By Household Size:		
1 person household	11,767	21.4
2 person household	12,444	22.6
3 person household	10,815	19.6
4 person household	8,838	16.1
5 persons and over	11,178	20.3
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,785	5.1
25 to 44 years	24,292	44.1
45 to 64 years	19,458	35.4
65 years and over	8,507	15.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 5 PUMA 04008

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04008, Brooklyn, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**158,586**	**6,149**	**158,586**	**(X)**
Native	103,594	5,182	65.3%	1.8
Foreign born	54,992	3,262	34.7%	1.8

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**115,957**	**4,593**	**115,957**	**(X)**
In labor force	64,610	3,098	55.7%	1.5
Civilian labor force	64,526	3,068	55.6%	1.5
Employed	59,928	2,891	51.7%	1.5
Unemployed	4,598	747	4.0%	0.6
Armed Forces	84	107	0.1%	0.1
Not in labor force	51,347	2,705	44.3%	1.5
Civilian labor force	**64,526**	**3,068**	**64,526**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	7.1%	1.1	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**49,658**	**1,390**	**49,658**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$32,727	2,459	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	25.9%	2.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	30.6%	2.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	23.4%	6.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	14.8%	2.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	13.4%	3.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	11.6%	9.5	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	39.7%	3.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	45.1%	4.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	38.7%	11.8	(X)	(X)
All people	27.6%	2.4	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 5
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 5

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	400 MONTAUK AVE. BLOCK ASSN.	398-400 Montauk Ave,S/O New Lots Ave	NYC DPR	0.09
2	ATKINS GARDENERS	213 Atkins Ave	NYC DPR	0.07
3	BELMONT PLAYGROUND	Pitkin Ave, Drew St, Belmont, N Conduit Aves	NYC DPR	1.05
4	BIG RED GARDEN	436 Van Siclen Ave	NYC DPR	0.04
5	C.A.U.S.A. FESTIVAL GARDEN	780-788 Blake Ave	NYC DPR	0.17
6	CITY LINE PARK	Atlantic & Fountain Aves	NYC DPR	3.55
7	CLARA'S GARDEN	573 thru 579 Glenmore Ave	NYC DPR	0.04
8	COMMUNITY GROUP OF 349 ELTON ST	433-435 Cleveland St	NYC DPR	0.09
9	CONCERNED RESIDENTS OF BARBEY ST.	606 Glenmore Ave	NYC DPR	0.06
10	CONCERNED RESIDENTS OF MONTAUK AVE.	214 Montauk Ave	NYC DPR	0.09
11	CRYSTAL WELLS BLOCK ASSOCIATION	S/W/C Wells & Crystal St	NYC DPR	0.34
12	CYPRUS HILLS PLAYGROUND	Blake & Euclid Aves	NYC DPR	4.95
13	DOSCHER ST. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	Doscher St	NYC DPR	0.09
14	DR MARTIN LUTHER KING JR PARK	Dumont, Blake, Miller Aves, Bradford St	NYC DPR	2.29
15	DUKE PARK	E/S New Jersey, Blake & Dumont Aves	NYC DPR	0.14
16	EAST END COMMUNITY GARDEN	530-2 Glenmore Ave/260 Van Siclen Ave	NYC DPR	0.16
17	ELTON PLAYGROUND	Elton St, bet New Lots & Hegeman Aves	NYC DPR	0.62
18	ELTON ST. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	585 Elton St	NYC DPR	0.10
19	ETHAN ALLEN PLAYGROUND	Wortman Ave, Vermont St, New Jersey Ave	NYC DPR	0.80
20	EUCLID 500 BLOCK ASSOCIATION	532 Euclid Ave	NYC DPR	0.09
21	FAMILY COMMUNITY GARDEN	Cleveland Stret/N/O Hegeman Ave	NYC DPR	0.28
22	FIRST TEMPLE OF DAVID	494 Bradford St	NYC DPR	0.06
23	FLORAL VINEYARD	2379-2385 Pitkin Ave	NYC DPR	0.11
24	FOUNTAIN AVE LANDFILL (GNRA)	Old Mill Creek, Jamaica Bay, Belt Parkway, Hendrix Creek	NPS	NA
25	FRESH CREEK URA SITE	Flatlands Ave, Gateway Dr, Shore Pkwy, Fountain Ave	NYC DPR	42.59
26	GARDEN	Corner Of Livonia Ave & Schenck Sve.	NYC DPR	0.36
27	GARDEN PARTY	316-318 Jerome St	NYC DPR	0.21
28	GEORGIA AVENUE GARDEN	Georgia Ave, New Lots Avenue	NYC DPR	0.04
29	GLENMORE HENDRIX BLOCK ASSOCIATION	555 Glenmore Ave	NYC DPR	0.03
30	GOOD SHEPHERDS GARDEN	555-557 Shepherd Ave	NYC DPR	0.11
31	GRACE PLAYGROUND	Belmont & Pitkins Aves, Vermont & New Jersey Sts	NYC DPR	2.74
32	GREEN GEMS	933-943 Glenmore Ave/ 147 & 143 Fountain Ave	NYC DPR	0.49
33	GREGORY'S GARDEN	444,448 Warwick Ave	NYC DPR	0.06
34	HERBAL GARDEN	285 Schenck Ave, Corner Of Glenmore	NYC DPR	0.23
35	HIGHLAND PARK	Interborough Pkwy, Jamaica Ave, Bulver Place	NYC DPR	43.69
36	HIGHLAND PARK CHILDRENS GARDEN .	Jamaica Ave, Warwick St, Force Tube Aves	NYC DPR	NA
37	JACKIE ROBINSON PARKWAY	Highland Blvd to Grand Central Parkway & Queens Blvd	NYC DPR	72.75
38	JAMES A MCCRAE GREEN GARDEN	143 Fountain Ave	NYC DPR	0.55
39	JEROME GARDENS	447 Jerome St	NYC DPR	0.04
40	JEROME PLAYGROUND	Wortman Ave & Warwick St	NYC DPR	1.09
41	JERRY AND THE SENIOR GENTS	349 Schenck Ave	NYC DPR	0.06
42	LEIF ERICSON DR (SHORE PKWY)	Ft Hamilton Pkwy to Knapp St, Cross Bay Blvd	NYC DPR	760.43

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 5

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
43	LINDEN PLAYGROUND	Linden Blvd & Stanley Ave, Vermont to Wyona Sts	NYC DPR	9.32
44	LINWOOD PLAYGROUND	Linwood St, New Lots & Hegeman Aves	NYC DPR	0.71
45	LIONS' PRIDE PLAYGROUND	Riverdale, Van Sinderen, Livonia, Snediker Aves	NYC DPR	0.87
46	MANLEY'S PLACE.	2539 Pitkin Ave	NYC DPR	0.28
47	MW UNITIED ORIENT GRANDE LODGE	369-371 Barbey St & 326-328 Jerome St	NYC DPR	0.19
48	NEHEMIAH TEN GARDEN	Barbey St, Blake Ave, Jerome St & Dumont Ave	NYC DPR	0.28
49	NEW VISION GARDEN	Livonia Ave between Hendrix St & Schenck Ave	NYC DPR	0.32
50	P.S. 190 - BROOKLYN	590 Sheffield Ave	NYC DPR	NA
51	P.S. 328	330 Alabama Ave	NYC DPR	NA
52	P.S. 53	522 Bradford St	NYC DPR	0.06
53	PENNSYLVANIE AVENUE LANDFILL (GNRA)	Hendrix Creek, Fresh Creek Basin, Belt Parkway, Jamaica Bay	NPS	NA
54	PINK PLAYGROUND	Stanley Ave & Eldert Lane	NYC DPR	1.00
55	PROPHECY GARDEN	Malta St bet New Lots Ave & Hegeman Ave	NYC DPR	0.05
56	PS 149 ARTSY BLOOM COMMUNITY PLAYGROUND	367 Wyona Street	NYC DPR	0.06
57	PS 4 PARADISE GARDEN	Glenmore Ave, Ashford St, Cleveland St	NYC DPR	0.30
58	PUBLIC PLACE	Eldert Lane, Liberty & Glenmore Aves	NYC DPR	0.11
59	ROBERT VENABLE PARK	Belmont, Sutter, Sheridan & Grant Aves	NYC DPR	2.98
60	SAM LEGGIO TRIANGLE	Force Tube Ave, Highland Pl, Etna St	NYC DPR	0.01
61	SCHENCK PLAYGROUND	Livonia Ave, Barbey St & Schenck Ave	NYC DPR	0.85
62	SHIELD OF FAITH	79-85 Montauk St	NYC DPR	0.17
63	SPERANDEO BROTHERS PLAYGROUND	Atlantic Ave, Elton to Linwood Sts	NYC DPR	2.39
64	SPRING CREEK PARK	Spring Creek to Fresh Creek Basins, Jamaica Bay	NYC DPR	54.78
65	ST. JOHN CANTIUS PARISH	476-484 New Jersey Ave	NYC DPR	0.18
66	SUCCESS GARDEN	Alabama Ave & Livonia Avenue	NYC DPR	0.69
67	SUTTER AVENUE BALLFIELD	Sutter Ave,Belmont Ave, Schenck Ave, Barbey St	NYC DPR	1.84
68	TLC SCULPTURE PARK GARDEN	Glenmore Ave, Hinsdale Avenue, Williams Avenue	NYC DPR	0.17
69	TRIANGLE	New Lots, Dumont & Atkins Aves	NYC DPR	0.02
70	UPON THIS ROCK COMM. GARDEN	2556 Pitkin Ave	NYC DPR	0.08
71	VICTORY GARDEN	613 Hendrix St	NYC DPR	0.05
72	WARWICK BLOCK ASSOCIATION	650 Glenmore Ave	NYC DPR	0.10
73	WOODRUFF PLAYGROUND	Stanley Ave, Autumn Ave, & Hemlock St	NYC DPR	1.18
74	WYONA STREET PLAYGROUND	Wyona St, Vermont St, Fulton St, Jamaica Ave, Arln	NYC DPR	0.59

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-630	RECONSTRUCTION, HIGHLAND BOULEVARD BRIDGE OVER VERMONT AVENUE, BROOKLY	2,269 (CN) 4,570 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HB-1034	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, LIBERTY AVENUE, ETC., BROOKLYN	5,473 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1036	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, ATLANTIC AVENUE SERVICE RD. E/B, ETC., BROOKLYN	4,188 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1037	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, ATLANTIC AVENUE SERVICE RD. W/B, ETC., BROOKLYN	3,878 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-151	NEHEMIAH HOUSING CONSTRUCTION	23,517 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-158	NEHEMIAH PROGRAM, ASSOC. COSTS, BROOKLYN AND THE BRONX	40,373 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-160	SPRING CREEK NIP, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-161	SPRING CREEK, ASSOC. COSTS, BROOKLYN	44,273 (CN)	6,318 (CN)	0 (CN)	4,400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HL-DN133	DR. BETTY SHABAZZ HEALTH CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	395,736 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-568	RECONSTR. OF FULTON ST. FROM RALPH AVE. TO PENN. AVE., ETC., BKLYN.	5,901 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-796	RECONSTRUCTION OF SCHENCK AVENUE, BROOKLYN	103 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	6,523 (CN) 4,000 (F)
HW-1148	RECONSTRUCT JEWEL STREET AREA, BROOKLYN	2,132 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	10,814 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-1154	VERMONT, JAMAICA, ARLINGTON, ATLANTIC AVES AND CRESCENT ST, BROOKLYN	6,328 (CN)	1,392 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-C123	RECONSTRUCTION OF HIGHLAND PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-981	RECONSTRUCTION OF RUNNING TRACK, LINDEN/JHS PARK	1,815 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1123	RECONSTRUCTION OF HIGHLAND PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
P-1130	CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT SHORE PKWY BIKE PATHS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 236 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
P-1239	RECON. LINDEN PLAZA/ROBERT VENEBLE PARK, BROOKLYN	1,694 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1327	SPRING CREEK AND FRESH CREEK PARKS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN356 RUSH	RUSH PHILANTHROPIC ARTS FOUNDATION CP 0 (CN) 0 (CN) 0 (CN) 0 (CN) CP PHILANTHROPIC ARTS FOUNDATION						
PV-N356	RUSH PHILANTHROPIC ARTS FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
SE-767	STORM SEWER IN GATEWAY ESTATES, ETC. BROOKLYN	6,282 (CN) 70 (CX)	920 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
SE-768	SANITARY SEWER IN GATEWAY ESTATES, ETC. BROOKLYN	9,977 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)

The Borough of Brooklyn

COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 5

The City of New York
127 Pennsylvania Avenue • Brooklyn, NY 11207
Telephone: (718) 498-5711 Fax: (718) 345-0501
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MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

NATHAN BRADLEY
Chairman

WALTER CAMPBELL
District Manager

Statement of Community District Needs 2011
Community Board #5- East New York

Serving the needs of more than 173,000 residents composed of a variety of ethnic and income groups that reflect in a true sense the mosaic mirror of the City of Brooklyn. Its boundaries are from the North: Jackie Robinson Parkway (Queens Border) to the south: Belt Parkway; from the East: Queens City line (border) to the west: Van Sinderen and Louisiana Avenue.

Within our district there are several diverse and distinct neighborhoods such as Cypress Hills' Highland Park, City Line, The New Lots Central Area, and Spring Creek. The need of these neighborhoods varies but their demands are consisted with overall district needs for affordable housing, economic development, health and social services, education, infrastructure, and public safety.

HOUSING

Affordable housing still remains the #1 priority in this district. We will continue to advocate for more development and building of affordable housing including condominiums and co-op apartments. We continue to promote the rehabilitation of the few existing vacant housing for use as coops or condominiums so that we can enhance stability in our community.

The Department of Housing Preservation and Development must continue the ongoing communications with the board regarding the planning and selection of developers for the development of housing in "Gateway Estates". A good example of community board and the city agency is the Nehemiah Houses East of Pennsylvania Avenue/Spring Creek and the partnership homes in Cypress Hills.

The Board is elated that in July 2009 governor Paterson signed into law legislation that extended affordable housing for another 30 years to the tenants of the 5881 units in the Starrett City housing complex in the district and the complex remains in the Mitchell-Lama affordable housing programs.

We have consistently sympathized with the city homeless problem by our willingness to accept more than our fair share, and we are saturated with: three large Homeless Shelters: five Transitional housing: several Residential Care facilities and many illegal halfway and three quarters homes.

As in comparison to other community district we have had more than our fair share and therefore request "zero" allocation.

We have a few lots on Livonia Avenue west of Pennsylvania Avenue that are owned by the city that need to be developed.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development and revitalization of commercial and industrial areas is extremely vital for the economic growth of our community. The opening of Gateway Mall in November 2002 was a great start in that direction, with its employment of local residents and its sale is a plus for the local economy. We now wait for phase II of Gateway. We continue to advocate for completion of the revitalization of Fulton Street and New Lots Avenue commercial area and shopping district.

Since the conversion of Pitkin Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue to Crescent Street as two-way traffic, (September 1998) prime consideration should be given to the development of a commercial corridor along this strip. EDC, DBC, Local LDC's in conjunction with this board need to set-up long range planning objectives and goals for marketing initiatives if the vacant parcels along the strip.

It is imperative that the State of New York maintain funding for administration of the Empire Zone and our commercial and industrial areas.

YOUTH EDUCATION

Community Board #5 has an increasing need for youth, education, and recreation programs ranging from pre-school to after school programs to summer camps programs. We have three Beacon schools IS 166, 218 & 302 among other recreation programs.

Our Beacon schools in the district have proven to be very successful. These beacon schools are the hallmark programs of the Department of Youth in our community and must be continuously funded. However, the amount of youth programs that the Beacon school served does not meet the demands for the amount of youth services and programs needed in this community with such a large housing density.

We will continue to advocate from DYCD to sponsor or help arrange for sponsors to construct a multi-purpose recreational youth center in this community district. The (PAL) Police Athletic League which housed a youth program closed its door at 127 Pennsylvania Avenue in 2008.

We need to continue to serve our youth. We continue to suffer from the city's decision to eliminate the position of youth coordinator. Our young people would greatly benefit from expanded employments opportunities, training and mentoring programs. Computer and new technology training programs must be expanded to keep preparing our youth for employment. Recreational programs that are open past 10 pm during the out of school time are needed. We believe that these types of programs will faster the youth creation urges and keep them out of trouble.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Health and Social Services continues to be one of our highest priorities. The construction of the 4th floor at the East New York Diagnostic and Treatment Center, sponsored by Kings County Hospital, must become a reality. We have had an increase in "demand use" at the facility due to the fact of new housing; shelters housing a large homeless population in need of specialized care.

Our Social Services programs continue to be compounded; currently 42% of our total population received some sort of income support, such as SSI, Public Assistance, Medicaid, AFDC, etc.

We are still in need of a Day Care and an additional Health Care Center west of Pennsylvania Avenue.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Community Board #5 is fully committed to maintaining grace with the officers working in our district and will continue to expand our current relationship with the 75th PCT, PSA #2, and transit polices. The commanding officers are quick to respond to our concerns. We have always supported increase training as a significant measure to increase trust between the

people of our community and the Police. We feel that no part our community should be targeted because of the way they look or speak. We believe that individual officers must be held accountable for their actions and behavior.

We have a very large precinct and our major concern is that we do not have enough officers to sufficiently patrol our district. Our population has increased substantially due to the fact that we have new homes through out the district and the allocation of police personnel has reminded the same.

We have two Community Affairs officers and we feel this is not enough. We need these officers to be available seven days per week plus available for the many evenings meetings that our community hold.

Finally our precinct is in need of additional space for the various departments and a state of the art parking lot that will accommodate all the officers' cars. This will free up parking all over the area and will give visitors places to park closer to the precinct (75th). We support Community Policing and would like to see more police officers on the street, this will eradicate the pack of persistent drug trafficking and usage.

SENIORS

The elderly population in Community Board #5 is increasing. The city must not lose sight of the special needs of our seniors. It is imperative that long range comprehension planning include housing, health and mental care, home care, and senior centers. Only in this way can we ensure continued quality of life and prevent the isolation which places many of our elderly at risk of poor health, unacceptable living conditions, poor nutrition and inaccessible services.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

District wide residents continue to report sewer back-ups during heavy rains. An assessment of the conditions of sewer pipes and catch basins need to be conducted. Defective equipment should be replaced. A regular repair and cleaning schedule should be set up and maintained. Reconstruction of catch basins and sewers along our major thoroughfare (Linden Blvd, Atlantic Avenue) must be given a priority.

We have been successful on conserving water through the Hydro-Lock program. However there is a problem in getting Sprinkler Caps. The Caps are not available at the designated agency. As a result there are an excessive number of open fire hydrants dispensing huge quantities of water. We request that the special wrenches be made available to all agencies so that hydrants can be closed expeditiously.

There is a need for a weekend unit in Department of Environment Protection for noise complaints since most noise occurs during weekends.

TRANSPORTATION-INFRASTRUCTURE

The infrastructure in East New York is one of the worst in the entire City of New York as every street and all major thoroughfares in this community are in need of some kind of repair. In some cases there is need for resurfacing in others its reconstruction or just merely filling potholes. A huge problematic area is the placement and replacement of street signs, traffic and parking signs. It takes an average of five to six months to get signage replaced. We need to get better service in this area.

We consistently rank funding for street repairs and maintenance high on our list of priorities. Due to many years of neglect, many of our streets present hazardous conditions. We support increase staffing to highway operations for maintenance crews to repair potholes and cave ins. The quality of material and work should be more consistent, thereby eliminating the immediate reoccurrence of the conditions. All efforts must be made to implement previously projects and repairs.

There is a major problem in getting a street light fixed. Streets lights are so important because they illuminate our streets and provide a safe environment. Funding must be a major priority to maintain the broken street lights.

CONCLUSION

Community Board #5 is the first level of city government responsibility for the delivery of municipal services in this district. Our ability to perform depends on the amount of cooperation from the city Agencies and allocated funding for the provisions of essential services.

We look forward to continued support from the Community Assistance Unit (CAU), Brooklyn Director, Ms. Carolyn Sanders-James for her effort in resolving problematic issues in this district and making it possible for our board to function efficiently.

This Statement of Need highlighted some of the most pressing needs or concerns of our district. Our requested needs are by no means overstated; however, we believe there is much more to be done to enhance the quality of life for current and future residents. The Board will continue to work with City Agencies and Elected Officials to address the needs of our community.

Sincerely,

Nathan Bradley *Walter Campbell*

Nathan Bradley
Chairman

Walter Campbell
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 6

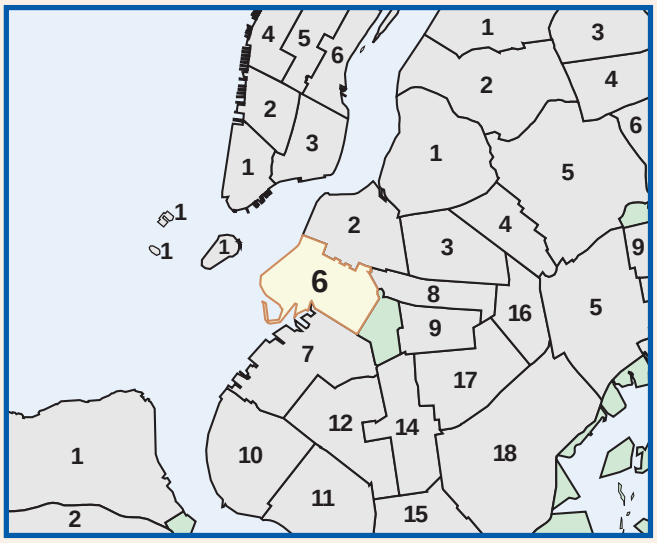
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	110,225	102,724	104,054
% Change	—	-6.8	1.3

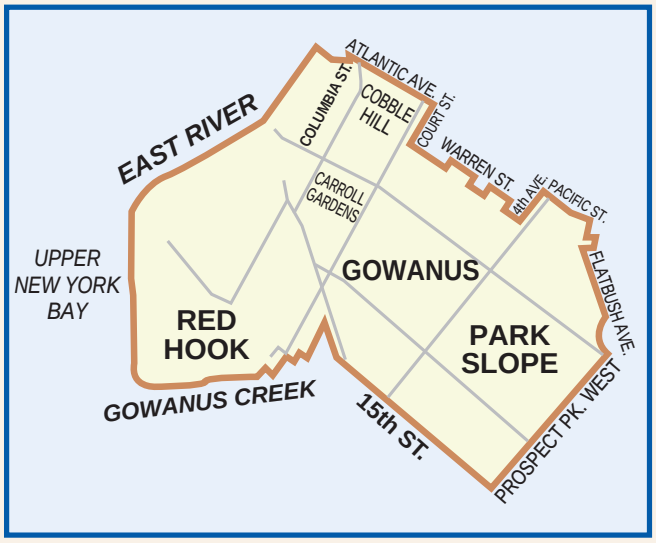
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,395	1,686
Rate per 1000	13.4	16.2
Deaths: Number	778	539
Rate per 1000	7.5	5.2
Infant Mortality: Number	5	12
Rate per 1000	3.6	7.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	5,320	1,875
Supplemental Security Income	4,334	3,602
Medicaid Only	5,312	10,633
Total Persons Assisted	**14,966**	**16,110**
Percent of Population	**14.4**	**15.5**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,974.9**
Square Miles:	**3.1**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	4,330	7,737.6	12.5
Multi-Family Residential	5,836	16,351.0	26.4
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,581	3,528.7	5.7
Commercial / Office	252	3,933.8	6.3
Industrial	571	9,002.4	14.5
Transportation / Utility	190	4,764.2	7.7
Institutions	193	3,073.8	5.0
Open Space / Recreation	41	3,765.5	6.1
Parking Facilities	268	3,683.2	5.9
Vacant Land	542	2,847.8	4.6
Miscellaneous	161	3,344.4	5.4
Total	**13,965**	**62,032.5**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 6



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0 800 1,600 3,200 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 6	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	102,724	100.0	104,054	100.0	1,330	1.3
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	56,266	54.8	57,106	54.9	840	1.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	16,342	15.9	14,034	13.5	(2,308)	-14.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,326	3.2	4,622	4.4	1,296	39.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	257	0.3	173	0.2	(84)	-32.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	266	0.3	493	0.5	227	85.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,274	3.1	-	-
Hispanic Origin	26,267	25.6	24,352	23.4	(1,915)	-7.3
Population Under 18 Years	20,769	100.0	20,345	100.0	(424)	-2.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	7,562	36.4	7,982	39.2	420	5.6
Black/African American Nonhispanic	4,652	22.4	3,844	18.9	(808)	-17.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	653	3.1	683	3.4	30	4.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	55	0.3	41	0.2	(14)	-25.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	108	0.5	134	0.7	26	24.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	869	4.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	7,739	37.3	6,792	33.4	(947)	-12.2
Population 18 Years and Over	81,955	100.0	83,709	100.0	1,754	2.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	48,704	59.4	49,124	58.7	420	0.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	11,690	14.3	10,190	12.2	(1,500)	-12.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,673	3.3	3,939	4.7	1,266	47.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	202	0.2	132	0.2	(70)	-34.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	158	0.2	359	0.4	201	127.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,405	2.9	-	-
Hispanic Origin	18,528	22.6	17,560	21.0	(968)	-5.2
Total Population	102,724	100.0	104,054	100.0	1,330	1.3
Under 18 Years	20,769	20.2	20,345	19.6	(424)	-2.0
18 Years and Over	81,955	79.8	83,709	80.4	1,754	2.1
Total Housing Units	46,907	-	48,945	-	2,038	4.3

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 6	Number	Percent
Total Population	**104,054**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	57,106	54.9
Black Nonhispanic	14,034	13.5
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,622	4.4
Other Nonhispanic	666	0.6
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,274	3.1
Hispanic Origin	24,352	23.4
Female	55,061	52.9
Male	48,993	47.1
Under 5 years	6,130	5.9
5 to 9 years	5,928	5.7
10 to 14 years	5,326	5.1
15 to 19 years	4,612	4.4
20 to 24 years	6,973	6.7
25 to 44 years	44,430	42.7
45 to 64 years	21,461	20.6
65 years and over	9,194	8.8
18 years and over	83,709	80.4
In households	102,903	98.9
In family households	70,574	67.8
Householder	22,864	22.0
Spouse	14,892	14.3
Own child under 18 years	17,678	17.0
Other relatives	12,961	12.5
Nonrelatives	2,179	2.1
In nonfamily households	32,329	31.1
Householder	23,804	22.9
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,022	2.9
Nonrelatives	8,525	8.2
In group quarters	1,151	1.1
Total Households	**46,668**	**100.0**
Family households	22,864	49.0
Married-couple family	14,892	31.9
With related children under 18 years	6,976	14.9
Female householder, no husband present	6,419	13.8
With related children under 18 years	4,115	8.8
Male householder, no wife present	1,553	3.3
With related children under 18 years	648	1.4
Nonfamily households	23,804	51.0
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	6,990	15.0
Persons Per Family	2.99	-
Persons Per Household	2.21	-
Total Housing Units	**48,945**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**46,668**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	33,860	72.6
Owner occupied	12,808	27.4
By Household Size:		
1 person household	16,804	36.0
2 person household	15,640	33.5
3 person household	7,064	15.1
4 person household	4,335	9.3
5 persons and over	2,825	6.1
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,228	4.8
25 to 44 years	24,794	53.1
45 to 64 years	13,509	28.9
65 years and over	6,137	13.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 6 PUMA 04005

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04005, New York

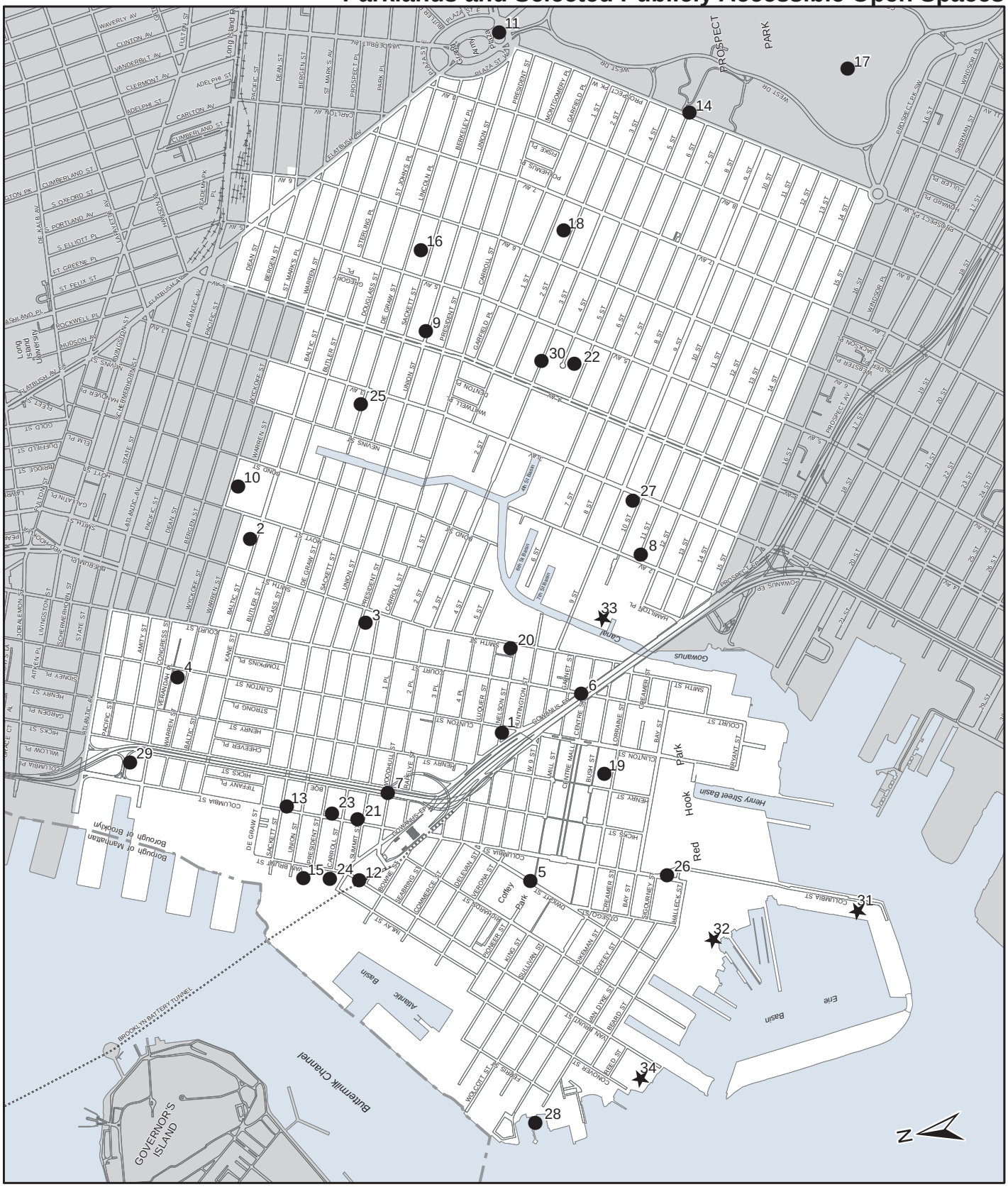
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**113,284**	**5,270**	**113,284**	**(X)**
Native	94,668	4,491	83.6%	1.3
Foreign born	18,616	1,762	16.4%	1.3

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**93,052**	**4,330**	**93,052**	**(X)**
In labor force	68,075	2,854	73.2%	1.7
Civilian labor force	68,075	2,854	73.2%	1.7
Employed	64,427	2,647	69.2%	2
Unemployed	3,648	806	3.9%	0.8
Armed Forces	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	24,977	2,309	26.8%	1.7
Civilian labor force	**68,075**	**2,854**	**68,075**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	5.4%	1.1	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**47,555**	**1,291**	**47,555**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$80,072	3,152	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	9.2%	1.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	11.5%	3.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	3.3%	2.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	3.3%	1.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	2.7%	1.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	0.6%	1	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	30.3%	7.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	35.2%	10.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	16.2%	14.1	(X)	(X)
All people	11.7%	1.9	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 6
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

1 Map Key

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 800 1,600 3,200 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 6

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	ADMIRAL PLAYGROUND	Clinton St, Nelson St, Hamilton Ave	NYC DPR	0.43
2	BOERUM PARK	Warren, Smith, Hoyt & Baltic Sts	NYC DPR	0.92
3	CARROLL PARK	Carroll, Court, President, Smith Sts	NYC DPR	1.87
4	COBBLE HILL PARK	Congress & Clinton Sts, Verandah Pl	NYC DPR	0.59
5	COFFEY PARK	King, Richards, Verona, Dwight, Pioneer Sts	NYC DPR	8.11
6	COUGH TRIANGLE	Court, Garnet Sts, Hamilton Ave	NYC DPR	0.03
7	DIMATTINA PLAYGROUND	Rapelye to Woodhull, Hicks Sts	NYC DPR	0.52
8	ENNIS PARK	11 to 12 Sts, 2 to 3 Aves	NYC DPR	0.55
9	GARDENS OF UNION	Union St bet 4 Ave & 5 Ave	NYC DPR	0.20
10	GOWANUS PLAYGROUND	Hoyt, Wyckoff, Bond Sts	NYC DPR	1.04
11	GRAND ARMY PLAZA (GAP)	Flatbush Avenue, Eastern Parkway, & Prospect Park	NYC DOT	11.04
12	HAROLD ICKES PLAYGROUND	Hamilton Ave, Van Brunt & Summit Sts	NYC DPR	1.82
13	HUMAN COMPASS GARDEN	Sackett St, Columbia St	NYC DPR	0.07
14	LITCHFIELD VILLA	95 Prospect Park West	NYC DPR	NA
15	MOTHER CABRINI PARK	President St bet Van Brunt & Columbia Sts	NYC DPR	0.47
16	PARK SLOPE PLAYGROUND	Berkeley Pl, Lincoln Pl, 5 & 6 Aves	NYC DPR	0.96
17	PROSPECT PARK	Prospect Park West, Flatbush, Parkside, Ocean Avenues	NYC DPR	526.25
18	P.S. 321 WILLIAM PENN	180 7 Ave	NYC DPR	NA
19	RED HOOK PARK	Otsego, Bay, Hicks, Lorraine, Court, Halleck Sts	NYC DPR	58.50
20	ST MARY'S PLAYGROUND	Smith St bet Luquer & Nelson Sts	NYC DPR	0.35
21	SUMMIT ST. COMMUNITY GARDEN	Summit St, Columbia St	NYC DPR	0.10
22	TERRAPIN PLAYGROUND	4 to 5 Sts, 4 to 5 Aves	NYC DPR	1.50
23	THE AMAZING GARDEN	Carroll St, Columbia St	NYC DPR	0.10
24	THE BACKYARD	Hamilton Ave, Van Brunt St, Summit St	NYC DPR	0.23
25	THOMAS GREENE PLAYGROUND	3 Ave, Nevins, Degraw & Douglas Sts	NYC DPR	2.53
26	TODD MEMORIAL SQUARE	Columbia, Sigourney & Halleck Sts	NYC DPR	0.04
27	UNDER THE TRACKS PLAYGROUND	9 to 10 Sts, 2 to 3 Ave	NYC DPR	1.76
28	VALENTINO PIER	Van Dyke St, Coffey St, Ferris St, Bulkhead & Pierhead	NYC DPR	2.22
29	VAN VOORHEES PARK	Congress, Columbia, Pacific, Hicks Sts	NYC DPR	5.25
30	WASHINGTON PARK	3 to 4 Sts, 4 to 5 Aves	NYC DPR	3.03
	PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WATERFRONT OPEN SPACES**			Linear Feet
31	COLUMBIA STREET ESPLANADE	748-910 Columbia St (Red Hook)	PRIVATE (PUBLIC LEASE)	2,119.00
32	IKEA	21 Erie Basin	PRIVATE	8,665.00
33	LOWES	11 St & 2 Ave, Gowanus Canal	PRIVATE	563.00
34	FAIRWAY (RED HOOK STORES)	480-500 Van Brunt St	PRIVATE	1,829.00

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 06, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
BR-291	9TH STREET BRIDGE OVER GOWANUS CANAL, BIN 2-24024, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
E-4000	PARK SLOPE ARMORY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN003	FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE, INC. (FAC)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN069	BROOKLYN CENTER FOR THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-N069	BROOKLYN CENTER FOR THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-1140	RECON HAMILTON AVE BRIDGE OVER THE GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN	94,621 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1168	RECON CONGRESS ST/2781 (BQE), BROOKLYN	5,748 (CN) 204 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
HB-1169	RECON 14TH ST/LIRR & SEA BEACH, BROOKLYN	4,713 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1213	RECONSTRUCT UNION STREET BRIDGE OVER GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN	2,442 (CN)	1,727 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	29,730 (CN)
HD-DN003	FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE, INC. (FAC)	CP	330 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN550	DELIGHT CONSTRUCTION/NEW FOUNDATIONS HPD PROGRAMS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-160	SPRING CREEK NIP, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-161	SPRING CREEK, ASSOC. COSTS, BROOKLYN	44,273 (CN)	6,318 (CN)	0 (CN)	4,400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HL-DN073	BROOKLYN HOSPITAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN107	COBBLE HILL HEALTH CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN244	LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN562	NEW YORK METHODIST HOSPITAL	CP	218 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN073	BROOKLYN HOSPITAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	395,736 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-C033	REPAVE SMITH STREET PLAZA BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND PLACE, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-C048	RECONSTRUCTION OF GRAND ARMY PLAZA FARMERS MARKET, BROOKLYN	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-642	RECONSTRUCTION OF 9TH ST. FROM PROSPECT PK. WEST TO GOWANUS CANAL,BKLY	2,896 (CN) 4,683 (F) 875 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-700	RECONSTRUCTION COLUMBIA ST. FROM ATLANTIC AVE. TO HAMILTON AVE BKLYN.	CP	621 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C917	CARROLL STREET PLAYGROUND, RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 06, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
P-K005	CONSTRUCTION OF PARK SLOPE ARMORY CENTER, BROOKLYN	60 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K141	GRAND ARMY PLAZA RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	1,425 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K644	RED HOOK AND COFFEY PARK, BROOKLYN, REHABILITATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-K827	IMPROVEMENTS TO JAMES BYRNE PARK	873 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K917	CARROLL STREET PLAYGROUND, RENOVATION, BROOKLYN	1,277 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-Y004	MISCELLANEOUS PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, BRKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-827	IMPROVEMENTS TO JAMES BYRNE PARK	556 (CN) 150 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
P-875	RED HOOK PARK, REHABILITATION OF THE TRACK AND STADIUM	5,749 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN066	BROOKLYN ARTS COUNCIL INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN072	BROOKLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN124	DANCEWAVE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN065	BROOKLYN ART EXCHANGE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN066	BROOKLYN ARTS COUNCIL INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN072	BROOKLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN113	REEL WORKS TEEN FILMMAKING	CP	75 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN124	DANCEWAVE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N066	BROOKLYN ARTS COUNCIL INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N072	BROOKLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN151	FAMILIES FIRST PARENTING CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN323	PARK SLOPE NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMMUNITY BOARD SIX

Marty Markowitz
Borough President

Richard Bashner
Chairperson

Craig Hammerman
District Manager

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT

This annual statement of Community District Needs has been prepared and is hereby submitted by Brooklyn Community Board Six in accordance with § 2800-d(10) of the Charter of the City of New York.

*** INTRODUCTION ***

With a population of 104,054 residents *(2000 Census figure)*, Brooklyn Community Board 6 is comprised of the following neighborhoods: Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill, Columbia Street District, Gowanus, Park Slope and Red Hook. The neighborhoods are delineated by a combination of natural, man-made and artificial boundaries. The construction of the Brooklyn Queens Expressway, the Gowanus Expressway, and the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel subdivided the geographic area once commonly known as South Brooklyn. The name South Brooklyn referred to the southern portion of the town of Brooklyn (or Breukelen), one of the six original towns that comprised Kings County when it was settled by the Dutch in the seventeenth century *(see map inset)*. Each of our neighborhoods possesses distinctive characteristics; collectively they reflect our City's vibrant diversity.



Map showing the five Dutch towns and the one English town (Gravesend) which during the seventeenth century constituted Kings County. Note the original Dutch names in parentheses. [Source: The First Hundred Years, 1851-1951, By Edgerton G. North, 1951.]

This statement is arranged by neighborhood to more precisely depict the needs and challenges facing our communities. The information contained in this statement is compiled from a variety of sources including, but not limited to, prior statements, input from annual neighborhood budget hearings, monitoring of land use and infrastructure projects, Census socioeconomic data (not all 2000 data was available at time of submission), ongoing consultations and dialogue with municipal service providers, community-based organizations, and complaints/requests for services received from the public.

Please do not hesitate to contact the District Office of Brooklyn Community Board 6 for further clarification or additional information.

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*** CARROLL GARDENS ***

Carroll Gardens is primarily a residential community steeped in traditional working class values. It derives a rich heritage from a wave of Italian immigration that occurred in the earlier part of the twentieth century. The Carroll Gardens Historic District so designated on September 25, 1973 is one of the smallest historic districts in the city; it is notable for its atypical setbacks that create deep front yards for the Neo-Grec and Italianite style brownstone rowhouses. The neighborhood is situated between Cobble Hill to the north and major regional transportation thoroughfares to the south and west, including Hamilton Avenue, the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, the Gowanus Expressway, and the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel. Much to the chagrin of local residents, the major north-south local streets (viz: Smith, Court, Clinton, Henry and Hicks Streets) are heavily used corridors for commuter traffic traveling to and from Downtown Brooklyn and Manhattan. The ongoing repair work and much-needed reconstruction of the Gowanus Expressway, combined with other local street network projects underway and planned, are of primary concern to the neighborhoods of Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill and Columbia Street District. Spillover traffic effects are anticipated and experienced as far to the east as Park Slope. Lane closures, traffic restrictions and other diversions are spilling more than the usual high volume of vehicles onto these local residential/ commercial streets. Additional traffic congestion means attendant reductions in ambient air quality, increases in noise and vibrations particularly to our older housing stock, and negatively contributes to the neighborhood's perception of public safety and quality of life.

As with so many other neighborhoods in the city, publicly available open space is sparse and lightly sprinkled throughout the area. Carroll Park is a bustling oasis and center for civic life in the heart of the neighborhood. It is used for both active and passive recreation, and caters to adults and children of all ages. Organized softball and bocci leagues, community events and programs for children can be found there. The neighborhood hosts Brooklyn's first constructed and sanctioned dog run at an underutilized tract of land at Hamilton Avenue and Hicks Street. The city also recently completed construction of a new grassy ballfield at DiMattina Park at Hicks and Woodhull Streets. For the past few years the community has been planning the construction of a community garden to be located on New York City Transit property at the southwest corner of Smith Street and Second Place, funding for which has been provided by the Office of the Brooklyn Borough President.

The completed reconstruction of Smith Street has had a tremendously positive impact on the local economy. This commercial strip is heavily trafficked by local residents, the majority of whom travel by foot. Occupancy rates are up and private property owners are reinvesting in their properties, as evidenced by enhancements to storefronts and building facades. It is widely hoped that the same amenities included on Smith Street can now be applied to a similar sought-after reconstruction of Court Street project as the deteriorating street, sidewalks and curbs would seem to justify. Smith and Court Streets possess both the traditional smaller "Mom and Pop" stores and more specialized businesses that reflect a combination of the old flavor of European tastes with the newly settled elements of young urban professionals that continue to flock to the neighborhood. Smith Street especially has developed a reputation as "restaurant row" hosting an eclectic mix of international gourmet cuisine. Nightlife on Smith Street continues to grow with more bars, clubs, performance and social gathering spaces opening up attracting even more people to the area.

Issues that need to be addressed include but are not limited to:

- Identify potential resources for expanded youth programming needs currently unmet, particularly aimed at young teenagers.

- Pursue a comprehensive reevaluation of the existing on-street Truck Route network, with an eye toward reducing impacts of traffic on residential communities. Expanded enforcement targeted to truck traffic.

- Continued planning and implementation of various traffic calming strategies as discussed in the Downtown Brooklyn Traffic Calming project undertaken by the Department of Transportation designed to enhance public safety and facilitate the safe movement of traffic.

- Study the problems (i.e., noise, air emissions, vibrations, aesthetic quality, etc.) inherent in Brooklyn-Queens Expressway Trench that divides the Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill and Columbia Street District neighborhoods along Hicks Street, with an eye toward designing a solution that could become a Capital project.

- Construction of new community garden at the New York City Transit's open lot adjacent to the substation at the southwest corner of Smith Street and Second Place.

- Installation of lighting at DiMattina Ballfield to increase utility of open space by

providing for expanded hours of use for local recreational needs.

- Development of a comprehensive commercial revitalization plan for Court Street between Luquer Street and Hamilton Avenue.

- Planning, design and reconstruction of Court Street between Atlantic and Hamilton Avenues to upgrade utilities, improve riding surface, repair cracked and spalled bus pads, cure existing sidewalk defects, replace missing curb sections and include amenities similar to those applied to Smith Street (i.e., historic street lighting, tinted concrete sidewalks, granite curbs, etc.).

- Preservation and stabilization of affordable housing stock and development of additional affordable senior housing options to reduce economic displacement of indigenous residents.

- Ongoing monitoring and coordination of highway, street reconstruction and infrastructure projects (such as Hamilton Avenue Bridge Reconstruction, Reconstruction of Gowanus Expressway, etc.) to minimize impacts on local residents and merchants.

*** COBBLE HILL ***

Since its inception Cobble Hill has been a residential enclave for professionals. Initial development during the mid-nineteenth century was spurred by its proximity to the South Ferry service to Lower Manhattan that opened in 1836. Because virtually the entire neighborhood is included in the Cobble Hill Historic District, so designated December 30, 1969, the architectural integrity of its brownstone rowhouses has been well preserved. Continuous efforts are underway to preserve and maintain the historic bluestone sidewalks that line the residential streets, an essential characteristic of the area. In fact, the Cobble

Hill Association continues to lobby the City for area-wide installation of bluestone sidewalks and historic replica street lighting for the whole neighborhood. Cobble Hill has the lowest unemployment levels (*at 3.1% per 1990 Census*) relative to any other neighborhood in the district. The neighborhood also has the highest proportion of seniors in the district (*16.3% of Cobble Hill is over 65 per 1990 Census*), many of whom reside in the Cobble Hill Health Center. Cobble Hill Park is heavily utilized predominantly for passive recreation, and the three vest-pocket parks on Henry Street created by the Long Island College Hospital (LICH) provide open space for active recreation for small children and additional passive recreation space. LICH's other land holdings and potential reconfiguration of medical and health service spaces are typically among the neighborhood's ongoing concerns.

Cobble Hill is abuzz with pedestrian activity on its Court Street commercial strip as evidenced by an explosion of unenclosed sidewalk cafes that have popped up over the past few years. Cobble Hill shares the same north-south local streets as Carroll Gardens to the south and Brooklyn Heights to the north; as such they endure a heavy volume of commuter traffic flowing through the neighborhood. A recent grassroots movement has begun a concerted effort to revisit the problems suffered by Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill and the Columbia Street District resulting from the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway Trench that divides these communities along Hicks Street. Traffic encroachments from Downtown Brooklyn, particularly agency vehicles bearing City permits used for personal commuting, have a history of usurping precious few metered parking spaces on Atlantic Avenue and Court Street. This has had a negative impact on lost revenue for the merchants and the City alike, and has worsened constrained on-street parking conditions. Atlantic Avenue has become the subject of its own master design planning effort. The goal of the effort is to capitalize and harmonize the multiplicity of uses (i.e., regional shopping destination, local commercial strip, traffic corridor, etc.) particularly in relation to two other major regional planning efforts underway, specifically, the Brooklyn Bridge Park project at the waterfront and the BAM cultural district in the Atlantic/Flatbush Avenues vicinity.

Issues that need to be addressed include but are not limited to:

- Continued planning and implementation of various traffic calming strategies as discussed in the Downtown Brooklyn Traffic Calming project undertaken by the Department of Transportation designed to improve public safety and facilitate the safe movement of traffic.

- Continued support for the Atlantic Avenue Master Design planning effort, particularly follow-up support services that will promote Atlantic Avenue as a shopping destination, and provide for improved security, cleanliness and beautification of the area.

- Planning, design and reconstruction of Court Street between Atlantic and Hamilton Avenues to upgrade utilities, improve riding surface, repair cracked and spalled bus pads, cure existing sidewalk defects, replace missing curb sections and include amenities similar to those applied to Smith Street (i.e., historic street lighting, tinted concrete sidewalks, granite curbs, etc.).

- Install additional streetscape amenities, specifically historic replica street lighting and bluestone sidewalks, to enhance the historic integrity of the neighborhood.

- Study the problems (i.e., noise, air emissions, vibrations, aesthetic quality, etc.)

inherent in Brooklyn-Queens Expressway Trench that divides the Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill and Columbia Street District neighborhoods along Hicks Street, with an eye toward designing a solution that could become a Capital project.

- Expand inspection personnel and administrative support necessary for Landmarks Preservation Commission violations monitoring and enforcement.

- Identify potential resources for expanded senior recreational, transportation and educational programming needs.

***** COLUMBIA STREET DISTRICT *****

The Columbia Street District is a landlocked community in an area due south of the Brooklyn Heights Promenade sharing perhaps the most spectacular vistas of the Manhattan skyline in the entire city. The waterfront is exclusively occupied by the Red Hook Container Port a busy off-loading cargo facility that imports raw materials to the region and a source of local employment. This Port Authority-leased facility has seen a tremendous increase in business over the last decade, with the potential to grow even further, and handles both containerized and break-bulk cargo. It boasts the highest amount of cocoa imports from overseas in the United States. The future of these piers, however, has been called into question as the Port Authority and the current operator are approaching the end of their existing lease for the space. Other uses, notably the possibility of converting a portion of the site over to a cruise ship terminal, have been proposed and presumably are under some form of consideration. Discussions over the potential reuse of the piers have not included the community to the extent desired. Continuous efforts are underway by local residents lobbying for greater access to the waterfront; the Port Authority is attempting to accommodate its residential neighbors in this regard and initiated a perimeter improvement project to beautify the edge of the facility where it abuts local streets. New signage, ornamental lighting, entrance gateways and landscaping have been constructed to the delight of the community. The neighborhood is effectively delineated by the waterfront to the west; the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE) trench to the east; Atlantic Avenue to the north; and, to the south, Hamilton Avenue, the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel plaza, and the Gowanus Expressway.

This neighborhood is a mixed-use community, zoned for both heavy manufacturing (working waterfront maritime area), and a mix of light manufacturing and residential uses. A resurgence of low- to moderate-income housing development in the past decade, largely flowing from the city's Columbia Street Urban Renewal Plan, has resulted in a tremendous influx of residents. The Columbia Street merchant sector could benefit from organizational support in order to promote the area and leverage additional private market goods and services that are lacking; commercial growth has not kept pace with the residential growth. The neighborhood could substantially benefit from targeted commercial revitalization and economic development efforts. Further compounding matters is the use of Columbia Street as a common detour route for excessive volumes of traffic diverted from the BQE, for traffic seeking to avoid construction on the Gowanus Expressway, and some Red Hook-bound truck traffic. The general condition of this main corridor and side streets is deplorable with exposed patches of cobblestones, trolley tracks and uneven street grades with pronounced crowns from years of strip paving. Under the leadership of the Community Board, a task force was convened to work on the final design for the Reconstruction of Columbia Street that included numerous stakeholder agency representatives and

representatives of the local residential and merchant communities. It is expected that this project will not only improve the roadway surface, but will provide opportunities for much-needed recreation, open/green space and enhanced waterfront access, and improved roadway geometry. Proper truck route street widths, adequate signage, and smooth riding surfaces should discourage the chronic illegal and unsafe movement of traffic, particularly the current lack of adherence to the city's designated truck routes.

Interestingly, one of the first Puerto Rican enclaves in the United States formed on Columbia Street in the 1950's and to this day the neighborhood has the highest proportion of foreign born residents (*22.8% of the neighborhood is foreign born per 1990 Census*) relative to any other neighborhood in the district. Language barriers and cultural differences have led to distinct growth patterns for the diverse ethnic groups residing in the area. Future development efforts include the now underway final stages of the Columbia Street Urban Renewal Plan, the Atlantic Avenue Master Design planning efforts, the Brooklyn Bridge Park project, the Reconstruction of Columbia Street and the continued organizing of the residents and businesses into active groups that help to refocus efforts toward balanced community development designed to address currently unmet needs. It is widely hoped that all of the communities to the south of Atlantic Avenue will have a fair and proportionate amount of input into the planning process for the Brooklyn Bridge Park. What is clear to these communities is that the impact of this world-class regional waterfront park will be felt by all neighborhoods abutting this stretch of Brooklyn's waterfront, particularly at the Atlantic Avenue approach. Residents have shown widespread interest in preserving and enhancing the local streetscape and open spaces, particularly among artists and active community gardeners living in the area; local artists have taken to using some of the open space as public art display sites. Some of the long-time residents of the neighborhood attribute Robert Moses' dictatorial style of urban planning, coupled with the post-World War II decline in the maritime industry and a disastrous interceptor sewer line installation along Columbia Street in the 1970's, for the deterioration of the community. Ample evidence exists throughout the Columbia Street District that the neighborhood is in the midst of a true twenty-first century renaissance.

Issues that need to be addressed include but are not limited to:

- Perform a Zoning Study of the neighborhood with an eye toward reconciling existing conflicts between mixed-use residential and manufacturing areas making it easier for existing uses to coexist and encouraging appropriate growth areas.

- Pursue long-awaited and much overdue Reconstruction of Columbia Street capital project, including water main work related to the City's Third Water Tunnel and provisions for a continuous off-street recreation path/network connecting the Brooklyn Bridge to Red Hook.

- Study the problems (i.e., noise, air emissions, vibrations, aesthetic quality, etc.) inherent in Brooklyn-Queens Expressway Trench that divides the Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill and Columbia Street District neighborhoods along Hicks Street, with an eye toward designing a solution that could become a Capital project.

- Identify and target a Day Care facility to serve the area, particularly in light of the increased neighborhood population resulting from the construction of new housing units.

- Pursue a comprehensive evaluation of the existing on-street Truck Routes, with an eye toward reducing impacts of traffic on residential communities.

- Continued support for the Atlantic Avenue Master Design planning effort, particularly follow-up support services that will promote Atlantic Avenue as a shopping destination, and provide for improved security, cleanliness and beautification of the area.

- Provide resources to assist in the formation of an organized merchant sector to provide commercial revitalization services and local economic development.

- Identify appropriate physical facility to offer permanent performance, gallery and community meeting space.

- Pursue completion of the Columbia Street Urban Renewal Plan.

***** GOWANUS *****

Soon after the Gowanus Canal was constructed in 1848 to rid South Brooklyn of marshlands, the corridor surrounding the canal developed as a thriving manufacturing area primarily reliant on barge service. The canal effectively bisects the community district, and has five east-west crossings at Union Street, Carroll Street, Third Street, 9th Street and Hamilton Avenue. The Carroll Street Bridge (constructed in 1888 and reconstructed in the late 1980's) is the oldest known retractile or horizontally sliding bridge in the nation and is an individually designated national and city landmark structure that is still in operation. With the advent of increased reliance on trucking coupled with the construction of the Gowanus Expressway after World War II, the canal began a long and slow period of decline. The Gowanus Flushing Tunnel, constructed in 1947, was designed to impel and pump fresh water from the Buttermilk Channel into the head of the canal creating a flow to displace stagnant water out of the canal and into the Gowanus Bay. Since the reactivation of the Gowanus Flushing Tunnel and Pump Station in 1999, new life has literally been breathed into the canal. Putrid odors that were once commonplace are virtually non-detectable; aquatic and avian life forms are settling in with each passing day. Increasing visits to the canal, by land and water, are enhancing the area's profile and potential.

Years of neglect and abandonment have taken their toll on the properties and streets abutting the canal. Many of the roadway surfaces are in poor condition, bulkheads at the canal are deteriorating or have failed, the area serves as a magnet for illegal dumping, and the remoteness of the dead end streets has been an invitation for unwelcome and illegal activities. It is widely hoped that by attracting people and business back to the canal, that the possibilities for compatible recreational uses will take a stronghold in recapturing this otherwise forlorn waterway. Street end beautification projects begun by various community groups, and the launching of small hand-held watercraft such as kayaks and canoes, are becoming most popular among nearby residents. While the water quality of the canal has 9 measurably improved with the reactivation of the pump station, the bottom of the canal is still lined with decades worth of sediment containing heavy metals, PCB's and other toxic elements. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in partnership with the City's Department of Environmental Protection, began an Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study to investigate what additional remediation work would be required to further improve the ambient environmental quality of the canal and bay areas.

Despite competing visions for how the canal corridor should be redeveloped, one thing the communities around the canal are in universal agreement on is that dredging and bulkhead repair are critical next steps and will lay a foundation for additional redevelopment of the area. The need for additional environmental remediation work in the area is self-evident. There is a 6 acre city-owned brownfield site at the southeast corner of Smith and 5th Streets, designated “Public Place” by the Board of Estimate in 1974, which previously hosted a coal gassification plant. The property was declared an Inactive Hazardous Waste Site by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) in 1990 due to the buried and partially buried presence of solvents, coal tar residues, and phthalate wastes left from former industrial tenants. It was hoped that the Public Place site would be an appropriate candidate site for remediation through the DEC’s voluntary clean-up program so that the city and the community could pursue a beneficial reuse of the property. A complete investigation into the site’s current condition, led by the city and Keyspan, is underway and has provided hope for the community that remediation plans will follow. Additional public investment is needed to study the economic development potential of the Gowanus Canal corridor to pursue a regional strategy for revitalizing the industrial properties on the canal in a manner compatible with the existing businesses and surrounding residential communities. Under- and unutilized manufacturing-zoned properties, coupled with a great need for jobs by neighborhood residents, support the notion that the Gowanus Canal corridor is an area that could grow into a productive, jobs-generating light-to-medium industrial center of economic activity, preferably maritime-based industries that could take advantage of the waterfront as an alternative to truck-based transportation. Private market pressures to convert these manufacturing spaces over to residential uses have been strenuously fought and fended off by the community to date.

The majority of the neighborhood residents live in two public housing projects to the north of the canal, Gowanus and Wyckoff Gardens Houses. The Gowanus corridor has the second highest unemployment rate in the district (*at 12.5% per 1990 Census*), a low median household income, and a low average education achievement level (*59.8% of the population graduated high school per 1990 Censu*s). The southeastern portion of the Gowanus corridor supports an active and organized pocket of residents who live in this mixed-use area. On the westside of Second Avenue from 10th to 12th Streets, the site of an abandoned Federal U.S. Postal facility, construction of a major retail store is underway. Since this property was under Federal control, and plans were negotiated directly with private developers, there were no corresponding public review requirements concurrent with this project; therefore, the local community did not have an opportunity to participate formally a the land use decision-making process. Plans for the new store have not been shared with the local Community Board. The effects of this project (i.e., neighborhood’s character, traffic patterns, economic development, etc.) are yet to be seen.

Issues that need to be addressed include but are not limited to:

- Targeted Department of Sanitation enforcement presence and additional surveillance to enforce against illegal dumping in the area, especially at the dead end canal streets.

- Pursue the abatement, containment, safe removal and disposal of environmental contaminants at the “Public Place” site at the southeast corner of Smith and 5th Streets to clear the way for beneficial reuse of the parcel.

- Conduct an economic development study of the Gowanus Canal corridor to create an inventory of existing properties by type and use and promote economic development strategies for encouraging the growth of light manufacturing businesses, preferably maritime-based, that would be compatible with the surrounding businesses.

- Identify potential resources for expanded youth programming needs, especially development of Jobs Creation, Jobs Readiness, Job Training and Mentoring programs for youth. Job development efforts must focus on promoting stronger local linkages between residents and businesses.

- Pursue the development of expansion plans for the Gowanus Community Center, including interior structural renovations, window replacements, new HVAC system, and additional recreation equipment.

- Perform a community-wide health assessment of the neighborhood, followed up with targeted health care services and programs.

- Relocate the Sanitation BK2 Garage facility out of the Community Board 6 district into the Community District 2 area.

***** PARK SLOPE *****

The Park Slope neighborhood is the largest in the district and contains more than half of its residential population. It contains the borough's largest historic district with some of the nation's best examples of late nineteenth century Romanesque Revival, Queen Anne, and Renaissance Revival style brownstone rowhouses, mansions and institutions. Grassroots efforts are underway to apply for a significant expansion of the historic district in an effort to further preserve the historic integrity of the area. The impetus for the development of Park Slope, then referred to as Prospect Hill, was the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1883 that provided access to Lower Manhattan. Park Slope has seen a lively resurgence over the past few decades with an influx of residents who have restored much of the historic character and original charm of the neighborhood. Commercial development along Flatbush Avenue, 5th Avenue and 7th Avenue south of 9th Street has been on the rise as evidenced by the increased storefront occupancies and additional restaurants and shops serving the greater community. Like Smith Street, Park Slope's 5th Avenue has similarly become host to a growing number of gourmet restaurants and nightlife. Numerous antique shops have also found a home on 5th Avenue and 7th Avenue in the South Slope. The completion of the New York Methodist Hospital's Pavilion building on 7th Avenue between 5th and 6th Streets not only helped to reconnect the north and the south sections of 7th Avenue but also brought the first working escalator to the neighborhood (inside Barnes & Nobles bookstore). The recent completion of the Park Slope Rezoning effort, the culmination of an effort began over a decade ago with the northern portion of the neighborhood, has now provided new opportunities for expanded housing production along the 4th Avenue corridor, traditionally an underdeveloped portion of the neighborhood. The impetus for the rezoning was to create a set of contextual zoning controls that would limit building heights, maintain uniform setbacks and prohibit curb cuts.

One of the largest institutional structures in Park Slope is the 14th Regiment Armory located at 8th Avenue between 14th and 15th Streets. In 1996 control of the facility reverted from the state to the city when the NYS Division of Military

and Naval Affairs withdrew its military presence. Nearby residents saw this as an opportunity to utilize the spacious facility for some beneficial community use. The Community Board, together with representatives for many local interest groups, the affected elected officials, and respective city agencies, were convened under the Office of the Brooklyn Borough President on a Park Slope Armory Reuse Task Force to undertake responsible community-based planning to explore potential reuse options for the facility. An Armory Reuse Study, commissioned by the Borough President and conducted by the Pratt Institute and CUNY Graduate Center, recommended a possible array of reuse options that favored some sort of educational/recreational uses, all of which required a sizeable capital investment in the facility. Currently, the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) has a 70-bed women's shelter at the Armory that is operated under contract by the Church Avenue Merchants Block Association (CAMBA). DHS has reconfigured the dormitories, programming space and bathrooms and concentrated the shelter activities to the second floor. Furthermore, DHS had included a rehabilitation of the first floor and has created new office and meeting space for a group of veteran's organizations once housed there. Ongoing activities at the site include renovation of the remaining section of the first floor for community meeting space, replacing windows, roof and parapet work, and other much-needed investments to stabilize the neglected structure. The Landmarks Preservation Commission did declare the exterior of the building a landmark in 1998. Unfortunately, the ultimate fate of the Park Slope Armory has yet to be decided and this has many residents in the neighborhood guarded.

Park Slope has quite a reputation for being an activist community. As in Cobble Hill, much effort has been expended in the preservation of the historic integrity of the neighborhood including lobbying the city to preserve and restore its characteristic bluestone sidewalks. Environmental concerns are vociferously expressed in any number of areas, from the potential impact of additional traffic spilling over into the streets from the looming Gowanus Expressway work, to the protection of street trees during infrastructure work on the streets. Park Slope has consistently led the way in demonstrating how a community can support aggressive solid waste management methods designed to reduce, reuse and recycle municipal solid waste; voluntary recycling programs had been ongoing in the neighborhood since the 1970's. Park Slope also hosted such innovative waste management programs as the first Citywide Household Hazardous Waste Collection Day, an Intensive Recycling Pilot Program (that diverted 35% of the municipal solid waste into recycling waste streams), a Battery Recycling project and annual voluntary Christmas Tree Recycling drop-off points (which spread to every neighborhood of the district and, eventually, grew into a Citywide collection program). Similarly, the first voluntary Adopt-A-Litter Basket example where a local merchant began using plastic garbage bags to line and contain overflowing trash from a public litter basket receptacle began on 7th Avenue and 1st Street, being heralded as the model by which the city created its successful program. Two years ago the Park 13 Slope Civic Council and Park Slope Chamber of Commerce teamed up to launch "Project Clean Streets" which has taken a comprehensive look at 7th Avenue street conditions. Problems include the proliferation of newspaper boxes, illegal postering, overflowing litter baskets and graffiti. Project Clean Streets has already made a tremendous difference on the avenue by engaging maintenance services that have been regularly removing posters and repainting street furniture. Further progress has been made with the initiation of additional litter basket service provided with discretionary funding by two of the areas Council Members. Social concerns, likewise, hold a high place on

the neighborhood's agenda as the area is home to numerous civic, merchant, special interest and social organizations and has many coffee houses, bookstores, lounges and sidewalk cafes that feature poetry readings, performances by local artists, readings by local authors, and other forums for social discourse. The area prides itself on its diversity and spans the spectrum of socioeconomic, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds; it boasts the second highest gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) population in the city, the highest lesbian population in the city (perhaps country), and has played host to Brooklyn's annual GLBT Pride parade and celebration each year since June 1997.

Issues that need to be addressed include but are not limited to:

- Promote the formation of an organized business community along 4th Avenue, as the follow-up to a Fourth Avenue Business Improvement District assessment study completed years ago.

- Pursue implementation of reuse plans for the Park Slope Armory at 1402 Eighth Avenue for beneficial use by the community.

- Implement expanded auto-free hours for Prospect Park, starting with a three month trial test ban on vehicles in the park with publicly-discussed and agreed upon criteria for evaluating such a test, enforcing a zero tolerance policy targeting speeders, unsafe vehicles of all kinds, intruder vehicles found in the park during vehicle-free hours, and installing red light cameras.

- Identify and develop suitable space in the area proximate to the 78th Precinct for use as an off-street parking facility to accommodate department vehicles.

- Concentrate additional dedicated police forces to combat the recurring problems with prostitution in the Gowanus Canal corridor and nearby lower Park Slope residences.

- Provide technical assistance to community in their efforts to expand the Park Slope Historic District.

- Continue efforts toward developing a long-term plan for the preservation and maintenance of bluestone sidewalks.

- Identify funding for the retrofitting of the Grand Army Plaza subway station (2,3-lines) for handicapped access, as a public transportation access point to the cultural hub of the borough.

- Reengineer the lengthy and awkward transfer between the elevated 4th Avenue subway station (F-line) and the subterranean 9th Street subway station (N,R-lines) with

possible conversion of the 9th Street station into an express stop.

- Explore higher and better uses of New York City Transit properties in the community (e.g., commercial storefront improvements along 4th Avenue between 9th/10th Streets, landscaping at Garfield Place/4th Avenue substation frontage, mezzanine commercial development at 7th Avenue (F-line) subway station, etc.)

- Permanently reconfigure sanitation services to provide for single day mechanical broom servicing on residential blocks throughout the district and additional cleaning of commercial strips.

*** RED HOOK ***

Red Hook, a mixed-use neighborhood combining light-to-heavy density residential uses with light-to-heavy manufacturing zones, is a peninsula that is surrounded by the Gowanus Bay, Erie Basin and the Buttermilk Channel. Red Hook was the original Dutch name given to the area as it was a descriptive nautical reference point for sailors navigating Brooklyn's coastline. European settlements can be traced back to the 1600's, when the Dutch began charting the eastern seaboard. Historically, Red Hook has been known as a bustling waterfront community and to this day retains much of its working class values. The overwhelming majority of residents live in the Red Hook Houses (East and West clusters). The construction of the Red Hook East Houses was completed in 1938 as a Federal Works Program initiative under then-President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Together with the Columbia Street District, the area's Columbia Street was host to the first Puerto Rican enclave in the United States in the 1950's and rich African-American and Latin cultures continue to thrive in the community. The construction of the Gowanus Expressway in the late 1940's and the opening of the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel in 1950 served to geographically sever Red Hook from the rest of the district and led to divergent paths of neighborhood development. Growing interest in revisiting the possibility of increasing water-dependent uses at the waterfront, notably in the form of transportation services, may provide new opportunities for linking Red Hook to the rest of the city and alternate systems that will decrease reliance on traditional automobile and truck-based transportation systems.

The community faces on-going daily challenges illustrated by a socioeconomic profile that includes an unemployment rate of 21.6% (per 1990 Census), low average levels of educational achievement (43.6% of the population graduated high school per 1990 Census), the highest poverty levels and the highest population of youth (35.2% of the population is under age 18 per 1990 Census) relative to the other neighborhoods in the district. On September 11, 1996, the City Council adopted Brooklyn's first plan, entitled "Red Hook: A Plan for Community Regeneration," prepared and submitted by Brooklyn Community Board 6 pursuant to Section 197-a of the City Charter. Many elements of the "197-a Plan" have been actively discussed, explored, if not implemented by a host of municipal entities, elected officials, and private interests that have an interest in the community. In winter 2000, the old "Sullivan Street Hotel" property at Sullivan and Richards Streets was reopened as a successful public-private affordable housing project under the former Brooklyn Borough President. Ongoing efforts are underway through the Fifth Avenue Committee's "Red Hook Homes" project to produce an even greater number of affordable housing units by strategically assembling private and city-owned properties for development in residentially-zoned areas. In addition to the need for the development of new and in-fill housing units, improvements in transportation, education, employment, commercial and health services are necessary to achieve the plan's overall objective of balanced social and economic growth.

Positive public and private attention and investment is beginning to show. Most of the park properties in the neighborhood have been recently reconstructed. The long-awaited Louis Valentino, Jr. Park and Pier at Coffey Street's Pier 39 culminated the community's uphill struggle to recapture some of its most prominent resource, its waterfront, for public access and enjoyment of the views of the New York Harbor. Another important milestone was recently achieved on December 18, 2001 with the formal designation of the Fire Brick and Clay Retort Building at 76-86 Van Dyke Street as the neighborhood's first designated

landmark building. The opening of the Red Hook Community Justice Center at the old Visitation Church School building, extending Manhattan's Midtown Community Court concept, provides decentralized direct dispensing of justice together with social services 16 designed to help the non-offending local population as well. The introduction of an Independence Community Bank branch office in Red Hook represents the first and only banking services available in the neighborhood for residents and businesses alike. Red Hook has the third highest concentration of waste transfer stations in the City; neighboring residents and businesses can attest to the ill affects (including but not limited to putrid odors, vectors, excessive and often illegal truck traffic, etc.) of such facilities when they are poorly operated.

The industrial businesses that exist in Red Hook rely on trucking as the primary way to move goods and freight into and out of the area. Heavy truck traffic has had a serious impact on the residential population and reportedly contributed to infrastructure failures and the collapse of some of the older buildings in the area. The geological substrata of this coastal floodplain region contains a dense organic layer of red clay (hence the "red" in Red Hook) that exacerbates the longitudinal transmission of surface vibrations. For years efforts have been underway to reevaluate the existing truck route network with an eye toward minimizing its direct impact on the residential community while optimizing its intended industrial usage. The existence of truck-based solid waste transfer stations, that provide little by way of economic development of the community, has contributed to the problem of truck traffic in a major way. By virtue of its zoning, the availability of land in appropriately zoned heavy manufacturing areas have led to attempts by private and public agencies to site noxious industrial uses with no regard for the needs or welfare of the host community. As a result, the community has numerous sentinel organizations and individuals, an impressive communication network and developed a keen ability to organize itself around any perceived threats to their well being. If some of the area's oldest conflicts arose from illegal conversions of residentially-zoned properties for industrial-related uses, some of the newest ones are of the exact opposite nature. Industrial properties have been increasingly illegally converted to residential use with additional legal conversion attempts taking place that will ultimately escalate tensions inherent in this mixed-use community between local residents and businesses. It is hoped that the anticipated 2005 introduction of a Fairway Supermarket, with the promise of 200-300 jobs, will help provide local employment opportunities as well as expanded goods and services for the community.

Issues that need to be addressed include but are not limited to:

- Expanded regulation of Truck Traffic via aggressive enforcement and traffic calming measures. Further study of the Red Hook Truck Routes is required to formulate a plan to minimize the impact of truck traffic on the residents and optimize the flow of traffic for the businesses.

- Pursue the development of affordable housing, new and in-fill housing units, to stabilize residential population, provide additional homeownership opportunities to current residents and utilize existing residentially-zoned properties for residential development.

- Identify potential resources for expanded senior transportation, recreation and educational programming needs.

- Target Sanitation surveillance efforts to enforce against illegal dumping in the area, especially chronic dump out locations in industrial areas at night.

- Identify potential resources for expanded employment programs, such as Jobs Creation and Jobs Readiness programs, designed for adults and youth ready to enter the workforce. Job development efforts must focus on promoting stronger local linkages between residents and businesses.

- Perform a community-wide health assessment of the neighborhood residents, followed up with targeted health care services and programs.

- Explore feasibility of instituting trolley/light rail service from Red Hook to Downtown Brooklyn for residents, businesses, commuters and visitors to improve mass transportation and promote the Brooklyn waterfront as a major regional tourist and recreational attraction.

- Explore feasibility of instituting commuter ferry service from Red Hook and various points in Brooklyn (such as Fulton Ferry, Atlantic Avenue, Sunset Park and Bay Ridge) to Lower Manhattan.

- Perform a comprehensive landmarking survey of the area and pursue the designations of the additional Clay Retort and Fire Brick Warehouses previously submitted to the Landmarks Preservation Commission for consideration.

- Promote expansion of small business assistance programs that target minority, women and locally-owned businesses.

- Pursue implementation of the 197-a Plan, “Red Hook: A Plan for Community Regeneration,” adopted by the City of New York on September 11, 1996.

Respectfully Submitted by:

Craig R. Hammerman

Craig R. Hammerman
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 7

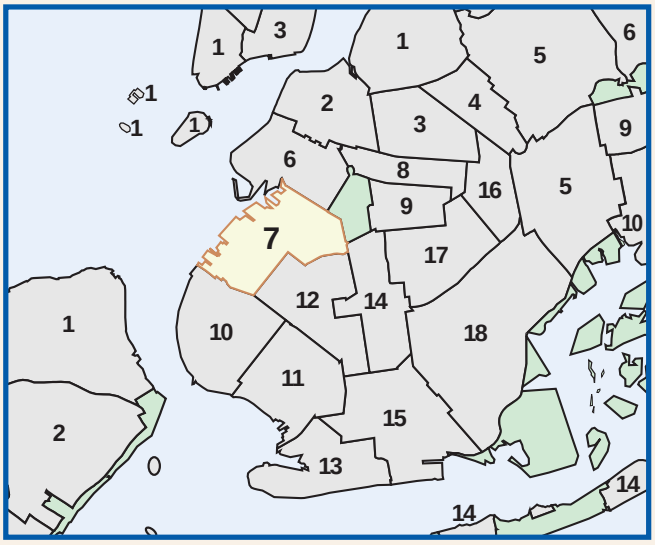
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	98,564	102,553	120,063
% Change	—	4.1	17.1

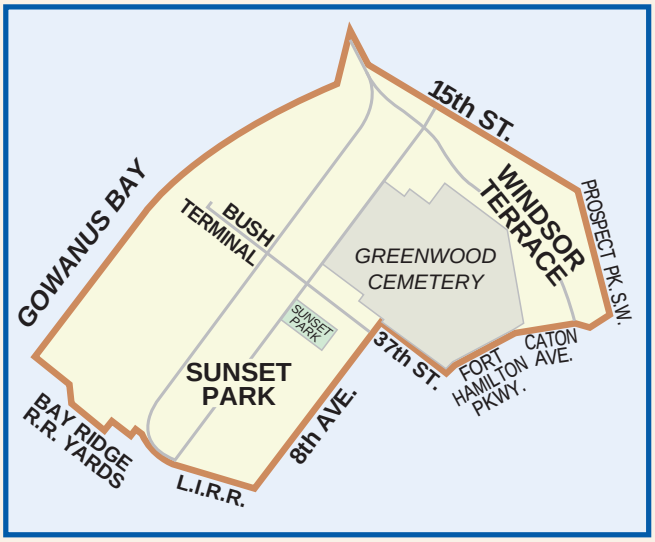
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	2,212	3,109
Rate per 1000	18.4	25.9
Deaths: Number	659	541
Rate per 1000	5.5	4.5
Infant Mortality: Number	9	5
Rate per 1000	4.1	1.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	8,225	2,612
Supplemental Security Income	6,300	6,214
Medicaid Only	13,137	49,848
Total Persons Assisted	**27,662**	**58,674**
Percent of Population	**23.0**	**48.9**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,484.8**
Square Miles:	**3.9**



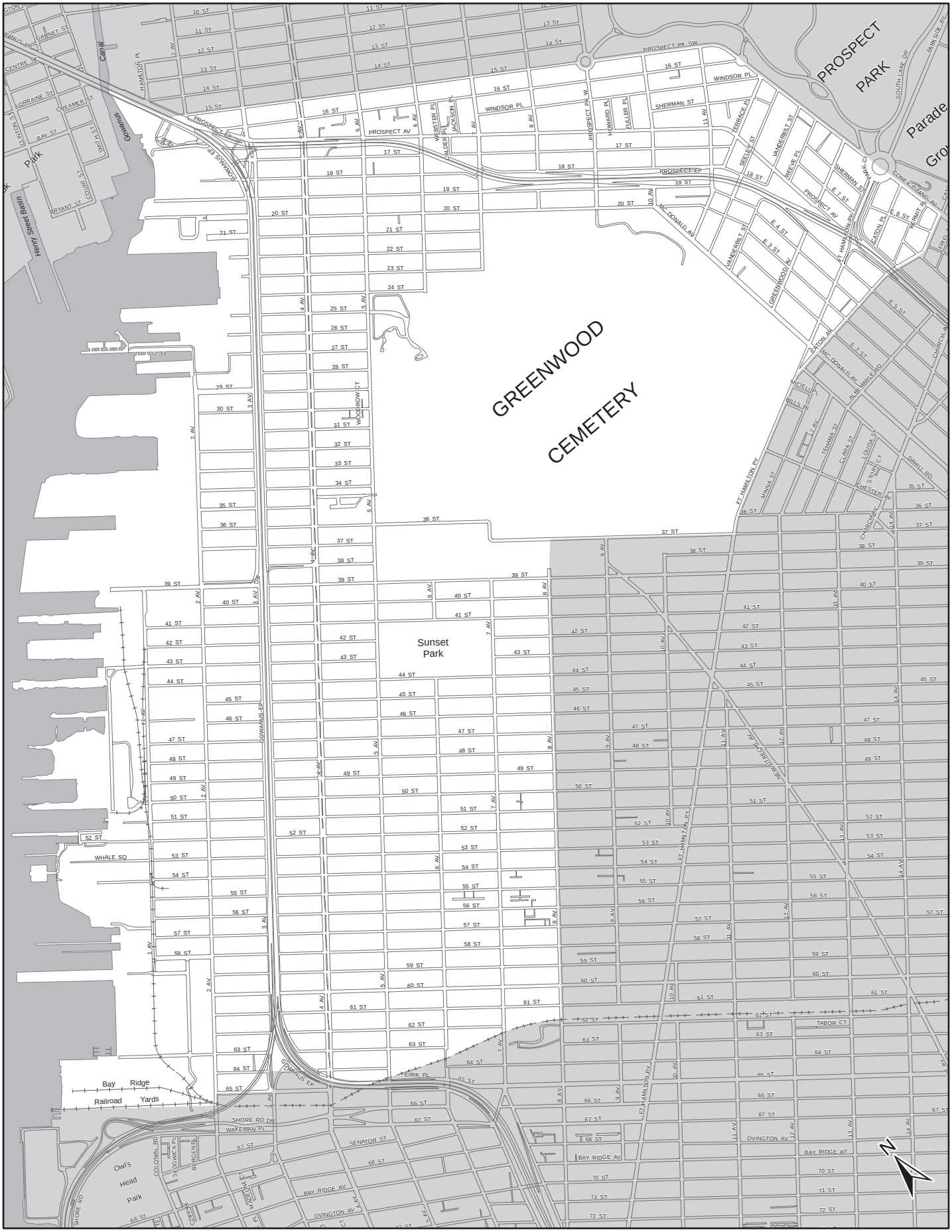


LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	6,671	13,139.0	17.2
Multi-Family Residential	3,617	9,429.7	12.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,335	2,975.1	3.9
Commercial / Office	305	2,272.4	3.0
Industrial	646	10,323.4	13.5
Transportation / Utility	128	11,261.6	14.7
Institutions	165	2,681.1	3.5
Open Space / Recreation	35	22,221.0	29.1
Parking Facilities	199	791.0	1.0
Vacant Land	273	971.0	1.3
Miscellaneous	57	350.5	0.5
Total	**13,431**	**76,415.7**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 7



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
Brooklyn Community District 7	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Total Population	102,553	100.0	120,063	100.0	17,510	17.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	34,416	33.6	27,369	22.8	(7,047)	-20.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	4,082	4.0	4,203	3.5	121	3.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,691	10.4	20,911	17.4	10,220	95.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	210	0.2	258	0.2	48	22.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	420	0.4	668	0.6	248	59.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,322	2.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	52,734	51.4	63,332	52.7	10,598	20.1
Population Under 18 Years	27,619	100.0	30,890	100.0	3,271	11.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	5,826	21.1	4,260	13.8	(1,566)	-26.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,207	4.4	970	3.1	(237)	-19.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,703	9.8	5,102	16.5	2,399	88.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	57	0.2	91	0.3	34	59.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	197	0.7	227	0.7	30	15.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	998	3.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	17,629	63.8	19,242	62.3	1,613	9.1
Population 18 Years and Over	74,934	100.0	89,173	100.0	14,239	19.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	28,590	38.2	23,109	25.9	(5,481)	-19.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,875	3.8	3,233	3.6	358	12.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,988	10.7	15,809	17.7	7,821	97.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	153	0.2	167	0.2	14	9.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	223	0.3	441	0.5	218	97.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,324	2.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	35,105	46.8	44,090	49.4	8,985	25.6
Total Population	102,553	100.0	120,063	100.0	17,510	17.1
Under 18 Years	27,619	26.9	30,890	25.7	3,271	11.8
18 Years and Over	74,934	73.1	89,173	74.3	14,239	19.0
Total Housing Units	37,187	-	40,831	-	3,644	9.8

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 7	Number	Percent
Total Population	**120,063**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	27,369	22.8
Black Nonhispanic	4,203	3.5
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	20,911	17.4
Other Nonhispanic	926	0.8
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,322	2.8
Hispanic Origin	63,332	52.7
Female	60,071	50.0
Male	59,992	50.0
Under 5 years	9,151	7.6
5 to 9 years	8,993	7.5
10 to 14 years	7,925	6.6
15 to 19 years	8,208	6.8
20 to 24 years	10,812	9.0
25 to 44 years	42,471	35.4
45 to 64 years	22,156	18.5
65 years and over	10,347	8.6
18 years and over	89,173	74.3
In households	118,197	98.4
In family households	101,541	84.6
Householder	26,820	22.3
Spouse	16,927	14.1
Own child under 18 years	26,135	21.8
Other relatives	26,584	22.1
Nonrelatives	5,075	4.2
In nonfamily households	16,656	13.9
Householder	12,164	10.1
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,010	2.5
Nonrelatives	4,492	3.7
In group quarters	1,866	1.6
Total Households	**38,984**	**100.0**
Family households	26,820	68.8
Married-couple family	16,927	43.4
With related children under 18 years	10,048	25.8
Female householder, no husband present	7,196	18.5
With related children under 18 years	4,678	12.0
Male householder, no wife present	2,697	6.9
With related children under 18 years	1,264	3.2
Nonfamily households	12,164	31.2
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	8,070	20.7
Persons Per Family	3.60	-
Persons Per Household	3.03	-
Total Housing Units	**40,831**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**38,984**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	28,827	73.9
Owner occupied	10,157	26.1
By Household Size:		
1 person household	9,143	23.5
2 person household	9,359	24.0
3 person household	6,818	17.5
4 person household	6,233	16.0
5 persons and over	7,431	19.1
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,122	5.4
25 to 44 years	18,307	47.0
45 to 64 years	12,161	31.2
65 years and over	6,394	16.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04012, Brooklyn, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**150,442**	**5,525**	**150,442**	**(X)**
Native	82,001	4,025	54.5%	1.9
Foreign born	68,441	3,998	45.5%	1.9

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**116,433**	**4,075**	**116,433**	**(X)**
In labor force	72,446	2,989	62.2%	1.4
Civilian labor force	72,350	2,976	62.1%	1.4
Employed	68,631	3,002	58.9%	1.5
Unemployed	3,719	623	3.2%	0.5
Armed Forces	96	83	0.1%	0.1
Not in labor force	43,987	2,227	37.8%	1.4
Civilian labor force	**72,350**	**2,976**	**72,350**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	5.1%	0.9	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**45,854**	**1,425**	**45,854**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$43,815	1,990	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	20.3%	2.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	27.2%	3.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	17.9%	5.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	17.2%	2.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	21.6%	3.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	17.4%	6.6	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	34.0%	5.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	44.3%	6.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	28.5%	16	(X)	(X)
All people	22.7%	2	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 7
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 875 1,750 3,500 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 7

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	BACKHOE GULCH	Hamilton Ave, 18 St to 3 Ave	NYC DPR	1.08
2	CUITE PARK	W/S Expwy, 11 Ave to Seeley St at 19 St	NYC DPR	0.49
3	DETECTIVE JOSEPH MAYROSE PARK	N/S Expwy, 6 & 7 Aves at 17 St	NYC DPR	1.31
4	EAST 4TH STREET GARDEN	East 4 St, Caton Ave, Fort Hamilton Pkwy	NYC DPR	0.18
5	GREENWOOD PLAYGROUND	Ft Hamilton Pkwy, Prospect Ave, Greenwood Ave	NYC DPR	3.19
6	JOHN ALLEN PAYNE PARK	64 to 65 Sts, 3 Ave	NYC DPR	1.51
7	JOHN D'EMIC SR MEMORIAL PK	34 to 35 Sts & 3 Ave	NYC DPR	1.13
8	MACHATE CIRCLE	S E Corner Prospect Park	NYC DPR	4.32
9	MARTIN LUTHER PLAYGROUND	55 to 56 Sts, 2 Ave	NYC DPR	0.91
10	OCEAN PARKWAY (5.5 MILES)	Park Circle to Coney Island Concourse	NYC DPR	140.00
11	P.S. 172	825 4 Ave	NYC DPR	NA
12	P.S. 24 - BROOKLYN	427 38 St	NYC DPR	NA
13	PARK	N/S Expwy, Prospect Park W & 10 Ave	NYC DPR	0.06
14	PARK	N/S Expwy, E Of 7 Ave	NYC DPR	0.44
15	PARK	19 St bet 10 Ave & 11 Ave	NYC DPR	NA
16	PARK	E/S Expwy, 11 Ave to Seeley St at 18 St	NYC DPR	0.44
17	PARK	Gowanus Expwy, 16 St, 3 & Hamilton Aves	NYC DPR	0.28
18	PARK	S/S Ocean Pkwy & E 8 St	NYC DPR	0.12
19	PARK	W/S Expwy, S/S Vanderbilt St	NYC DPR	0.48
20	PARK	N/S Ocean Pkwy & Sherman St	NYC DPR	0.21
21	PARK	N/S Expwy W Of 6 Ave at Prospect Ave	NYC DPR	0.28
22	PLAYGROUND THREE-FORTY	40 & 41 Sts, 3 Ave	NYC DPR	1.24
23	PROSPECT PARK	Prospect Park West, Flatbush, Parkside, Ocean Avenues	NYC DPR	526.25
24	PS 1 PLAYGROUND	46 & 47 Sts, 3 Ave	NYC DPR	1.55
25	RAINBOW PARK	55 & 56 Sts at 6 Ave	NYC DPR	0.46
26	SEELEY STREET PARK	W/S Expwy, Seeley to Vanderbilt Sts	NYC DPR	0.36
27	SITTING AREA	S/S Expwy, 5 & 6 Aves, 17 St	NYC DPR	0.71
28	SITTING AREA	S/S Expwy, 6 & 7 Aves	NYC DPR	0.74
29	SLOPE PARK	6 Ave bet 18 & 19 Sts	NYC DPR	0.69
30	SUNSET PARK	41 to 44 Sts, 5 to 7 Aves	NYC DPR	24.50
	PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WATERFRONT OPEN SPACES**			Linear Feet
31	BKLYN ARMY TERMINAL PIER 4 PARK & SAIL	58 St & 1 Ave, New York Bay	NYC DSBS	2,727.00
32	BUSH TERMINAL PIERS PARK (IN REMEDIATION)	Upper New York Bay, bet 43 St and 51 St	NYC EDC	9,811.00

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 07, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN088	CASA DE PAN & ESPERANZA INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
AG-MN100	CHINESE-AMERICAN PLANNING COUNCIL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-373	BROOKLYN ARMY TERMINAL	CP	2,373 (CN) 0 (F)	17,400 (CN) 0 (F)	2,300 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
HB-653	RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE, 9TH AVE. AT 37TH & NEW UTRECHT BKLYN	4,887 (CN) 3,735 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HB-1048	RECONST., BRIDGE, 8TH AVE., 62ND, 63RD STREETS, BROOKLYN	8,702 (CN) 940 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
HB-1098	RECON OF 7TH AVE BRIDGE OVER NYCTA 38TH ST YARD, BROOKLYN	5,743 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1099	RECON OF 6TH AVE BR OVER LIRR BAY RIDGE/NYCTA SEA BEACH LINE, BROOKLYN	8,674 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1132	RECON SECOND AVE BRIDGE OVER CONRAIL, BROOKLYN	11,261 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1140	RECON HAMILTON AVE BRIDGE OVER THE GOWANUS CANAL, BROOKLYN	94,621 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1167	RECON SEELEY ST/PROSPECT AVE, BROOKLYN	5,365 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	569 (CN)
HB-1205	RECONSTRUCT 5TH AVENUE BRIDGE OVER LIRR AND SEA BEACH, BROOKLYN	1,926 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	26,128 (CN)
HL-DN252	LUTHERAN MEDICAL CENTER	CP	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-479	RECONSTRUCTION OF 1ST AVENUE, BROOKLYN	1,880 (CN) 4,981 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HW-696	RECONSTRUCT EAST 5TH ST.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-732	FIFTH AVENUE, RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	27,167 (CN) 2,362 (F) 1,000 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	1,269 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-958	RECONSTRUCTION OF 50TH ST., 4TH TO 8TH AVENUES, BROOKLYN	2,148 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K743	SUNSET PARK REHABILITATION, BROOKLYN	592 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-KN462	YOUNG DANCERS IN REPERTORY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N462	YOUNG DANCERS IN REPERTORY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN070	BROOKLYN CHINESE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	CP	1,934 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN090	CENTER FOR FAMILY LIFE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN599	NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN070	BROOKLYN CHINESE- AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	CP	350 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-N070	BROOKLYN CHINESE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

Randolph Peers
Chairperson

Jeremy Laufer
District Manager

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
COMMUNITY BOARD # 7

MARTY MARKOWITZ
***Borough Presiden*t**

FISCAL YEAR 2011 STATEMENT OF NEEDS

Community Board # 7 (Brooklyn) submits the following "Statement of Needs" in compliance with the procedures for the establishment of a budget for Fiscal Year 2011 for the City of New York. The contents of this statement result from local citizen complaints and testimony given at prior year budget hearings, information from Community Board # 7 committee Chairpersons, as well as from various forms of analyses of City service delivery provided by the District Manager.

Community District # 7, located in the western section of Brooklyn, is a mixed residential, industrial, and commercial area. The home of an ethnically and economically integrated population, the district is comprised of two established communities; Sunset Park and Windsor Terrace and two recently self-identified communities, South Park Slope and Greenwood Heights.

Sunset Park consists of a strong residential community, two viable commercial strips as well as a large industrial area. The 23-acre facility, Sunset Park, has an Olympic-sized pool, a recreation area and a large open space. It has traditionally been the home for newly arrived immigrants for more than a century.

Windsor Terrace consists of a small, but stable, residential community with a small commercial strip in the northeastern corner of the district. Windsor Terrace is surrounded by the natural boundaries of Prospect Park and Greenwood Cemetery. The community's foresight in the 1980's led it to fight for contextual zoning that prevented much of the overdevelopment that took place in other parts of the district.

South Park Slope and Greenwood Heights gained their identities in the debate and decision-making surrounding the local contextual rezoning in 2005. These two growing areas are located to the northwest of Greenwood Cemetery. South Park Slope is generally viewed as north of the Prospect Expressway and Greenwood Heights abuts the cemetery. The highest elevation in Brooklyn is found in Greenwood Cemetery. The Gothic Brownstone "gate house" at its entrance has been declared a New York City landmark. The Statue of Minerva on Battle Hill salutes the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

A shift in population that began in the 1960s continues with an influx of immigrants. As of the 2000 Census, a quarter of our population was at or under the age of 18 and more than 9% is over

65 years of age, indicating a need for targeted programs for these populations. Our Board's population grew by more than 17% between 1990 and 2000, without a corresponding increase in our housing stock. Although more recent developments have added to our residential community, we continue to have the second oldest housing stock of any community in New York City. We anticipate the next Census will show continued dramatic growth in our population.

Over 50% of the population of Community District # 7 is Hispanic and between 1990 and 2000 the Asian population in the community has almost doubled to more than 17% and is now considered New York's third Chinatown. The indigenous Puerto Rican population is now augmented by a large influx of Columbians, Mexicans, Dominicans, and Ecuadorians. There remains a large, but diminishing, European population of Polish, Italian, Irish, Finnish, and Scandinavians (accounting for nearly 23% of the population) and we have seen growing pockets of Arabic peoples and immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Recently, our newest "immigrants" seem to come from other parts of New York City as more affordable housing prices and new luxury apartments can be found in our district. New York University recently rated us the ninth most diverse community in the City.

In the past few years our community won several important victories on long term goals:
In September 2009, Sunset Park High School opened, the culmination of a four-decade fight to create the community's first public high school. A decade of advocacy has achieved funding for the first phase of the Bush Terminal Piers Park, including the largest brownfield grant in State history. The City has responded to complaints about out-of-context development by rezoning South Park Slope and East Windsor Terrace. Community Board 7 passed the Sunset Park rezoning plan in the spring of 2009 with anticipation of the City's adoption in the autumn. The Community Board's 197-a Plan concerning the development of our waterfront has been submitted for approval. The community also came together to finally close down one of our strip clubs, the notorious Sweet Cherry.

The success we've achieved has inspired us to work harder to advocate for other community goals including street sweeping day reductions, pedestrian and traffic safety, improved parks and public safety, job creation and greening 4th Avenue. These goals will be discussed in greater detail throughout this report.

In the 1980s, the State designated an Economic Development Zone in Sunset Park. The need continues for the State and Federal monies to boost incentives for commercial and manufacturing endeavors to relocate and remain in the Industrial Parks of this district. More than 40,000 of our residents are currently employed within our district. A very large portion of our population is actually able to walk to work.

Community Boards have had to endure a reduced budget for two decades. Despite additional costs, such as increased postage costs, new computers, our website, and increased workload, we have had to self-fund all of these changes and reduce our staff. Our OTPS is critically low, endangering our ability to buy even basic supplies and communicate adequately with the public. (This year the City failed to support Community Boards by not allocating enough money for our employees' cost-of-living adjustments, forcing some to do without.) Community Boards should receive a significant increase in their budgets to accommodate the many changes they have endured over the past decade without assistance from the City. We even had to ask for donated computers because of budget constraints.

The culmination of the Community Board's Statement of Needs, and the subsequent budget prioritization, will reflect our vision of an improved quality-of-life for our residents, merchants, elderly and our children.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The sewers, water mains, and catch basins in this community are among the oldest in Brooklyn. There are a large number of sewer collapses and undermined roadways reported to the Community Board each year. The heavy volume of traffic on 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th Avenues, major thoroughfares and truck routes, causes severe wear and erosion to these streets and their infrastructure and off-route trucks and private buses put an additional heavy burden on our side streets, which were not meant to accommodate such heavy vehicles.

The topography of our community is such that all waste water, above and below ground, runs downhill from 6th Avenue to 3rd Avenue, putting an abnormal strain on existing sewers and roadbeds, as well as clogging catch basins along this route with street debris.

Our Board wants DEP to intensify their catch basin cleaning program in our community, particularly on 3rd and 4th Avenues. These high volume avenues collect an inordinate amount of garbage that clog the basins and is responsible for flooding the roadways.

Our Board is pleased with the major street reconstruction projects that were recently completed on 19th and 50th Streets, but many more of our streets are in desperate need of similar reconstruction. Our old streets and infrastructure are crumbling and additional contracts and resources must be made for trenching activities. For years, our Board has asked for similar reconstruction projects on many of our streets. However, while the City occasionally repaves some of these streets, we are fearful the underlying causes of the degraded conditions are not addressed and repaving the streets merely covered over the problems. We believe that it may be necessary for DEP and DOT to redress these conditions much sooner and the cover up is simply a waste of funds. The cover up must stop.

There are many sinking streets in our community that DEP must address. These include parts of, but are not necessarily limited to, 30th, 31st, 37th, 43rd, 45th, 51st, 53rd, 57th, 58th and East 3rd Streets as well as 11th Avenue. We believe 45th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues is in the worst shape of any in the community, but sadly, despite making annual requests for its rehabilitation since 1983, it still requires “further study,” according to the agency.

Our Board has also received numerous complaints about amplified noise, particularly at night. Unfortunately, both the NYPD and DEP are responsible for investigating noise complaints and often they do not have the manpower, equipment, or training to handle these concerns. This is a growing problem, particularly during the summer months. At a committee meeting we were informed that DEP would step up noise monitoring in our community, especially our parks. We have not received any information on this increased activity. However, it appears that the number of these complaints is increasing. DEP and the NYPD must do more to ensure that every precinct has noise meters and has officers trained to use them, especially during the night shift. DEP and NYPD must be vigilant in enforcing the law with regard to this increasing quality-of-life concern. Our office received complaints that the NYPD and DEP are unresponsive to these complaints and sometimes use the other agency as an excuse.

We are concerned that sewer outfalls still exist into Gowanus Bay. It is especially concerning that some exist within or near the future Bush Terminal Piers Park. These outfalls must be eliminated or moved in the interest of public health and safety and a cleaner environment. DEP should work with EDC to ensure the outfalls do not adversely affect the park and the surrounding environment.

The department must also monitor and keep the community informed about the emissions spewing into our air and the cumulative impact from the Gowanus Expressway, our garbage facilities, power plants, and many other negative-impact, particulate-emitting facilities. Our community straddles a major asthma and lead poisoning corridor and the City must do more locally to combat these diseases, educate the public and reduce and eliminate the major sources. Similar worries have recently been expressed by residents about electro-magnetic fields from our power plants and cell phone towers. Our Board requests that the department monitor and study these impacts, as well.

TRANSPORTATION

We are very happy to note that State DOT has decided on a single tunnel alternative for the Gowanus Expressway rehabilitation. We are eager for SDOT to study the selected bulkhead tunnel option and it's alternatives in greater detail and our Board will determine its position on the tunnel when we see the results. We anticipate the study will be completed in 2010.

We are concerned that viaduct or tunnel construction will increase traffic on our local streets as cars exit the Expressway to avoid traffic tie ups. SDOT must plan for the impact on the community, as tunnel or viaduct construction will certainly take many years. Heavy traffic currently burdens our main truck routes, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Avenues, particularly in the morning and evening rush hours and this multi-year construction project has the potential to tie up traffic throughout the community daily. SDOT continues to award repair contacts for the terrible conditions of the Gowanus Expressway viaduct. Unfortunately, there promises to be no end in sight for these contracts until the viaduct is replaced or rehabilitated.

Part of the negative impact of the Gowanus Expressway stems from its lack of entrances. Subsequently this causes an undue burden on local truck routes and surrounding streets. There are no northbound entrances to the Gowanus between 65th Street and Hamilton Avenue. The only southbound entrance, at Prospect Avenue, is closed in the mornings to accommodate an HOV lane. Additionally, unless a trucks gains access to the Prospect Expressway directly from the Gowanus, there are no truck entrances to the Prospect until 7th Avenue. A truck trip generated anywhere in our community (or South of Atlantic Avenue) cannot gain access to their highways, despite travelling parallel for a long distance, unless it travels on local streets during certain times of day. During these morning hours, vehicles actually have to leave the highway to travel on local roads to access the Prospect Expressway. We are happy to note that a current construction project due to be completed in 2011 will allow entry to the Prospect directly from the Gowanus, 24-hours a day, alleviating some of this problem.

20th Street is a truck route in our community that suffers because of the lack of entrances. The narrow, two-way street is the legal truck corridor for vehicles to travel to the Prospect Expressway entrance at 7th Avenue. This section of 20th Street is now mostly residential and the subsurface of the street is still cobblestones, which cannot handle the weight of modern trucks. We have great concerns about the street's integrity as well as the effect of vibrations on 20th Street. Unfortunately, DOT's study and plans for enhanced enforcement and signage to keep trucks on-route, as proposed in the Brooklyn truck Route study, will only exacerbate 20th Street's problems, not resolve them.

Many of our schools are adjacent to major thoroughfares, including truck routes. Several high profile tragedies over the past few years in our community and surrounding areas opened our eyes to the necessity of safe corridors of travel for our children. We should prioritize the safety of children crossing the street, over the speed of vehicles traveling on the corridor. Particularly troubling

is the safety situation at P.S. 503/506, which straddles three trucks routes on 3rd and 4th Avenue and 60th Street and is adjacent to an exit from the Gowanus Expressway. We are happy the study was completed and we look forward to the full implementation of DOT's safety plan for this very dangerous intersection.

Earlier this year we were incensed to learn that DOT had decided to change traffic patterns in and around Prospect Park without soliciting ideas or concerns from the public, local organizations or elected officials. In response, CB7, through the freedom of Information Act, requested all traffic studies and environmental assessments in and around Prospect Park since 2001. The package of materials sent to us contained no studies pertaining to the current change and studies of the many changes made in the past decade also appear to be non-existent. It appears that DOT may be making changes in our community without proper study and that calls into question all DOT's local projects.

Community Board # 7 notes that the Department has completed the reconstruction of 5th Avenue in the community of Bay Ridge, the first phase of the complete reconstruction of 5th Avenue from 24th to 95th Streets. However, like many projects in our community, the reconstruction of our portion of 5th Avenue has been delayed for budgetary reasons. The 24th through 34th Streets phase of the project began last year, but was delayed for months at the beginning and will take longer than we were told. Its anticipated completion in now autumn 2009.

The third phase runs through the entirety of the Sunset Park Business Improvement District and the department must take the needs and concerns of the businesses along our main commercial corridor into account when developing the construction plan. Our Board is concerned about the potential harmful effects on businesses that could come during the construction period. Special attention must be paid to other major roadway projects, including the Gowanus Expressway, to ensure that the construction periods do not overlap and thereby create additional burdens on our community and infrastructure. This project has recently been delayed, for at least the fifth time, to FY14. It was originally slated to begin in 1988. We do not believe the street has been paved in that time as DOT will not repave a street that is scheduled to be reconstructed within five years. Unfortunately, despite all the delays, the start date has never fallen outside this five year window. This is an extremely frustrating paradox in logic as the street is in terrible shape.

Given the tremendous difficulty in available parking, our Board is requesting site selection and construction of a municipal facility to service the 5th Avenue commercial strip. In addition, areas along 3rd Avenue under the Gowanus Expressway should be metered or posted to allow additional parking spaces for the community. Our Community Board would also like the department to undertake a feasibility study and a cost estimate to determine the possibility of decking-over a portion of the Prospect Expressway to accommodate parking for the mom and pop businesses on Prospect Park West.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Our precinct has made enormous strides in dealing with the safety and security of the Sunset Park and Windsor Terrace communities, as evidenced by our long-term drop in crime. We believe the precinct must make a similar determined effort to increase understanding and trust within the community and to combat quality-of-life concerns. We were pleased that the Precinct has been proactive in this area under the leadership of Deputy Inspector Pintos.

Several high profile incidents over the past few years have spread an undercurrent of distrust in

many sectors of our community. Our precinct approached this issue directly and worked through our community organizations and churches to reach out to the community and improve the relationship. It is essential for the continued success of crime reduction as a trusting public is more willing to work with the precinct.

Although violent crime remains relatively low, the drop in crime appears to have waned and there is a perception that certain crimes are on the rise. This may be related to inadequate staffing at the 72nd Precinct, which has seen a decrease in officers. Police details are often sent to other activities in the community, including the Sunset Park pool, guarding prisoners at the hospital after some arrests, public safety at protests at the Metropolitan Detention Center and the ferry pier at 58th Street. In addition, we lose officers over the summer to Coney Island and Prospect Park, further reducing local headcount.

Our beat officers serve many important functions in our community. Not only do they protect the public, but they also promote positive police/community relations and the visible presence gives a positive perception of a safe environment where people might want to open a business or raise their families. Economic development and a growing, healthy community cannot take hold without the visible presence and responsiveness of our officers.

Drug dealing and prostitution continue to be concern in Sunset Park. Aggressive policing and arrests have forced much of these activities indoors, making enforcement more difficult. However, it appears that open solicitation has been occurring again recently along 3rd Avenue. Our Board appreciates the strong efforts made by the NYPD to arrest the perpetrators, but more needs to be done, especially with the proliferation of adult entertainment establishments along 3rd Avenue. The NYPD should provide our community with additional resources since we are already asked to take on an additional heavy burden because of the adult businesses. We were pleased that Deputy Inspector Pintos brought additional, albeit temporary, resources to deal with these problems. Sustained efforts and permanent resources are essential to eliminating these concerns.

Our community has seen a great influx in adult entertainment businesses since the City changed the zoning laws to improve the economic development potential of other communities. They are a blight on Sunset Park and give the impression of a raucous and unlawful community. Many of these businesses are located next to residents or more positive institutions. We believe that other negative impacts stem from the perception created by these businesses. We suspect that many of the patrons of these businesses may also be going to prostitutes in the area. Unfortunately, numerous agencies are responsible for enforcement against the many different types of illegal behavior that goes on at these businesses or in the surrounding community, including the NYPD, DOB, and Consumer Affairs. With so many enforcement agencies, we believe that some of the negative impacts do not receive the same attention they would if enforcement of all applicable laws fell under the aegis of a single enforcement agency.

Another area in which we believe enforcement should be brought under the control of a single agency concerns noise violations, our most prevalent quality-of-life complaint. Enforcement of these violations can be undertaken by the NYPD or DEP. However, we believe that each agency depends on the other to perform these duties and consequently the response is inadequate. We insist that the Department supply our precinct with this equipment and train our officers to use decibel meters so we can control amplified noise in the parks, cars, and from other amplification devices. We request vigorous enforcement of noise violations in our residential and commercial areas.

Gang and gang-related crime and violence continue to be a concern. Often gangs are associated

with certain ethnic or national origins, sometimes making investigation or infiltration difficult. The City must provide additional resources to gang enforcement within our community. However, other strategies must also be implemented to keep youth away from gangs. Additional age-appropriate facilities and programs must be brought to our community, including youth programs and recreational areas.

Tighter monitoring of crossing guards and additional crossing guard positions are a must in our community. Many of our schools are located along major thoroughfares and the safety of the children is of vital importance. Vigorous enforcement of traffic regulations around schools must be made.

Speeding on residential streets and trucks wandering off of designated truck routes have become two of our most prevalent constituent complaints. Vigorous enforcement is essential to combating this problem, but with inadequate staffing at the precinct and no officers trained with radar for speed enforcement, drivers understand that the chance of being caught is minimal, increasing a perception of poor enforcement activities. This is especially true when other agencies, such as DOS, are increasing enforcement with respect to homeowners and businesses. Private buses, especially ones traveling to Atlantic City, have also been growing in number in our community and we often receive complaints of them traveling off of designated routes, as well.

Two of our main commercial corridors, 5th and 8th Avenues have terrible problems with illegal vendors. This is another area in which there are numerous enforcement agencies. Although we asked the City to put together a vendor task force in 2000 to coordinate the sweep of these avenues by the enforcement agencies, this effort never took place. The illegal vending problem has only gotten worse. We ask that additional manpower and other resources, including vans, be appropriated so that our agencies can adequately sweep these corridors in a coordinated effort and we ask that the City reconsider creating a vendor task force for our community. This is a quality-of-life problem that creates or exacerbates other neighborhood problems, including the sanitary condition of our streets. We believe enforcement of vending laws will have many positive influences throughout the community.

SANITATION

Community Board # 7 is host to numerous sanitation facilities that serve a wider area than our district. We are home to the Hamilton Avenue Marine Transfer Station, the IESI commercial waste station, BK-7 and BK-10 garages and will soon be the home of the SIMS recycling facility that will take most of the City's glass and metal recycling. Clearly, we will continue to provide more than our fair share of sanitation infrastructure for the City. Given this reality, the Department of Sanitation must make greater efforts to address our local issues.

Our status as a host community should allow us consideration on issues that may stem from these facilities. We asked and received commitments from SIMS for use of environmentally friendly technology, local hiring and a recycling education center. We asked DOS to reduce street sweeping days, as was done in all our neighboring communities. We asked that BK-7 and BK-10 garages be moved off the waterfront.

Our main commercial thoroughfare, 5th Avenue, has an active Business Improvement District that provides funds for supplemental sanitation services, including street sweeping, and additional baskets, but the avenue remains dirty even though the department has issued many summonses for dirty sidewalks. Much of the problem can be attributed to the many vendors who operate on

the avenue, legally and illegally. On weekends, the sidewalk can be virtually impassable with the large volume of shoppers and vendors. The department was very active in issuing summonses after our Board assembled a panel of City agencies to discuss the matter with business leaders. Unfortunately, promised resources never materialized and the vending and cleanliness problems persist. Our Board wants a stronger, coordinated, more comprehensive effort between City agencies to rid 5th Avenue of these twin problems.

Our office has received numerous complaints from constituents over the last few years who feel that DOS has been overzealous with enforcement activities in our community. This is especially the case with recycling enforcement. The Department's own statistics bare witness to this reality. While we have the fifth-highest recycling diversion rate in Brooklyn, we receive the fifth-most summonses. We wrote to Commissioner Doherty about this incongruity and suggested that resources should be readjusted to better serve our needs.

Our constituents have long sought a change in local street sweeping regulations so the entire community can have a uniform two day-a-week sweeping schedule. Our neighboring communities, some of which have lower scorecard ratings than BK-7, have these standards. Many of our constituents feel that these additional sweeping periods amount to an additional form of taxation. We were pleased to learn that our community recently achieved cleanliness ratings above 90% in all four zones. This is unprecedented in our community and can be attributed to DOS adjusting strategies, such as hand sweeping east of 6th Avenue, and making partnerships, like with the BID. This great success has allowed us to call on DOS to reduce street sweeping to a uniform two days throughout our entire district. We believe that the money saved from reduced mechanical sweeping, as well as the aforementioned recycling enforcement, can be better used for hand sweeping, additional basket pick up, vendor reinforcement, illegal dumping surveillance and other cleanliness programs to better serve our community's needs. Unfortunately, DOS continues its current cleaning schedule in our community, exactly the opposite strategy taken in neighboring communities with similar cleanliness ratings. This amounts to an additional burden on our residents, increased ticketing and increased vehicular emissions in a community that already is out of compliance with federal air quality regulations.

PARKS AND RECREATION

All too often in times of fiscal constraint, the Department of Parks and Recreation is the first agency to realize drastic cuts. It is the belief of some that if recreational monies were drastically increased, there would be no need for increases in the Police and Corrections Departments. It is with this in mind that Community Board # 7 requests increases in funding for recreational programs, especially at the Sunset Park Recreation Center.

Parks are oases within the concrete City where people of all generations, socio-economic status and ethnic and national backgrounds can gather, relax, play, or simply enjoy a more pastoral setting within the City. They are for mental rejuvenation, physical fitness and stress relief. However, during difficult economic times our parks see an increase in activities, but often experience a decrease in programming and upkeep. Together these facts spell trouble for our parks as overused equipment falls into despair or natural settings are overtaxed. Unfortunately for local parks, the City's main parks seem to get all the attention while our local facilities become eyesores.

Community Board # 7 has a desperate need for additional park space and recreation programs. Our community has only 0.45 acres of parkland per thousand residents, well below the City's stan-

dard of 1.5 acres. We must insist that our parks are maintained regularly and their space used for maximum efficiency due to our critical need.

Over the past few years, several community groups have been formed to plant gardens, and clean and invigorate our parks throughout the community. Our Board applauds these volunteer efforts and we ask the Department of Parks and Recreation to support these organizations as much as possible.

In the recent past, the department allowed the roof of the Sunset Park Recreation Center to deteriorate to the point where it needed to be replaced. Maintenance could have saved the roof and saved the City money, but without the appropriate funds a million-dollar reconstruction was necessary. Community Board # 7 requests that maintenance requirement contracts be put in place and fully funded to prevent future waste of our precious few capital dollars. Maintenance is especially vital because of the constant reduction of parks capital and expense funding.

Sunset Park High School is adjacent to D'Emic Park on 3rd Avenue, which we note has a play area for young children. We do not believe that this will be appropriate next to the high school and urge DOPR to work with the Department of Education to re-imagine and rehabilitate this park to serve the needs of the older children, perhaps with facilities that can supplement and enhance the physical education programs at the school. Facilities for younger children should be maintained, but access should be restricted by fencing it off.

The Olympic-sized pool in Sunset Park is only open between the 4th of July and Labor Day. This heavily used public amenity is one of the few recreational attractions our district has to offer. The pool must be open more than two months during the year.

EDUCATION

A four decade fight has culminated in the opening of Sunset Park High School, the first public high school in our community. Our advocacy has also led to the development of an early childhood (pre-k through 2nd grade) school on 63rd Street scheduled to open in 2010. CB7 recently submitted sites for more schools to SCA and DOE to help alleviate the overcrowded conditions throughout the community.

The development of the high school was an extremely rewarding experience and our community's commitment did not end with the construction of a building. Our Board put together the Sunset Park High School Task Force to discuss programming and themes, monitor progress and develop creative partnerships with other local institutions and facilities so that our school will provide an outstanding education for every student. We maximized this experience by drawing on the expertise and history of our entire community and were pleased that DOE embraced our community's vision on school administration and themes and allowed us to interview and choose our principal.

A local high school may have been most pressing, but it is far from our only need. The Education Department and SCA must work with us to improve our school infrastructure and to find sites for new state-of-the-art elementary and middle schools, in addition to the new high school. Our overcrowding problems must be alleviated if we are to improve the quality of education. PS 24 was overcrowded the day it opened. Our Site Selection Committee took the initiative and sent a list of more than twenty potential school sites to DOE and SCA.

With the ever-growing and diverse immigrant populations, there is an immediate need for augmented

bilingual/ESL education for our Hispanic, Eastern European, Middle Eastern and Asian populations.

With more and more emphasis being placed on computer literacy and language skills in the job market, it is imperative that funding for specialized education programs be augmented.

Monetary commitment to our two beacon school sites, the former PS 314 (PS 503 and PS 506) and PS 1, as well as to the one at IS 220, just outside our district, should be increased for further outreach and additional programs and services. The beacon programs are vital in a community that lacks adequate parks and community spaces.

YOUTH

The population of the district has a large percentage of young people and programs for youths are greatly needed. Since our district has a minimum of recreational space, our children must rely on our beacon schools and other community-based programs for arts, entertainment, sports, and academic help. Many of our residents fall beneath the poverty line and parents often have to work more than one job to support their families. These programs are vitally important to the life, learning, and social skills of our youngest residents. The City must do more to support our children and our community-based organizations by providing additional funds so that the organizations can provide these vital services to the community.

Day care is a nightmare of red tape. Several agencies are involved in day care operations. A special day care agency must be established to streamline guidelines and requirements, building and fire code compliance and policy/operation functions.

It is imperative that we seriously consider the need for after school and vacation care for children whose parents/guardians work. Additional funds must be available to support organizations that provide these services and the City's budget must accommodate for more day care vouchers and community-based day care facilities. Furthermore, the department should develop a training program for potential home-based day care providers with the dual purpose of creating jobs and alleviating the day care glut.

We were very happy to learn that the number of Summer Youth Employment Program slots was not cut this year. Early positive work experience is crucial to the development of our young residents. We would also like to see an expansion of the year-round program.

Monies allocated through RFPI and YDDP funds through the "Community Share" allocations must be increased and meaningful monitoring must be placed with the community boards. DYCD is ill equipped to monitor and recommend changes in the program and the review must be a mechanism for change.

The position of Youth Coordinator, which was eliminated from the budget, must be restored. The Youth Coordinator served as a vital link between the community-based organizations and the vast bureaucracy of the city.

HEALTH

The Gowanus Expressway and other factors, including poverty, contribute to a high rate of asthma in the Sunset Park community. Air quality monitoring and particulate matter standards must be

implemented to keep the community informed about dangers and to combat the continued placement of undesirable and negative-impact facilities in the community. Additional resources must be made available to educate the public and help combat asthma and lead poisoning. The multi-cultural/multi-lingual nature of this District must be taken into account as well.

The Board requests that the department undertake a study of the air quality in the community and makes the major sources of our pollution public, as well as the amount and kinds of emissions that each major source emits over the course of a year.

Our Board would like to see the same effort put forth in identifying and mitigating our local sources of air pollution as the department put forth to combat West Nile Virus. The same holds true for anti-asthma programs. Many more in our community die from respiratory illness than WNV.

The City, State, and Federal governments must stringently apply all applicable environmental standards to our older, dirtier power plants.

HOUSING & BUILDINGS

More than thirty-five percent of our renters live either doubled-up or in severely overcrowded conditions. Looking at only our Census figures from 1990 to 2000, our population has increased nearly twenty percent, but without a corresponding increase in our housing stock, the second oldest in NYC. HPD's grim statistics answered our questions as to where these people live. The people who live in illegally converted apartments are often living in unsafe and unhealthy conditions. The large influx in population has not resulted in an increase in local City services. In fact we have seen police and fire coverage reduced. We are worried that this is a disaster waiting to happen and we feel it is imperative to assign additional buildings inspectors to our community to enforce the law and ensure a safe living environment before tragedy strikes.

The northern section of our community saw over-development encroach very quickly over the past three years. We are pleased that the City acted swiftly on our request to protect the character of the northern part of our district, referred to as South Park Slope, through rezoning. Developers reacted to the 2003 rezoning of the neighboring community in Park Slope by simply buying properties south of 15th Street on which to build. While there was technically no violation of zoning or building codes in many cases, developers maximized the new buildings to take advantage of the zoning.

In the past year we approved the rezoning of east Windsor Terrace and Sunset Park. Together with South Park Slope, we have now rezoned almost our entire residential community. Height restrictions are finally in place and we no longer have to worry about that sort of overdevelopment.

However, new opportunities for affordable housing must be found locally, as housing costs have dramatically increased in the past decade while wages have stagnated. New zoning on 4th and 7th Avenues will encourage affordable development by giving bulk bonuses to developers who create affordable units, but this is no guarantee that such units will be built.

Specialized housing, such as senior housing with onsite services, are greatly needed for our growing population. Although fifty units of supportive housing are being developed in South Park Slope, including units specifically for seniors and the formerly homeless, this is a drop in the bucket compared to our needs. All of our senior housing programs have long and growing waiting lists.

Our community has seen a great deal of development in recent years, but the current economic downturn has left many projects unfunded, unfinished and, in some cases, bankrupt. Our residents are concerned that unfinished buildings will have a damaging impact on public safety and property values. A comprehensive city program, perhaps with an eye toward creating affordable or specialized housing, must be created and aggressively pursued to ensure that our neighborhoods do not once again fall into a cycle of decline. We have made too many advances to allow that to happen again.

Our Community Board created a Buildings and Construction Committee to specifically monitor our construction sites, aggressively pursue violations of city code and to educate our residents on their rights and responsibilities.

When South Park Slope was rezoned, there was great concern about developers in the rezoned area rushing projects to get a foundation in the ground before the new zoning is implemented, thus grandfathering their project. We believe this rush to construct creates a danger to the community and workers. Our fears were immediately realized because only four days after the Community Board voted in favor of the plan, a worker was killed at a construction site on 20th Street. The location had previously received violations. The City must figure out a way to prevent this rush, particularly since we just passed two additional neighborhood rezoning plans. Perhaps disallowing new permits and limiting grandfathering to buildings with foundations at the time of certification rather than implementation will eliminate the problem.

The pace of the Demolition and Seal-Up Programs must be maintained, both in the number of attended buildings and the turn around time for completion, if we are to avoid development of a cycle of decay.

City Planning regulations from 1995 helped many areas of the City to get rid of their unwanted adult entertainment establishments. Unfortunately, the regulations that helped to "clean up" Times Square have had a deleterious affect on our community. From 3rd Avenue to the waterfront, these businesses have proliferated. It appears that many of the businesses are openly violating the regulations by locating within 500 feet of a residence, house of worship or each other. We have been informed that most of our businesses do not qualify as "adult" because they fall within the 60/40 loophole in the regulations that defines adult establishments as having more than 40% of their space dedicated to sex related materials. Often these sham regulations are not even adhered to. The City must close the loophole and enforce laws vigorously.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

There are many proposals regarding investment in the Sunset Park Waterfront that could potentially bring in billions of dollars in infrastructure improvements and potentially thousands of jobs. These include, but are certainly not limited to, proposals to replace or rehabilitate the Gowanus Expressway, a major container port, Federal Building # 2, Brooklyn Army Terminal, South Brooklyn Marine Terminal, Bush Terminal, the Moor McCormick Building and a waterfront park. In the past, the Sunset Park waterfront was a vital link in the economic engine of Brooklyn, but hard times have befallen this area in the past few decades. We now see a new tide of prosperity potentially coming to our shore.

Our Community Board recognizes the economic potential of our waterfront and began to plan for our future more than ten years ago by initiating a 197-A study of the area. By the end of the year

we expect the Department of City Planning and the City Council will vote to support our plan. We have worked diligently to hold as many community meetings and forums as possible and have held these meetings in Spanish and Chinese, as well as English. We have tried to include insights and interests from all segments of our community and have held meetings with many City and State agencies to ensure we are pursuing achievable goals. The 197-A Plan will be an important tool for intelligent development and community-based planning. We take note that the Economic Development Corporation has embraced many of our goals in its Sunset Park Vision Plan, which acknowledges the work of our Community Board.

Unfortunately, while in many ways the planning effort has been a tribute to the hard work of volunteers, committee members, and staff, we often do not have the expertise when it comes to many aspects of planning and we needed a planner to help in this endeavor. Furthermore, materials and publications are vital to the dissemination of information to the community. While the City provides the legal grounds for the study there is no corresponding budget line. This puts the Community Board in the unusual position of having to raise funds through a fiscal conduit agency to pay for our planner, printing and other expenses. Potentially, this could be a conflict for our or other Community Boards because those who donate funds may seek to influence the outcome of a study. Therefore, we believe that the City should provide a budget line or fund for 197-A plans. At the very least, we believe the City should provide assistance in finding appropriate grants or foundations that may be applicable for these studies.

We are heartened that EDC recognizes that our community deserves the same access to our waterfront that other communities enjoy with theirs. EDC proposes to create a 23.7-acre public park in the area of the Bush Terminal Piers. Our Board strongly supports this effort and we wish for construction to commence as quickly as possible, including the swift and thorough clean up of an old industrial dumping ground. We also support increasing the size of the park to maximize the community's access to the waterfront and recreational opportunities. Additional public space may also be found alongside some of our development projects. For example, an underused corridor abutting the harbor behind Brooklyn Army Terminal could be attached to the public space of the pier increasing our waterfront access. We are excited about other opportunities for public space as part of a Brooklyn-wide waterfront greenway/bike/pedestrian path as proposed by several organizations.

Another opportunity that may allow for an integration of economic activities and waterfront access is EDC's upgrade of the bulkheads and sheds at the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal. EDC issued an RFP for the site and is contracting with Axis Group, an automobile importer and customizer to operate the facility. We have been informed that such a facility may create 400 jobs. In addition, we discussed "greening" the edges of the facility, perhaps all the way to the water and possibly as part of the larger proposed greenway. The edge of the greenway would be directly adjacent to the Bush Terminal Piers, the future home of our waterfront park, thereby allowing for a link of these recreational spaces. We believe this potential for an integration of economic development and public green space will be a model for similar development around the City.

Our Board welcomes economic development along our waterfront, but insists this development is limited to water-dependent and community uses. Our waterfront is our greatest physical asset with spectacular views and large areas of land ripe for development. Very little of our waterfront, Brooklyn Army Terminal Pier 4 (58th Street), is open for public access making it even more valuable to the community. Much more of our waterfront must be made accessible for the people of this community. The 2001 construction of a power plant at 23rd Street by the New York Power

Authority on the waterfront has taken a large site from the community and placed a facility on the water that could have been placed in an area that wasn't adjacent to the harbor.

We strongly believe that any development in our community must be sensitive to current residents and businesses. Should businesses be required to move as part of a major development, priority should be given to relocating the business within the community. Our priority is to bring additional jobs to the community, not to force some businesses to leave.

Our community has seen much of its potential wasted in the past from the placement of negative impact facilities, such as the Metropolitan Detention Center, power plants, and waste transfer stations. The community has received a disproportionate number of these facilities while many of the other neighborhoods in the City receive money to lessen the impact of such facilities or relocated them altogether. In the interest of equity of City services, we must insist that a moratorium on such negative impact facilities be placed in the community so that we have the opportunity to determine how we may best develop some of our assets, such as the former FDA building on 3rd Avenue, in the interest of the community. We must insist that fair-share principles are respected when siting such facilities and that a local public hearing must take place for each proposed facility before any other facilities are allowed.

In addition to our industrial and manufacturing area, economic development must also address the three major commercial corridors in the district: 5th Avenue, 8th Avenue, and Prospect Park West. These commercial areas must be maintained through grants, low interest loans, and a serious attempt to address the universal needs of store owners, such as over-zealous Sanitation Enforcement Personnel, maintenance, and replacement of parking meters, more lighting on the strips and better protection from the NYPD. The City should also consider locating municipal parking facilities near these vital commercial centers.

SUMMARY

We are of the opinion that this Statement of Needs reflects the basic requirements of our residents. The people of our community and the citizenry of New York are among the most heavily taxed population in the nation and, even so, forecasted budget deficits threaten to force budget cuts, which may force service delivery cuts. Our board will not accept service cuts and this Statement of Needs serves as a blueprint for the improvement of services in our district.

We sincerely hope that agencies will give serious consideration to our needs and suggestions and that blatant rejection of programs and new policies will cease. It is our hope that individual agencies will stop telling us that something "can't be done" but will seriously pursuer ways to implement our suggestions. Only in this way and with improved dialogue and cooperation can we ensure the quality-of-life for our residents and the vital continuation of the City of New York.

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Respectfully submitted,

Randolph Peers
Randolph Peers
Chairman

Jeremy Laufer
Jeremy Laufer
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8

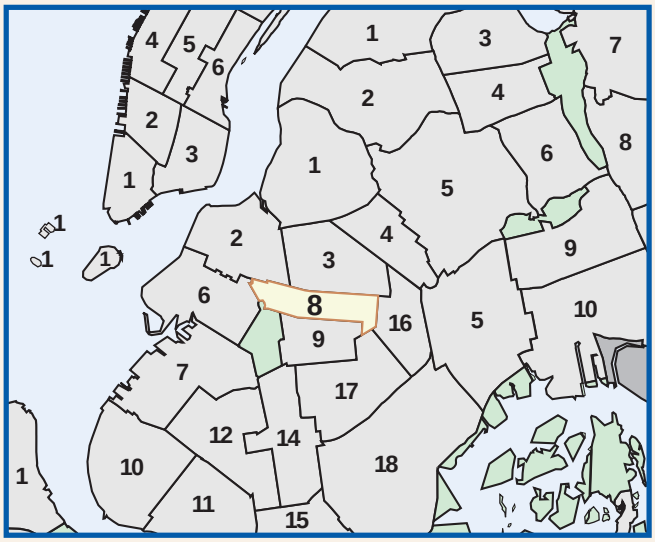
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	88,795	96,400	96,076
% Change	—	8.6	–0.3

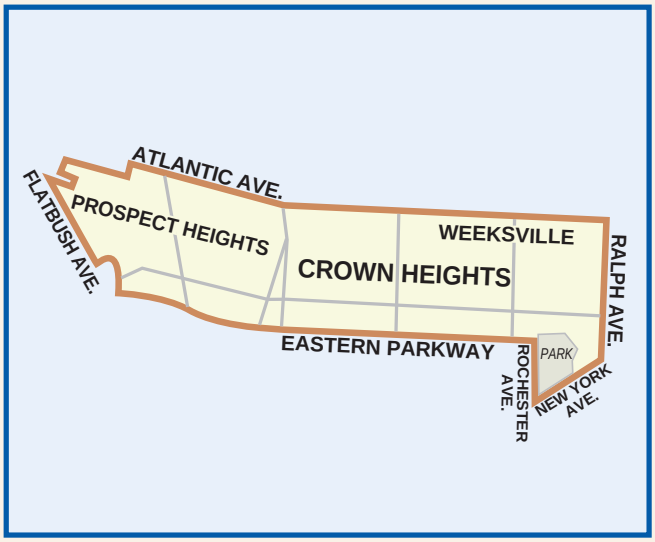
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,504	1,533
Rate per 1000	15.7	16.0
Deaths: Number	703	599
Rate per 1000	7.3	6.2
Infant Mortality: Number	16	7
Rate per 1000	10.6	4.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	12,105	8,461
Supplemental Security Income	5,717	5,717
Medicaid Only	7,984	21,312
Total Persons Assisted	**25,806**	**35,490**
Percent of Population	**26.9**	**36.9**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,047.6**
Square Miles:	**1.6**



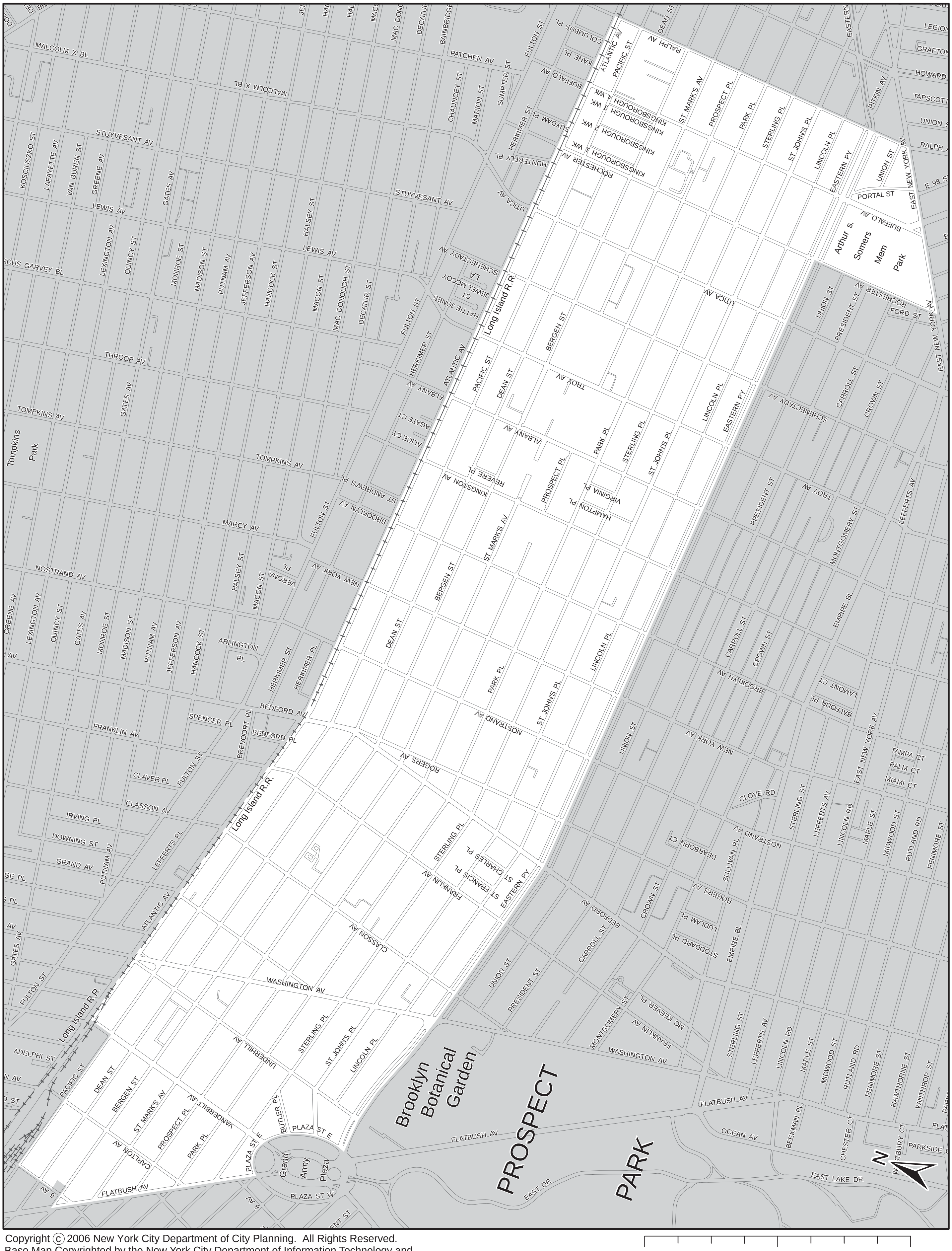


LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	2,729	5,955.8	19.4
Multi-Family Residential	3,246	13,022.2	42.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	987	2,448.2	8.0
Commercial / Office	144	740.6	2.4
Industrial	135	1,202.3	3.9
Transportation / Utility	90	725.3	2.4
Institutions	204	3,113.8	10.1
Open Space / Recreation	18	1,604.4	5.2
Parking Facilities	153	708.6	2.3
Vacant Land	424	1,114.5	3.6
Miscellaneous	64	140.1	0.5
Total	**8,194**	**30,775.8**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 8



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 8	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	96,400	100.0	96,076	100.0	(324)	-0.3
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	5,251	5.4	6,536	6.8	1,285	24.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	80,214	83.2	74,942	78.0	(5,272)	-6.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	868	0.9	1,591	1.7	723	83.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	262	0.3	196	0.2	(66)	-25.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	202	0.2	407	0.4	205	101.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,392	2.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	9,603	10.0	10,012	10.4	409	4.3
Population Under 18 Years	27,091	100.0	26,059	100.0	(1,032)	-3.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	559	2.1	648	2.5	89	15.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	23,190	85.6	21,408	82.2	(1,782)	-7.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	157	0.6	226	0.9	69	43.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	79	0.3	56	0.2	(23)	-29.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	74	0.3	103	0.4	29	39.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	586	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	3,032	11.2	3,032	11.6	0	0.0
Population 18 Years and Over	69,309	100.0	70,017	100.0	708	1.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	4,692	6.8	5,888	8.4	1,196	25.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	57,024	82.3	53,534	76.5	(3,490)	-6.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	711	1.0	1,365	1.9	654	92.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	183	0.3	140	0.2	(43)	-23.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	128	0.2	304	0.4	176	137.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,806	2.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	6,571	9.5	6,980	10.0	409	6.2
Total Population	96,400	100.0	96,076	100.0	(324)	-0.3
Under 18 Years	27,091	28.1	26,059	27.1	(1,032)	-3.8
18 Years and Over	69,309	71.9	70,017	72.9	708	1.0
Total Housing Units	37,960	-	40,485	-	2,525	6.7

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 8	Number	Percent
Total Population	**96,076**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	6,536	6.8
Black Nonhispanic	74,942	78.0
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,591	1.7
Other Nonhispanic	603	0.6
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,392	2.5
Hispanic Origin	10,012	10.4
Female	53,330	55.5
Male	42,746	44.5
Under 5 years	7,076	7.4
5 to 9 years	7,740	8.1
10 to 14 years	7,105	7.4
15 to 19 years	7,026	7.3
20 to 24 years	7,342	7.6
25 to 44 years	32,002	33.3
45 to 64 years	18,673	19.4
65 years and over	9,112	9.5
18 years and over	70,017	72.9
In households	93,640	97.5
In family households	74,156	77.2
Householder	21,788	22.7
Spouse	8,032	8.4
Own child under 18 years	20,538	21.4
Other relatives	20,641	21.5
Nonrelatives	3,157	3.3
In nonfamily households	19,484	20.3
Householder	15,613	16.3
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,310	3.4
Nonrelatives	3,871	4.0
In group quarters	2,436	2.5
Total Households	**37,401**	**100.0**
Family households	21,788	58.3
Married-couple family	8,032	21.5
With related children under 18 years	4,227	11.3
Female householder, no husband present	11,553	30.9
With related children under 18 years	8,217	22.0
Male householder, no wife present	2,203	5.9
With related children under 18 years	1,106	3.0
Nonfamily households	15,613	41.7
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	7,297	19.5
Persons Per Family	3.26	-
Persons Per Household	2.50	-
Total Housing Units	**40,485**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**37,401**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	31,568	84.4
Owner occupied	5,833	15.6
By Household Size:		
1 person household	12,689	33.9
2 person household	9,926	26.5
3 person household	6,297	16.8
4 person household	4,183	11.2
5 persons and over	4,306	11.5
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,907	5.1
25 to 44 years	17,156	45.9
45 to 64 years	12,162	32.5
65 years and over	6,176	16.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 8 PUMA 04006

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04006, Brooklyn, New York

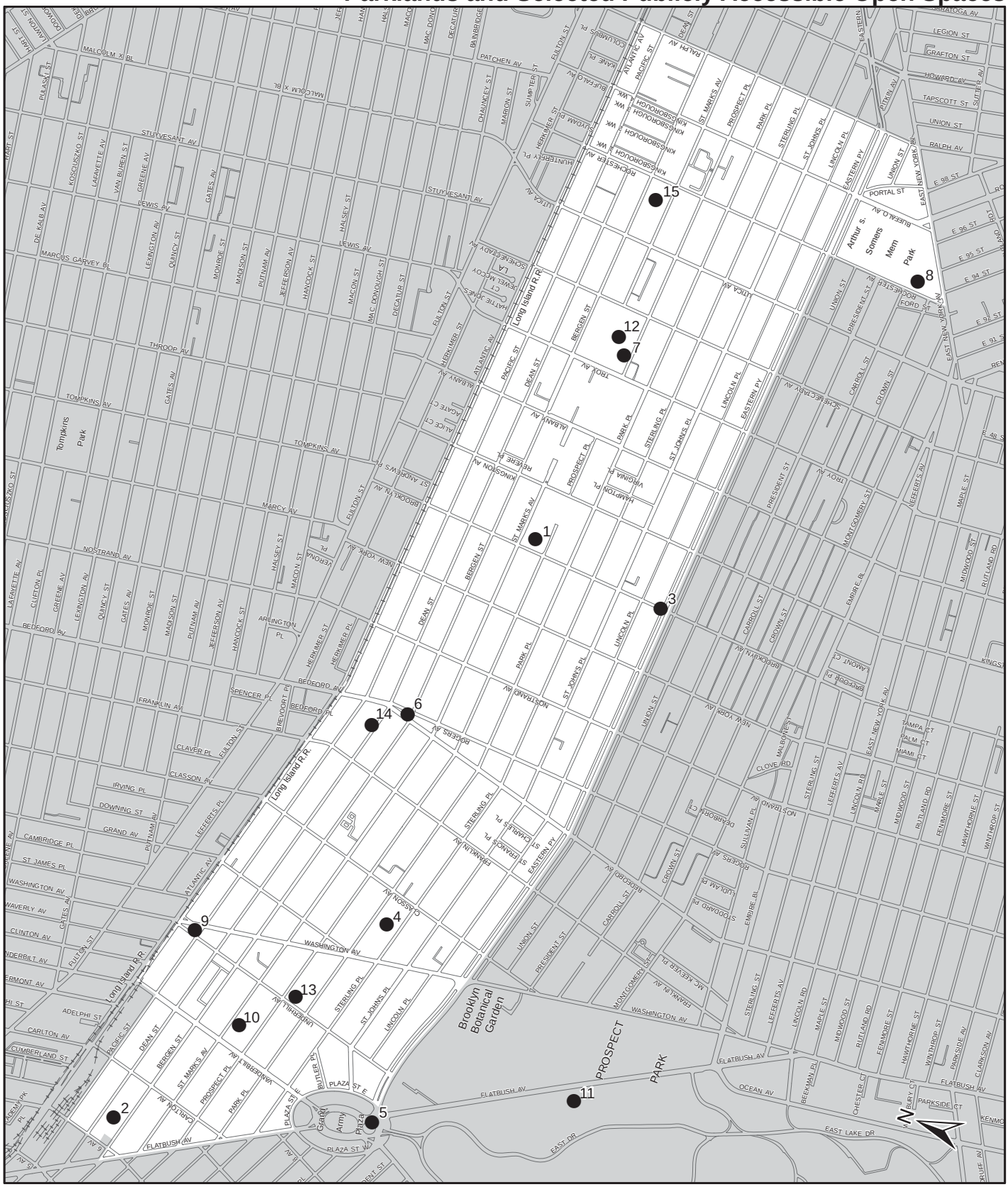
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**126,164**	**5,479**	**126,164**	**(X)**
Native	85,487	4,546	67.8%	1.6
Foreign born	40,677	2,353	32.2%	1.6

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**99,120**	**4,149**	**99,120**	**(X)**
In labor force	61,562	2,830	62.1%	1.5
Civilian labor force	61,495	2,813	62.0%	1.5
Employed	55,217	2,714	55.7%	1.6
Unemployed	6,278	811	6.3%	0.8
Armed Forces	67	68	0.1%	0.1
Not in labor force	37,558	2,322	37.9%	1.5
Civilian labor force	**61,495**	**2,813**	**61,495**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	10.2%	1.3	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**47,898**	**1,660**	**47,898**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$39,270	2,408	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	22.1%	2.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	31.4%	3.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	27.7%	7.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	12.0%	3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	16.6%	4.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	20.2%	11.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	31.3%	3.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	41.1%	4.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	41.2%	10.4	(X)	(X)
All people	25.0%	2.1	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 8
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces	★ Waterfront Open Spaces
1 Map Key	▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	BROWER PARK	Brooklyn, St Marks, Kingston Aves, Park Pl	NYC DPR	7.05
2	DEAN PLAYGROUND	Dean to Bergen Sts bet 6 & Carlton Aves	NYC DPR	1.30
3	EASTERN PARKWAY	Grand Army Plaza to Ralph Ave	NYC DPR	60.12
4	ELIJAH STROUD PLAYGROUND	Classon Ave, Sterling Pl & Park Pl	NYC DPR	1.33
5	GRAND ARMY PLAZA (GAP)	Flatbush Avenue, Eastern Parkway, & Prospect Park	NYC DOT	11.04
6	GRANT GORE	Bedford Ave, Bergen St	NYC DPR	0.02
7	INSPIRATIONAL GARDEN	1251 Prospect Place (In B-245)	NYC DPR	NA
8	LINCOLN TERRACE PARK/ARTHUR S. SOMERS PLAYGROUND	E New York,Rochester Aves,Eastern Pkwy,Buffalo Ave	NYC DPR	17.14
9	LOWRY TRIANGLE	Washington & Underhill Aves, Pacific St	NYC DPR	0.11
10	PROSPECT HEIGHTS COMMUNITY FARM	252-256 St Marks Ave	NYC DPR	0.21
11	PROSPECT PARK	Prospect Park West, Flatbush, Parkside, Ocean Avenues	NYC DPR	526.25
12	ST JOHNS RECREATION CENTER	Troy Ave, Bergen St, Prospect Pl, Schenectady Ave	NYC DPR	8.98
13	UNDERHILL PLAYGROUND	Underhill Ave & Prospect Pl	NYC DPR	0.59
14	WALT L. SHEMAL GARDEN	Dean St bet Bedford & Franklin Aves	NYC DPR	0.15
15	WOODS PLAYGROUND	Bergen St & Utica Ave, Rochester & St Marks Ave	NYC DPR	1.00

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,647 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	44,572 (CN)
HH-DN326	PETER YOUNG PACIFIC HOUSE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN105	CNR HEALTH CARE NETWORK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN344	RALPH LINCOLN SERVICE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	395,736 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-170	EASTERN PARKWAY RECONST. ETC.	10,891 (CN) 15,951 (F) 50 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-228	REPAVE FULTON PARK URBAN RENEWAL AREA, ETC.	6,084 (CN) 255 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
HW-715	RECONSTRUCTION OF VANDERBILT AVENUE.	404 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	8,255 (CN)
P-C058	RECONSTRUCTION OF BROWER PARK AND COMFORT STATION, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-883	REHABILITATION OF EASTERN PARKWAY MALLS, BROOKLYN	6,747 (CN) 9,812 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
PO-C002	RECONSTRUCTION OF 77TH ANNEX (OLD 80 BLDG), BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PO-212	RECONSTRUCTION OF 77TH ANNEX (OLD 80 BLDG), BROOKLYN	558 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-C262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	11,834 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN209	JEWISH CHILDREN'S MUSEUM	CP	1,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	3,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	135 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,600 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,175 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-Y262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	2,654 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-N209	JEWISH CHILDREN'S MUSEUM	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	2,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	CP
PV-262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	200 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-546	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PW-KN398	ST. JOHN'S FAMILY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

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Community Board No. 8

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The City of New York

MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

Nizjoni Granville
Chairperson

Michelle George
District Manager

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS
Fiscal Year 2011

Community Board No. 8, located in north Crown Heights, encompasses the neighborhoods of Prospect Heights, Crown Heights, and Weeksville. The community is bounded by Atlantic Avenue on the north, Ralph Avenue on the east, Eastern Parkway on the south and Flatbush Avenue on the west.

The population of District 8 is not only enlarging from the last recorded census count of 2000, but it is also dramatically changing. Once an economically and culturally diverse community, there are noticeable shifts in economic status as well as ethnic and cultural make-up. Wide-spread development projects have an impact on this movement toward gentrification unfortunately, and other planned or recently begun projects, perhaps none greater than the Atlantic Yards Development Project and even the attempt to make certain segments of the community historically landmarked, will only serve to enable gentrification. With these two projects specifically, coupled with many of the smaller scale condominium developments, the racial make-up of District is bound to further rapidly change as well, with a decreasing minority population as present residents are being priced out of the community at an alarming rate.

While the attempt to landmark certain segments of North Crown Heights and Prospect Heights are presently underway, the Crow Hill Community Association has spear-headed an attempt to make a portion of the community not under consideration in either of the first two landmarks proposals historically designated as well. Many wonder what the reasoning is behind these landmarks quests, but one merely has to stroll down any of the blocks in the District to understand that the architectural integrity of many of the buildings is in need of preservation. Modern architecture threatens to destroy the classic and prominent designs from Romanesque Revival and Queen Anne to Renaissance Revival and Art Deco. In addition to the historical designation attempting to preserve the housing stock, the District is also participating in a zoning study whose findings will be used to protect the integrity of the District from unscrupulous developers who wish to construct massive buildings that cannot be supported by the current infrastructure, and that also are not consistent with current architectural designs. We eagerly await the completion of the zoning study that was financed in large part by Councilwoman Letitia James and Councilman Albert Vann.

Overall, the neighborhood has a solid housing foundation, a good transportation infrastructure, and easy access to a number of cultural facilities such as the Brooklyn Museum, the Brooklyn Public Library at Grand Army Plaza, the newly renovated Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn Botanic

Garden, and the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville, all of which have recently undergone or will undergo capital expansion and/or renovation projects.

Despite the many positives within the District, there are many blaring challenges that must be faced and overcome. Included in these challenges are the enormously high poverty rate amongst minority and foreign born residents; the glaring unemployment rate of adult minority males; the alarming discomfort of residents because of police and safety insecurities; a dearth of affordable housing for seniors and low and middle-income residents; lack of medical services and hospital coverage; overcrowded schools; and a dire need for improved economic development. These issues require special consideration and priority from government officials, and Community Board No. 8 is committed to participating in the formulation of plans to address the service delivery, housing, and infrastructure needs of our citizens.

The strategy detailed below will facilitate achievement of Community Board No. 8's goals for Fiscal Year 2011 and beyond, despite the city's fiscal constraints.

POLICE

As a densely populated community, there is a dire need for additional police presence in District 8. There are a number of large apartment buildings clustered within a small space, especially toward the eastern end of the District. This high density creates the potential for tension among the residents of the area as well as a potential cloak for illegal activity. It is a known fact that tension can cause crime to escalate unless checked regularly and pre-empted by effective and visible policing. Additional patrol officers are required intercede on behalf of our residents and keep them safe by interceding illegal drug rings operating virtually exposed. This particular area has seen a tremendous increase in violent crime and drug activity; furthermore, residents, despite reports from the command that crime is rapidly decreasing in virtually every main category, reflect an opposing viewpoint. The need for additional coverage is evident and pressing.

Moreover, despite the dearth of officers to patrol the area, there are other tools that can be utilized to partially dispel the negative effects of lack of police protection. For instance, ARGUS cameras have proven to be an effective tactic in fighting crime. Additional cameras on Nostrand, Buffalo, Schenectady, and Franklin Avenues would be valuable to the command. As per other areas such as the large housing developments such as Kingsboro Houses, closed circuit video cameras would be an asset to fighting crime in the development, as they have been in Albany Houses.

Furthermore, the command is facing a shortage of equipment; as a result, there is a need for a police van for the Special Conditions Unit and Anti-Crime Teams as well as unmarked vehicles for the Narcotics unit. The addition of these resources would greatly benefit an understaffed command and would make the resources available more effective.

FIRE

We are displeased that the FDNY has been slated for numerous reductions to their budget, including funding maintaining the fifth crew member on many Engine company commands and the partial closure of fire houses. Also, the number of firefighters lost through attrition must be replaced in a timely fashion. It takes valuable time for probationary firefighters to gain the necessary experience and seasoned and experienced firefighters to help them in this task. The department is losing

many of its heroes capable of imparting this valuable information and the residents of NYC will suffer tragically as a result of the mayoral administration's crippling budget cuts. Subsequently, it is imperative that the Department continue to replenish the ranks by hiring additional personnel.

Home fire safety training for our children and adult residents have proven to be effective tools for educating residents in what to do in the event of a fire. Unfortunately, with the spate of lives lost because residents did not have access to this information, we urge the continued, if not increased funding for fire safety and prevention programs. These programs have been proven to be valuable life saving tools and also reduce the amount of damage and loss resulting from the blaze. We also recommend additional life-saving training in the area of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR). In a district where obesity and as a result, heart disease is at a high level, it is imperative that residents know how to respond in emergency situations to perform life-saving techniques prior to emergency medical technicians arriving. Additional CPR kits are required to train residents more effectively in this life-saving procedure. The kits also provide a more sanitary means of training and can be given to class members for practice and for them to train their family and neighbors.

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Detectors have been proven by the FDNY to save lives. Unfortunately, many residents have not been trained in their use and have not received these life-saving electronics that are supposed to be provided by landlords. We insist on expanding and continuing the smoke detector and carbon monoxide detector distribution program so that at risk tenants can receive their benefits.

Furthermore, we encourage the Fire Department and City Council to consider the adverse effects that dilapidated engine companies can have on our firefighters' moral and productivity. The firehouse buildings are extremely old and require new roofs, window replacement, waterproofing, pointing, electrical upgrades, apparatus floor replacement, and new kitchens and bathrooms. It should be kept in mind that the firehouse is a firefighter's home during work hours, and our firefighters must have a comfortable dwelling site to call home to ease the rigors of a strenuous occupation. Funding is urged to make the necessary repairs to the City's firehouses.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES/SOCIAL SERVICE FACILITIES

Presently, the District is under attack by a constant influx of homeless shelters, transitional and/or permanent housing for individuals with mental illness and other social ills. This over-saturation of such facilities is beginning to decimate a community that was once on the rise and has been calendared for multiple phases of historicailzation. Our residents and members feel so strongly opposed to more such facilities being opened in the community that a moratorium has been enacted against any additional social service facilities being opened in the District. However, yet again, our desires and concerns are not being heeded as the Dept. of Homeless Services has moved ahead with its staunchly opposed proposal to relocate the main homeless male intake center from Manhattan to the Atlantic Avenue Men's Assessment Shelter located within the Bedford Avenue Armory. This proposal will increase the homeless traffic and burden on our community as the armory is in an awkward location and the men would have to travel through various streets, posing a threat to our residents. It is a known fact that a large percentage of registered sex offenders reside within the shelter system, and these predators will be unleashed on our residents without cause and no regard for the effect on our residents .

In view of the foregoing, we urge the Dept. of Homeless Services and other social service agencies to reconsider the placement of social service facilities in District 8 until other less affected Districts

have reached parity with the number of facilities already present within our Board. If a shelter is considered blight on one community on the rise, then it is similarly unfair for the Dept. of Homeless Services to force this same shelter on another community that is also on the rise.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES

Children are our most valuable and cherished commodity, and therefore, they must be given the opportunity and encouragement to grow into responsible adults that will lead the nation and prepare future generations to do the same. The foundation to make this dream successful begins at an early age and entails the proper environment favorable for learning and social development. Consequentially, the Board recommends and supports an increase in funding for Headstart programs as this program has been proven to provide the stimulating atmosphere necessary to instill in our youth a thirst for knowledge and better social capacities.

In addition to Headstart programs, there is a growing need for group and family Daycare services in District 8, spurred by the growing population of working parents moving into the community as well as the number of working parents already in the community. Quality, low cost childcare is crucial to the development and maintenance of the community's workforce; unfortunately, the waiting list for State regulated and approved centers is excessively long, creating difficulties for parents with young children. Additional daycare slots for all work shifts, not just the traditional shifts of 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM need to be created to accommodate this growing trend of working parents and their need for services.

Also, with the growing number of children already in and vying to participate in Headstart and Day Care programs, it is imperative that groups offering these services receive an increase in "cost per child" allotments. This increase would allow each child to receive further instruction and additional benefits from the program that he or she is enrolled in. In addition, it is crucial that funding be maintained for child care slots for FDC and center-based operations.

Unfortunately, a worrisome shakeup in ACS and HRA funded child care services has been instituted; providers must now submit immunization records for children and staff, parent fee collection records and recertification for parents to stay in good standing with funding agencies. Furthermore, all centers must now meet the 85% licensed capacity minimum or face closing or merging. Needless to say, this will further exasperate the child care shortage in a District that can ill afford to lose valuable child care slots and in fact, are clamoring for an increase in services.

Whereas our children must be protected from harm not only from their peers but also from their parents, it must be taken into consideration that a good portion of our District's residents (as well as the population of New York City as a whole) are foreign born and have different customs and practices as pertaining to child rearing. Efforts must be made to support family initiatives and provide education and outreach services to families to know what are acceptable and unacceptable methods of disciplining children in order to strengthen family ties and links, not destroy them. Family reunification processes must be immediately instituted to counterbalance the effects of intervention by Protection Services. We also need to fortify parents with the additional tools to help them govern their children when they begin to participate in activities that deem them "out of control" or problem children. Furthermore, ACS must be staffed with knowledgeable employees capable of handling the everyday stresses of the job, including interaction with families from different backgrounds. Training for employees in the protective services division is essential to ACS employees effectively doing their duties. Funding must be provided for these training services.

As the number of children in the foster care system rises, allowances must be made for resources for kinship care and foster parent training and recruitment services. Institutionalized children also tend to suffer from lack of self-esteem and deflated levels of self-worth. It is imperative that efforts committed to the cause of obtaining a family life for all children be provided, regardless of the circumstances of their cases. As the number of children presently in the foster care system greatly exceeds the number of homes available, increased efforts must be made to provide the proper mental health care to prevent children from further losing a sense of self-image and self-worth. Efforts must be made to assure children that their presence is warranted despite a lack of parental and familial influences.

In addition to the foregoing, programs for youth who are aging out of the foster care system are needed. These programs assist in the critical adjustment and transition period for youth who are forced to live and survive on their own with minimal to no supervision. In order to assure that these individuals are able to live successfully without resorting to crime, programs must be instituted to assist them with job training and placement, money management, higher learning, and the like.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Quality healthcare is not something that should only be provided to certain communities. All of New York City's residents should have access to quality healthcare close to their home. The current situation is far from reaching this ideal, unfortunately. There is a major healthcare crisis affecting the residents of Central Brooklyn. Due to budget cuts on various levels, the healthcare system in New York City has been decimated. The Central Brooklyn area, which covers Community Board No. 8 and other low to moderate income communities, has been especially damaged by cuts and subsequent service provider closures.

Central Brooklyn is still considered the epicenter for HIV/AIDS infections and other health ailments including diabetes, heart disease, asthma, stroke, obesity, and many other ailments that require substantial medical care for those afflicted with the illnesses/diseases. Unfortunately, this area is victimized by hospital closings, overall poor health coverage, poverty, and a general lack of both adequate health care and health education. Each year, more health facilities are closing or reducing operations. WIC centers are also closing, thus making it more difficult for mothers to provide adequate nutrition to their children; this will only lead to further inevitable health issues for already afflicted and underserved residents.

Adequate community health education services is vital as there are many issues such as diabetes, a disquieting rate of HIV/AIDS infection, obesity, heart disease and stroke, and other maladies that afflict our residents. Crown Heights is at the epicenter of HIV infection; in recent years, it had been proclaimed that as many as one in every 35 residents was afflicted with the disease. These numbers continue to rise as the foreign born population continues to grow and as education services are underutilized. Additional HIV/AIDS related services are needed for these residents and educational services are direly needed to staunch the unnecessary spread of the virus. Tools for safe sex should be readily available as well as educational information (in a manner in which the different cultures will accept as accurate) on how the disease is transmitted and ways to prevent or reduce your chances of becoming infected. Additional healthcare services and centers specially equipped to handle the needs of AIDS patients are also needed.

Comprehensive substance abuse prevention and treatment services are direly needed as these programs logically assist in stemming the spread of HIV and violent crime in the community. Educational services about the dangers of experimentation with drugs are essential to ceasing the grow-

ing number of addicts while also decreasing crime and the need for costly and unwanted treatment facilities.

The closure of St. Mary's Hospital many years ago has left our District devoid of a major medical institution. As our residents are now forced to travel further outside of their community to receive medical assistance, many are either unable or unwilling to do so and subsequently go without medial care or deficient care. Additional funding is essential to keep the clinics and treatment centers open.

Out-patient health clinics that cater to women's health and an overall subsequent lack of services available to the community are scarce. Sufficient gynecological, prenatal and postnatal care, cancer screening, and other women's health issues are not provided and women are forced to wait longer than should be necessary for care, and in many cases, prolong treatment. Ample health provisions and treatment centers in each neighborhood is crucial.

As the number of dementia and Alzheimer's disease cases grow in the community, additional funds to maintain services for dementia and Alzheimer's cases are required. Research funds are also necessary along with accessibility to the medication on the market to attempt to reduce the progression of the disease among those already diagnosed with it.

Asthma education and care programs are still needed. Conditions within the community (i.e. massive construction projects, demolition, and renovation efforts) have created harsh breathing conditions for current asthma patients and are increasing the number of individuals that suffer from the affliction. Therefore, longer clinic hours need to be initiated so that patients do not have to go to the hospital for treatment.

Obesity continues to plague residents of our community. Children especially are suffering the horrendous effects of being overweight as they suffer stigmatization from their peers, low self-esteem, poor self-confidence and a slew of early-onset health concerns. Programs stressing proper nutrition should be provided for families and students should also have health and nutrition studies added to their educational curriculum to inform them of the dangers of poor health practices. Emphasis should be placed on education reporting the dangers of obesity such as diabetes, high blood pressure, heart attack, stroke, asthma, and other illnesses. With education comes prevention, and our residents need to be made aware that they are at risk for many preventable diseases and illnesses.

There is a growing need for mental health services among children and adults alike. These services are essential to maintaining the well-being of our citizens regardless of age. Services geared toward assistance coping with mental stresses from a myriad of sources should be instituted. These services should include treatment and counseling for grief and bereavement issues, societal stress, sexual abuse recovery, depression, low-self esteem, anger problems, and other areas of concern.

HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

Due to a variety of reasons, many women across NYC are faced with new challenges to maintaining their home lives not only for themselves but their children as well. Many have been labeled "displaced homemakers." Displaced homemakers are women who have lost their primary source of income—due to divorce, separation, death, disability of a spouse, or a spouse who has been deployed in the military—and who must therefore obtain or upgrade their skills for transition into the paid labor market. It is imperative that funding be allocated for a displaced homemakers program

in NYC to avoid the potential dilemmas these women may face, as well as easing the burden that would ultimately fall upon the City and State.

Furthermore, it is extremely important that we protect our families' welfare and wellbeing from destructive forces within the community, regardless of whether it comes from the home or local environment. Preventive, protective, and counseling services for families must be provided in order to maintain the health and security of our youth and family structure. In view of the foregoing, the Board supports expanded funding for existing Domestic Violence Victim and Intervention Programs. These intervention services should come from different fronts, including houses of worship, fraternal orders, schools, and public agencies.

It should be noted that violence in the home affects homosexual couples and teenagers as well adult heterosexual couples. Funding should be provided for preventative services to educate women and men of all ages on the telltale signs of all forms of abuse—physical, emotional, sexual, and psychological—and how to exit a situation that could be potentially life threatening, not only for her- or him-self, but for any children in the home as well. This will provide pre-emptive services and prevent further destruction of familial ties and bonds.

Domestic abuse stemming from not only an individual's partner, but members of the extended family as well has become a prevalent issue in the City. We must keep in mind that our elderly population is at risk for abuse as well from younger family members and home health aides seeking to take advantage of their frail emotional and physical states. The elderly population—the most vulnerable and often forgotten—requires considerable attention to maintain their safety and well-being, thus preventing them from being subject to unnecessary hardship, pain, and mental aggravation in the form of fear.

Additional services are also needed for the homebound elderly to limit the burdens placed on kind-hearted friends, significant others, spouses, and other relatives who are forced to accept complete responsibility for the care of their loved ones. Support services must be provided to these individuals who do an invaluable service to the community. These additional services will reduce the stress of having to care for semi-incapacitated individuals and can also reduce the risk of abuse by overworked and anxious relatives and friends encumbered with the financial and mental cost of care.

EDUCATION

Our children require a well-rounded education that includes not only the fundamentals of math, language arts and reading comprehension, but also science, social studies, art, dance, and music. Each area of instruction should be assimilated in the curriculum of New York City's schools as this would greatly enhance our students' active desire to participate in their learning and instruction. Furthermore, a well-rounded education will enhance our children's ability to excel in the future. Therefore, a broadened curriculum for foreign languages should be implemented in public schools to provide exposure for a myriad of cultures that will be encountered in the workforce.

Our children's educators should be able to relate to them and their experiences. It should be noted that teachers with the ability to relate to their students will have fewer obstacles in the way of reaching their pupils and commanding their attention in the classroom. In addition, teachers must be given the necessary tools to properly instruct students. More staff development, proper teaching tools such as classroom space, manipulatives, instruction guides, a supportive administration, etc., should be considered to accomplish this goal.

Also, it is essential that additional assistance is provided to our teachers to allow them to focus on lesson preparation and delivery as well as classroom management and discipline. Also, our teachers need additional staff development days to better assist them not only with traditional lesson planning and classroom management, but also to assist them with using modern technology in their lesson planning so that our youth are able to incorporate that which they learn in their every day activities.

It must be remembered that education is an extension of the home and parents must be informed how best to assist the education of their children by reinforcing what teachers do in a classroom setting. Therefore, programs geared toward increasing parental involvement, thus making them further involved in educational activities must be initiated for the benefit of our school-age children. Furthermore, as there are numerous immigrant children in the NYC public school system, programs need to be implemented that will assist these parents in learning the function of school agendas and protocol. Programs of these natures will assist in bridging the communication gap between parents and educators. Furthermore, it is a widespread belief that more parental involvement with education will curb the high school drop out rate. Programs geared toward fostering parental involvement should be implemented to accomplish this goal.

Gang violence is a growing concern in a District where a number of youth are forced to rely on alternative activities to keep them occupied as there is a shortage of adult supervision and structured activities for them to participate in. Because the majority of homes in District 8 have working parents, it is essential that alternative forms of supervision and guidance are provided to our youth to keep them from participating in illegal activities. In seeking acceptance from their peers, youth often do things they would normally shy away from if they had access to wholesome activities and the watchful eye of concerned adults. Intervention and early education is required to inform youth of the potential consequences of joining gangs, premature sexual activity, drug use—both recreational and hardcore, and other silly behavioral patterns that may make them a target for violence and retribution. Therefore, we urge an expansion of the present gang intervention programs within the NYC public school system so that outreach is provided to more youth than at the present time as well as additional school sanctioned recreational activities available for participation. Furthermore, parents need to be educated on the telltale signs of gang activity in their children, including but not limited to clothing, apparel, and behaviors.

It is imperative that sex education be continued and expanded in schools as the average age of sexual activity continues to lower. Recent surveys have discovered that two out of every five middle school age children have participated in some form of sexual contact that could potentially put them at risk for contracting HIV and other infectious diseases. Early education is the best prevention method and quite possibly the most cost effective, despite the criticism and outrage that efforts to provide such instruction in schools may encounter.

The City's maintenance of the condition of our students' schools and classroom environments is essential. Interior environments are not conducive to learning as children are often forced to assemble in crowded and cramped spaces with insufficient ventilation (especially in the warmer months), and also in spaces that have not been renovated in many years. Funding must be provided to upgrade the interior and exterior of our schools so that dilapidation will not preoccupy our students. Moreover, the fact that many students do not have their own workbooks and/or textbooks and are forced to share also hinders their education. Funds need to be provided to ensure that all students have their own workbooks to practice the skills they have learned in school.

We promote smaller class sizes for all grades as they are necessary to give each student an equal

and ample amount of individual attention and one on one correspondence with his/her instructor. Also, smaller class sizes would alleviate some of the strain and pressure on the instructor and allow her/him to conduct lessons more efficiently as well as evaluate and assess student learning and comprehension more effectively. We also recommend the continuance of the Universal Pre-K program as studies have proven that the earlier children receive educational stimulation, the less likely they will be to fall behind in their later school years.

YOUTH, FAMILY SERVICES, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Services provided to youth are limited despite the high number of individuals under the age of 18 living in the District. With the exception of the over-crowded St. John's Recreation Center, there are few activities available for youth to participate in to keep them out of the path of urban risks. Structured athletic events should be organized to build discipline, responsibility, leadership qualities, social and group skills, and self-esteem. It is essential that either another recreational center be opened within the boarders of District 8 to service our youth as well as adult residents, or that the St. John's Recreation Center be expanded to accommodate the growing demand. Also, additional funding for youth oriented programs operated by not-for profit organizations is needed as well.

Early intervention is the key to saving the future of our District's youth. It is well documented and researched that inner-city children have a higher risk for crime, dropping out of school and other educational shortfalls, gang involvement, drug use, and incarceration. We urge funding for activities that target at risk youth. Services for young women are important as well, as this is the target age of pre-mature pregnancy, gang involvement, and crime.

As marijuana and other illegal drug usage among inner city minority youth continues to rise, our children and young adults must be made aware of the painful side effects of drug use to deter them from experimentation and abuse of these damaging substances. It is imperative that funding for substance abuse deterrent and treatment programs for youth ages 12 through 23 be provided to quell drug usage. Also, as gang activity is becoming a prevalent issue facing our community, diversion programs are needed to prevent the lure and luster of gang violence from recruiting too many of the District's youth.

We urge the Mayor and City Council to allocate funds for after-school programs that will reinforce what students are learning in school and provide supplemental tutorials for struggling students. Out of school time programs also require additional funding to occupy our youth during those segments of the year when they do not have an educational facility to attend. Programs that will enhance our youth's technical and computer skills, make them aware of job and leisure opportunities outside of New York City and the United States, and that will train/prepare them for the workforce are also direly needed.

Career and goal oriented activities such as organized fieldtrips to business agencies and professional offices along with classroom speakers from corporate and local government agencies to assist the youth in planning and functioning in the work environment should be provided. Our children should be encouraged to obtain their High School Diploma rather than settling for a General Education Degree (GED). However, as many of our youth have unfortunately already quit school and are struggling to find employment, GED courses for individuals ages 18 and older should be provided as an alternative to the dim future that may lead a life of crime, or have very little hope for job and financial security.

Specifically, the District lacks programs geared toward women's development in the areas of health, personal hygiene, substance abuse, partner/domestic violence, sex trading, esteem, and low

educational attainment. Whereas the focus mainly has been on at risk young males, more attention is required for our young ladies. Since women are the primary nurturers for the future, it is imperative that they be given the skills needed to participate in this function fully and adequately. In addition, parenting programs for young mothers (as well as fathers) need to be implemented to instill family values in individuals that may not have been reared in a stable family home so that the cycle does not continue to propagate.

The Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) has proven to be invaluable to our youth in terms of the job experience, training, and responsibility given to participants of the program. Given higher levels of responsibility, it is our firm belief that our youth will accept their responsibilities in other aspects of their lives and will excel. Jobs provide this, and thus help to foster, along with participation in the arts, music, dance, theater, and sports—higher self-esteem, positive self-motivation, and elevated levels of self-confidence. We therefore recommend that funding be allocated for these types of activities in our District, as well as the maintenance of the expanded age interval of SYEP.

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

The worrisome trend of young individuals imprisoned is accelerating. Subsequently, the after effects of youth incarceration are growing as well. Children are detached from the home, the family, and a stable nurturing environment, thereby eliminating the possibility that certain morals and values learned from this space will actually be obtained. In addition, petty offenders remanded to juvenile detention centers are learning the skills to become more hardened criminals. Therefore, alternatives to youth incarceration should be considered so that the population of at risk youth does not broaden.

One of the key components of the rise in youth incarceration is the participation in gang activity. Many wayward (and often very impressionable) youth often seek companionship and communal ties with gangs because of the sense of security and family that is falsely offered. The Dept. of Juvenile Justice, in conjunction with other city agencies pertaining to youth development, should devise programs geared toward increasing gang awareness and the dangers of gang involvement. As more and more youth are participating at an earlier stage than their teenage years, it is imperative that this information be provided along the same basic outline as actual involvement. Education in this field, along with knowledge of the consequences of gang involvement, will assuredly lead to fewer children ruining their chances for a successful future.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING

As a growing population, the elderly require special services and care that should come automatically to a well-deserving and vocal class of citizens. We need to recognize and reward the efforts and hard work of our senior population by providing them the fundamental means of existing above the median poverty line. As proponents of elderly care and in recognition of the special needs of the elderly in District 8, we appeal to a course of action that will make the aforementioned possible. More services focusing on improving the quality of life, residential opportunities, home-care and health-care need to be provided by City-operated and neighborhood based agencies. The home-care emphasis will help reduce costly institutional care and the burdens placed upon kin and will also provide additional freedom to relatively self-sufficient individuals. Services should include senior centers, easily accessible and reliable transportation, truly affordable housing, prescription drug coverage and assistance, and other social and recreational activities.

Studies should be done to determine if an increase in the maximum income levels to qualify for government programs is necessary as many seniors are not eligible for the program but are in dire need of assistance. Values such as out of pocket health-care costs, prescription medications, housing, transportation, and food should be taken into consideration when determining whether one is eligible to receive subsidies. These costs can range to significant levels and reduce the amount of monthly earnings that can be applied to standard living expenses. Subsequently, an increased maximum income level will greatly assist a number of District 8's residents as well as a large population of struggling seniors throughout the City.

The Home delivered meals program has proven to be a success. However, in order for the program to continue, funds for car insurance and additional vehicles to deliver the meals are needed. Also, diabetic and Long Term Care Resources for seniors should be expanded as should Alzheimer's Prevention and Treatment programs.

PARKS & RECREATION

The need for safe and well-maintained parks and playgrounds are a high priority for District 8. A regular maintenance program with adequate manpower is essential. Currently, maintenance staff needs to be increased for all of our Parks and Playgrounds, malls along Eastern Parkway, and the St. John's Recreation Center. Additional Playground Associates, Park Enforcement Officers, and other personnel are required to keep children at play free from harassment from dangerous elements that lurk in unguarded areas. It has been proven that with personnel in our parks, they are cleaner and safer for those that utilize them.

Special consideration must be given to the playground equipment at Lincoln Terrace Park and Stroud Playground. Presently, outdated playground equipment and faulty groundwork and drainage systems mar Lincoln Terrace Park. In addition, the playground equipment at Stroud Playground and Galaxy Playground in Brower Park are also old and outdated, posing health hazards for the children that utilize them. The fencing around Woods Playground requires replacement, and a fence should be considered for Brower Park as well. Though heavily used, there is no comfort station in St. John's Park. Furthermore, our residents complain of the overall lack of cleanliness of our parks and playgrounds resulting from a lack of Park Enforcement Personnel (or PEP officers) to enforce no littering rules. Funding must be provided in order to rectify these problems and make our parks and playgrounds safe and enjoyable for those that utilize them.

With the numerous benefits of trees, we are appreciative of the Million Trees Initiative, which will increase the number of trees planted throughout the City. Unfortunately, there are problems with existing trees and a good portion of trees in the residential areas and parks of District 8 are in dire need of pruning and care. This is evident by the unsightly and gloomy look of many trees that have been neglected for the past few years. Also, there are a vast number of entire blocks devoid of trees, and these blocks should be considered for wide scale planting. Residents that fear the damage that trees may eventually cause to their property and pipes beneath the surface should be fully educated on the various Parks Department programs designed to protect the homeowner such as free pruning services and root splicing, as well as being educated on the benefits of trees not only on their health, but also for property values.

As funding has been provided to complete the renovation of the Eastern Parkway Malls and renovation of the Dean Street Playground, we await completion of the projects.

SANITATION

The cleanliness of the streets and sidewalks of the District is a matter of great concern to us. The Department must have sufficient personnel and equipment to keep the streets clean. As our District is one of the most populous in the City, it is mandatory that Motorized Litter Patrol and street cleaners be provided on a daily basis to assist with street cleaning. The supervisors of the local Sanitation garage also require additional vehicles to assist them with their duties in the District and we are in need of additional permanent Sanitation Enforcement personnel and vehicles for residential and commercial area routing.

Undercover Sanitation Police officers are required to conduct surveillance of known dumping grounds and apprehend those responsible for the illegal dumping. People see vacant lots and commercial zones as a money saving device so that they do not have to go through legal and costly avenues to dispose of their waste products. With undercover officers, our streets and lots will not be subject to as much illegal dumping and other infractions as they currently are. In addition to vacant lots, vacant and open and unguarded buildings and construction sites are also the scene of illegal dumping. For instance, the building that used to house St. Mary's Hospital and the parking lot that was to be converted into private homes by the now bankrupt United Homes has blighted the community. The loading dock of the hospital is now a haven for illegal dumping and abandoned vehicles, and the construction site for the private homes venture of United Homes remains unfinished, the lot open and unguarded, becoming a haven for mounds of garbage and debris. It is our firm belief that additional undercover officers will help to dispel and deter these types of detrimental activities.

The District office has received numerous complaints of dog feces strewn about the streets. It is imperative that pooper scooper laws be enforced and that signs alerting dog owners that it is their responsibility to clean up after their dogs are installed. As a result, we are asking that funding to re-instate the signage unit be provided so that we may have the signs at our disposal when they are requested.

In addition, funding for litter instruction in schools is direly needed. Our streets and beaches would remain cleaner longer and we would require fewer cleaners to maintain cleanliness if our children are taught at a young age (with constant reinforcement) the dangers of littering.

HOUSING

The need for permanent affordable housing in District 8 is one of our highest priorities. Our residents—both low- and middle- income single individuals and families, seniors, and disabled alike—require additional resources for housing.

Presently, many of our former manufacturing sites are being utilized for housing projects. These projects are creating market rate housing and contributing to gentrification by pricing out minority and non-upper income residents. Whereas we appreciate housing initiatives in our District, we would prefer to maintain some of our manufacturing sites for manufacturing purposes so that there can be a supply of jobs for residents. This is the main reason why District 8 underwent a costly zoning study to ascertain the best possible use of our manufacturing district and also whether or not contextual zoning would be both suitable and amenable to our District.

Community Board #8 urges continued funding for capital improvement to city owned properties. We also support continuance and expansion of HPD's basic loan programs—home improvement,

small homes private, participation loan, owner services, article 8-A, and senior citizen housing assistant programs. We also urge continued funding for the seal-up and demolition program as well as the third party transfer program.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

We urge the City to increase its financial support for the renovation of our cultural institutions. The Brooklyn Children's Museum (BCM) is one of New York City's unique educational and cultural treasures. Since its inception in 1899, it has been recognized for educational excellence and innovation, has a strong local and national impact, and attendance continues to grow. The BCM reopened on September 20, 2008, but has since been the victim of harsh budget cuts that is crippling the cultural center. In addition to funding required to complete necessary repairs and upgrades, funding is also needed to maintain staffing levels at a livable wage and hours of operation for the museum. Furthermore and more specifically, funding is needed for the following: construction of a parking facility to make it easier for visitors to access the facility via personal transportation; streetscape enhancement, which would beautify the area; a collections care climate control system to protect the artifacts and exhibits; an enhanced lighting and electrical system for safety and energy efficiency; replacement of the 30 year old boiler system with a new, energy efficient system capable of performing for a 100,000 square foot building; completion of the theater in the expansion wing; rooftop performance area to allow for year-round programming options; and upgrading the roof in the performance area for safety and protection of the facility infrastructure.

We also recommend additional funding for the construction of a new education and cultural center for the Society for the Preservation of Weeksville as this will allow them to expand their services to children, families, and tourists.

Funding for the Brooklyn Public Library (Brower Park Branch) is also necessary as many students utilize the Library's resources for school projects, term papers, and supplementary education means. Additional hours of operation are necessary to allow students and other residents to utilize the library's resources. Funds should be allocated for land and building acquisition for the Brower Park Branch Library. The building is presently being leased by the city and it is essential that the City purchase the building to make the necessary amendments to the site to make it compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act and meet all accessibility guidelines.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Presently, there is a wide array of sewer and trench replacement work ongoing in the District. Unfortunately, there are still many streets in dire need of such repair. The lack of an adequate ongoing water- and sewer-main inspection program has created and contributed to the acute sewer and water problems in District 8 that is beginning to affect our housing stock. Our residents have brought to our attention many locations where the sewer lines are too narrow to handle the output of water during heavy rainfalls, and this defect leads to the influx of water into many homes. Also, a number of streets are direly in need of reconstruction as a result of the horrendous number of sewer, trench, and water main defects. Subsequently, it is imperative that funding be increased for trench restoration, sewer maintenance, reconstruction, and expansion in the District. An influx of stimulus funds should be able to accommodate these needs and vastly improve the aging infrastructure of not only District 8, but NYC as a whole.

TRANSPORTATION

Roadway maintenance is of great importance to our residents. Unfortunately, many of our streets require resurfacing or reconstruction due to deep and hazardous defects. We request that funds be allocated for arterial upkeep in District 8 and Citywide and urge additional funding for street reconstruction and resurfacing. Potholes and other defects should be handled promptly and properly, thus minimizing the damage to vehicles and the out of pocket costs for vehicle owners.

Street lights are a major deterrent to crime in the District as they illuminate our streets and provide residents with visibility in the dark to avoid potential hazards as well as identify illegal activity. However, there are a number of malfunctioning street lights as well as burned out lights in the District. Residents in the areas where these problems exist are the victims of unnecessary offenses on the darkened streets and have become immersed in fear. Funding is necessary to maintain street light crews and speed up the repair process when a malfunctioning or burned out street light is reported to DOT.

Funding should be provided to improve or separate the lighting situation along the Eastern Parkway. As it is currently, the lights along the main road control the lights along the service road, and if one light on the main road goes out, multiple lights on the service road are affected and it is then engulfed in darkness. This creates dangerous conditions for pedestrians and heightens criminal activity. An extensive study should be done to rectify this situation.

Additionally, many residents complain of speeding vehicles through residential streets that pose a danger to children playing. Speed humps have proven to be an effective deterrent for drivers that like to speed, whether for fun, because they are in a rush, or because they do not want to sit at an intersection for what they feel is an excessively long light. Additional funding should be considered to enhance the speed hump investigation unit so that they can be installed at a faster rate.

Furthermore, there are numerous heavily traveled intersections in the District that do not allow ample time for drivers turning left to successfully and safely perform the maneuver. Two intersections of primary concern for the District are northbound on Washington Avenue at Atlantic Avenue and westbound on Eastern Parkway at Washington Avenue. To ensure the safety of pedestrians and other motorists, it is imperative that turn signals and turning bays be installed to eliminate traffic backups and unnecessary dangers to pedestrians.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Funding is important for the development of active and successful merchants associations in the District, primarily along the busier commercial corridors. Funding is needed to assist the associations in formalizing their structures for targeting larger commercial centers and enhancing economic development by providing expense monies to facilitate development into legal entities.

Funding should also be allocated for an in-depth study of the current state of retail service offerings in the District 8 area to identify business sectors that offer business opportunities or sectors that require improvement. Grants should be provided to local organizations such as the Washington Avenue Merchants Association, Vanderbilt Avenue Merchants Association, the North Crown Heights Nostrand Avenue Merchants Association, and the Crow Hill Merchant Association (Franklin Avenue) to respond to their appeals for grass-roots high tech and entrepreneurial training programs

as well as technical assistance services. These funds would greatly benefit each association to maximize the positive impact on the community and the businesses they represent.

Our greatest recommendations are perhaps, that capital funds be directed toward business development in the Crown Heights province and toward the development of strong relationship ties with national business chains to increase the economic input and output of residents while increasing our financial status in the economic realm. In addition, funding is required for the retention and expansion of business development programs for small businesses in District 8. Funding for the establishment of a retail incubator in the District should be provided, as this will aid in the development of small businesses, provide local employment, promote economic development, and assist minority contractors and vendors in the area.

Moreover, as the number of establishments that serve alcohol increase, it is imperative that the New York State Liquor Authority, NYPD, and Dept. of Consumer Affairs pool their efforts to aggressively examine each location prior to granting or renewing licenses. This effort will ensure that proprietors are in full compliance with both the 200-foot ruling and 500-foot hearing and that the establishment is appropriate.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

Community Boards in general lack adequate operational funding. The meager budget provided for each of the fifty-nine boards citywide does not keep up, nor has it kept in the past, with inflation and any increased operating costs. We urge not only a restoration in our budget, but a much needed increase for operating costs and staff maintenance.

Community Board 8 is the first, and very often only advocate for community residents facing issues with other city agencies. It is our charter mandated duties to interface with community residents and city municipalities to ensure service delivery in a timely and proper fashion. 311 is not an adequate substitution for the interaction of community boards and community residents. In fact, the 311 system has made it increasingly difficult for community boards to intervene to resolve problems and monitor agency performance as intended by the NYC Charter. Residents increasingly complain about the difficulty of obtaining useful and accurate information from the 311 system concerning resolution of complaints submitted via the central hotline. The net result of the 311 hotline has been a stagnation in service delivery and complaint resolution.

Community Board No. 8 extends a special thanks to the New York City Council and the Borough President's Office for the support shown during the budget crisis in which crippling budget cuts were proposed. Unfortunately, despite the fact that the funds have been restored to our operating budget for Fiscal Year 2010, we are still not out of the woods yet, as Mayor Bloomberg has proposed even more drastic cuts for Fiscal Year 2011. Community Boards possess the only budget that has not seen an increase in the past two decades despite the increase in operation costs. We operate on a miniscule budget yet perform a valuable service to the community and city. We hope the City Council and Borough President's office will continue to battle with us to keep the voice of local government alive in every community as the alternative is an unthinkable voiceless community.

CONCLUSION

Community Board No. 8 is committed to maintaining and enhancing the quality of life for the residents of our community. We are asking that the Mayor and our elected officials reconsider proposals to cut operating budgets of agencies that provide vital services to our residents. Due diligence is required to bring the needs and requests in this Statement to fruition.

Sincerely,

Nizjoni Granville
Nizjoni Granville
Chairperson

Michelle George
Michelle George
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 9

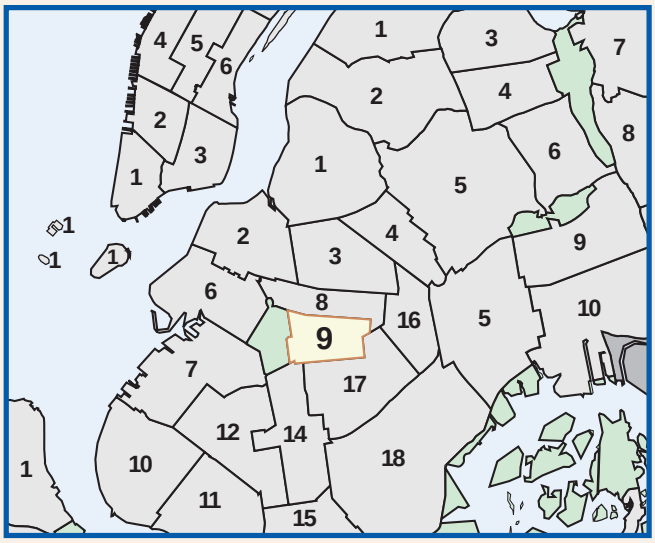
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	96,667	110,715	104,014
% Change	—	14.5	-6.1

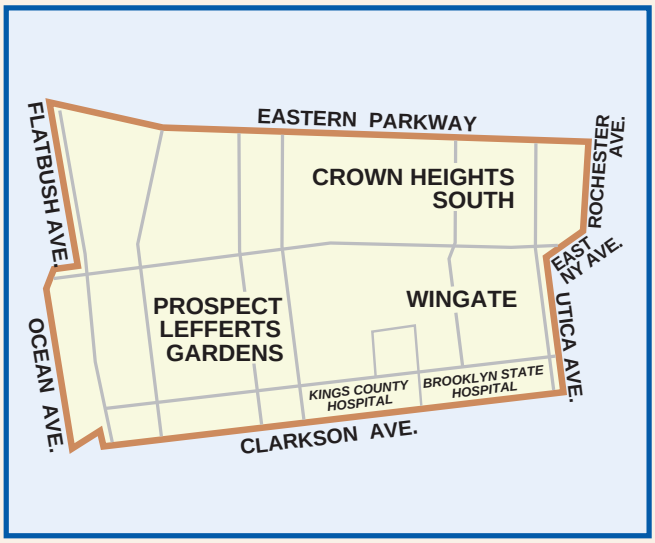
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,849	1,738
Rate per 1000	17.8	16.7
Deaths: Number	636	640
Rate per 1000	6.1	6.2
Infant Mortality: Number	14	10
Rate per 1000	7.6	5.8

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	7,374	4,886
Supplemental Security Income	4,509	4,654
Medicaid Only	9,781	28,453
Total Persons Assisted	**21,664**	**37,993**
Percent of Population	**20.8**	**36.5**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,040.4**
Square Miles:	**1.6**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	4,266	10,411.9	33.8
Multi-Family Residential	1,379	8,003.8	26.0
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	755	2,632.2	8.5
Commercial / Office	119	1,108.5	3.6
Industrial	28	405.7	1.3
Transportation / Utility	33	359.1	1.2
Institutions	167	6,436.2	20.9
Open Space / Recreation	8	532.4	1.7
Parking Facilities	62	496.4	1.6
Vacant Land	149	409.6	1.3
Miscellaneous	32	15.9	0.1
Total	**6,998**	**30,811.7**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 9



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0 600 1,200 2,400 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 9	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,715	100.0	104,014	100.0	(6,701)	-6.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	11,813	10.7	11,733	11.3	(80)	-0.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	86,675	78.3	79,466	76.4	(7,209)	-8.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,309	1.2	819	0.8	(490)	-37.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	284	0.3	183	0.2	(101)	-35.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	167	0.2	816	0.8	649	388.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,416	2.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	10,467	9.5	8,581	8.2	(1,886)	-18.0
Population Under 18 Years	32,612	100.0	29,691	100.0	(2,921)	-9.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	4,316	13.2	4,784	16.1	468	10.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	24,678	75.7	21,453	72.3	(3,225)	-13.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	305	0.9	148	0.5	(157)	-51.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	66	0.2	43	0.1	(23)	-34.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	55	0.2	300	1.0	245	445.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	594	2.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	3,192	9.8	2,369	8.0	(823)	-25.8
Population 18 Years and Over	78,103	100.0	74,323	100.0	(3,780)	-4.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	7,497	9.6	6,949	9.3	(548)	-7.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	61,997	79.4	58,013	78.1	(3,984)	-6.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,004	1.3	671	0.9	(333)	-33.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	218	0.3	140	0.2	(78)	-35.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	112	0.1	516	0.7	404	360.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,822	2.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	7,275	9.3	6,212	8.4	(1,063)	-14.6
Total Population	110,715	100.0	104,014	100.0	(6,701)	-6.1
Under 18 Years	32,612	29.5	29,691	28.5	(2,921)	-9.0
18 Years and Over	78,103	70.5	74,323	71.5	(3,780)	-4.8
Total Housing Units	37,556	-	38,324	-	768	2.0

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 9	Number	Percent
Total Population	**104,014**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	11,733	11.3
Black Nonhispanic	79,466	76.4
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	819	0.8
Other Nonhispanic	999	1.0
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,416	2.3
Hispanic Origin	8,581	8.2
Female	57,980	55.7
Male	46,034	44.3
Under 5 years	7,910	7.6
5 to 9 years	8,187	7.9
10 to 14 years	8,363	8.0
15 to 19 years	8,635	8.3
20 to 24 years	8,144	7.8
25 to 44 years	30,401	29.2
45 to 64 years	22,224	21.4
65 years and over	10,150	9.8
18 years and over	74,323	71.5
In households	102,903	98.9
In family households	88,909	85.5
Householder	25,100	24.1
Spouse	11,089	10.7
Own child under 18 years	24,303	23.4
Other relatives	25,308	24.3
Nonrelatives	3,109	3.0
In nonfamily households	13,994	13.5
Householder	11,635	11.2
Householder 65 years and over living alone	2,886	2.8
Nonrelatives	2,359	2.3
In group quarters	1,111	1.1
Total Households	**36,735**	**100.0**
Family households	25,100	68.3
Married-couple family	11,089	30.2
With related children under 18 years	6,379	17.4
Female householder, no husband present	11,511	31.3
With related children under 18 years	7,724	21.0
Male householder, no wife present	2,500	6.8
With related children under 18 years	1,205	3.3
Nonfamily households	11,635	31.7
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	8,038	21.9
Persons Per Family	3.42	-
Persons Per Household	2.80	-
Total Housing Units	**38,324**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**36,735**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	30,753	83.7
Owner occupied	5,982	16.3
By Household Size:		
1 person household	9,838	26.8
2 person household	9,502	25.9
3 person household	7,060	19.2
4 person household	4,792	13.0
5 persons and over	5,543	15.1
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,455	4.0
25 to 44 years	14,896	40.5
45 to 64 years	13,920	37.9
65 years and over	6,464	17.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 9 PUMA 04011

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04011, Brooklyn, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**111,451**	**4,120**	**111,451**	**(X)**
Native	60,463	3,124	54.3%	1.9
Foreign born	50,988	2,785	45.7%	1.9

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**88,857**	**3,231**	**88,857**	**(X)**
In labor force	57,375	2,891	64.6%	1.8
Civilian labor force	57,375	2,891	64.6%	1.8
Employed	51,096	2,562	57.5%	1.8
Unemployed	6,279	1,111	7.1%	1.2
Armed Forces	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	31,482	1,755	35.4%	1.8
Civilian labor force	**57,375**	**2,891**	**57,375**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	10.9%	1.7	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**39,637**	**1,186**	**39,637**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$37,948	1,910	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	18.1%	2.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	25.3%	3.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	30.3%	9.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	10.6%	3.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	13.4%	4.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	27.9%	12.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	22.8%	3.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	32.9%	5.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	34.7%	14.8	(X)	(X)
All people	20.7%	2.3	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 9
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 600 1,200 2,400 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 9

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	DODGER PLAYGROUND	Sullivan Pl W/O Nostrand Ave	NYC DPR	0.293
2	DR RONALD MCNAIR PARK	Eastern Pkwy, Washington to Classon Aves	NYC DPR	1.361
3	EASTERN PARKWAY COALITION	Eastern Pkwy,W/O Franklin	NYC DPR	0.44
4	HAMILTON METZ FIELD	Albany, East New York, Lefferts Aves	NYC DPR	2.112
5	JACKIE ROBINSON PLAYGROUND	Sullivan Pl, Franklin Ave, Montgomery St	NYC DPR	1
6	LINCOLN RD. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	316 Lincoln Rd	NYC DPR	0.065
7	MARC & JASON'S PLAYGROUND	Sterling St, Empire Blvd & New York Ave	NYC DPR	1.152
8	PARKSIDE PLAYGROUND	Rogers Ave, Winthrop St, Parkside Ave	NYC DPR	1.407
9	PROSPECT PARK	Prospect Pk W, Flatbush, Parkside, Ocean Aves	NYC DPR	526.25
10	ROLF HENRY PLAYGROUND	New York & Clarkson Aves	NYC DPR	0.213
11	WINGATE PARK	S E Corner Brooklyn Ave & Rutland Rd	NYC DPR	5.888

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 09, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-DN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER	CP	6,300 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE	CP	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-530	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB R.R. BDGE PARKSIDE & OCEAN AVE, BROOKLYN	2,322 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,033 (CN)	14,008 (CN)
HB-1216	LINCOLN ROAD BRIDGE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN472	CROWN GARDENS HOUSING CORPORATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN228	KINGSBROOK JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER	CP	1,700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-K001	MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE, BROOKLYN	CP	1,000 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	395,736 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-779	RECONSTRUCTION OF EMPIRE BLVD (FRANKLIN TO UTICA AVENUE, BKLYN)	164 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,047 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K132	RECONSTRUCTION OF WINGATE PLAYGROUND AND COURTS, BROOKLYN	1,065 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-K141	GRAND ARMY PLAZA RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	1,425 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-Y004	MISCELLANEOUS PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, BRKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-1132	WINGATE PARK RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	596 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-C236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	3,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	135 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,175 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-Y262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	2,654 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	2,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	CP
PV-236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
PV-546	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PW-DN212	JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF CROWN HEIGHTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

The City of New York

COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 9

Marty Markowitz
Borough President

Rabbi Jacob Goldstein
Chairman

Pearl R. Miles
District Manager

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

Community District 9 encompasses one of New York's first humanly inhabited areas. The area was once the home of the Mareckkawicks, a branch of the Canarsie tribal community, which occupied Kings County and parts of Jamaica. The area was colonized by Dutch farmers from the Netherlands (Holland) in the early 17th century. Lefferts Homestead, relocated to Prospect Park from its original location on Midwood Street and Flatbush Avenue, is a living reminder of this agricultural community which flourished in our district until the early 20th century.

Preliminary research has revealed that one of our neighborhood streets – Clove Road – played an important role in the Battle of Brooklyn on August 27, 1776. Preliminary data obtained from the research appears to indicate that our Clove Road is the "Bedford Pass" of the American Revolution. Research on this project continues and the Board has requested the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and New York State Department of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation to investigate the location for historic designation.

Present day Community District 9 includes a portion of the neighborhood known as Crown Heights, northern parts of Flatbush, Prospect Lefferts Gardens, and the northern portion of Midwood (Wingate). Bordered by Prospect Park, Eastern Parkway and Lincoln Terrace Park, the district includes such prestigious cultural institutions as the Brooklyn Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the Brooklyn Public Library and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Other notable institutions include Kings County Hospital Center (one of the largest hospital complexes in the world), SUNY Health Science Center at Brooklyn, Kingsboro Psychiatric Center, and Kingsbrook Jewish Medical Center. Collectively, these institutions form the southern-most boundary of the district. Medgar Evers College of the City University of New York, seven high, four intermediate, ten elementary, including new small schools and charter schools, make up the District's public educational system. A significant number of private and parochial schools complete the education picture.

Only minutes by car or public transportation from downtown Brooklyn, Community District 9 is home to numerous small and medium-sized businesses and the 104,014 residents (2000 census), who live along our multitude of tree-

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lined streets. Our many religious institutions include a number of the largest Catholic churches in the borough, a number of the oldest Protestant churches, and the world headquarters of the Chabad Lubavitch Jewish Movement.

Families and institutions have thrived in Community District 9 for generations. Over the past five decades this largely middle class community has undergone extensive demographic changes. The ethnic make-up of the community has become a unique blend of people of American, Caribbean, European, Asian and Hispanic descent.

This continued growth has brought with it a concomitant escalation in the need for vital municipal services. Community Board 9 has taken a critical look at our community district's needs and has embarked upon a the formulation of a 197-a plan which sets out our vision for a better future for our community, the objectives of which are as follows:

Objectives:

To improve the quality of life for residents through:

- The promotion of community safety and the reduction of crime;
- Social and cultural development;
- Improved health and social services;
- Support for the preservation, expansion and physical integration of the public parks system and educational institutions;
- Promotion of employment and business opportunities through
  - the strengthening and expansion of existing retail commercial areas;
  - the improvement of local businesses and economic development;
  - a local hospital jobs program.
- The promotion of new low-density/contextual residential development to provide both a humanly sealed built form and increased opportunity for neighborly social interaction;
- The guiding of future physical and human development programs to enhance the lives of the residents;
- Neighborhood beautification and development of new open space resources.

We submit this "Statement of Community District Needs" to document the Board's continued advocacy for the provision of acceptable levels of City services for the continued improvement in the quality of life for the people of this district. The restoration of services; the renovation and upgrading of school buildings and other public facilities; expanded

economic/business opportunities, the acquisition of land for the creation and expansion of open space; and the implementation of a Traffic Calming plan; are all vital to our overall goal for the restoration of our neighborhoods.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

Relocation of Community District 9's Sanitation Garage

With the relocation of Community District 14's Sanitation Garage, we are looking forward to the next phase in this process, and that is the relocation of Community District 9's sanitation garage. Experience has shown, that, as with the process for the relocation of CD 14's garage, the process for relocating Community District 9's sanitation garage will be a difficult one. However, we believe that this too can be achieved.

It has been acknowledged for many, many years, that 356 Winthrop Street is just not a suitable location for a sanitation garage. The main reason for this is that the space is too small. It cannot house all the sanitation trucks; there is no adequate on-site facility for washing the vehicles, and substandard conditions for accommodating the employees of the Department who service our district. This creates many problems, situated as it is, in close proximity to Kings County Hospital Center, SUNY Downstate University Medical Center and SUNY Downstate Biotechnology Incubator Project.

The SUNY Downstate Biotechnology Incubator Project is a multimillion dollar facility which will have far-reaching benefits for all of Brooklyn. This facility not only makes Brooklyn competitive with the likes of Long Island and New Jersey in the Biotechnology market, but attracting giant pharmaceutical companies to Central Brooklyn's Biotechnology Park will bring thousands of jobs to Brooklyn, revitalize Brooklyn's economy and its neighborhoods. Addressing the problems caused by the sanitation garage will go a long way to boost this industry.

Community Board 9 has identified the property at 723-771 Parkside Avenue, Block 4827 Lot 24, as a possible site for the district sanitation garage. This property is currently used by SUNY Downstate Medical Center as a parking lot for motor vehicles. The Board thinks that the development of this site to accommodate the sanitation garage as well as a parking facility will solve the problems caused by the existing sanitation garage site. This will be a win-win for both Community District 9 and SUNY Downstate. Not only that, the current sanitation garage site could then be put to use for the expansion of the Incubator Project.

The funding is available to relocate the sanitation garage and move this project forward. It is to everyone's advantage that we move swiftly to accomplish this. Community Board 9 would like to meet with representatives of SUNY Downstate, the Department of Sanitation Real Estate Division, the Borough President's office, and our City Council representatives to begin discussions on the matter.

Illegal Dumping/Lot Cleaning

Illegal dumping is a matter that continues to require enforcement. An increase in the number of Sanitation Police personnel coupled with strict enforcement is needed to curb this blatant disregard for sanitation and environmental codes.

Litter Baskets
Illegal Postings

An additional basket truck is needed to effectively service the litter baskets in the district, especially on busy commercial strips. Additional baskets are needed in several locations to decrease the instances of littering. The agency must enforce against those individuals using the litter baskets to dump household garbage and other debris.

There appears to be an increase in the proliferation of illegal postings on light poles, street trees and traffic signals in the district. The agency must be more aggressive in enforcing against this abuse that creates blight in our community.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Facilities for Garaging Police Vehicles

Community Board 9 again emphasizes the dire need for a facility to garage police vehicles and vouched cars. The current practice by agency personnel to overtake the streets around the local precinct with police cars, trucks and other equipment, including vehicles vouched by the precinct is unacceptable.

Double parked cars and sidewalk parking around the precinct force pedestrians including seniors, school children, and mothers with baby carriages, to navigate around these conditions, sometimes by walking into the street and into the danger of oncoming vehicles.

The Board has done a search of the area around the 71 Precinct and has identified property suitable for garage facilities for the precinct's vehicles. Acquisition of these premises, whether by lease or purchase, will effectively eliminate the current congestion being experienced at Empire Boulevard and New York Avenue. We urge the agency to work with the Board on this matter, since it concerns the safety and well being of the people we both serve.

Facilities/Equipment/Technology

The Board believes that the Police Department has an obligation to bring all its precincts into the twenty-first century by upgrading facilities, equipment and technology. Studies have shown that the physical environment within which people work has a significant impact upon the manner in which they perform their jobs. The Board believes that this is even more significant for police personnel, given the nature of their job.

The 71 Precinct's physical plant continues to deteriorate. There is a definite need for an upgrade of the structure as well as the interior facilities. We will continue to advocate for the complete renovation of this building.

Police Visibility

Visibility of police officers in reassuring numbers is lacking in a large segment of the district. The Board continues to recommend the employment of civilian staff to carry out those clerical and related duties that would release police officers to do the job for which they have been trained. The combination of improved facilities, technology and increased civilian clerical support would allow more presence on neighborhood streets.

Enforcement is needed at Eastern Parkway and Utica Avenue. The large numbers of passenger vans and gypsy cabs – legal and illegal – competing for passengers exiting the Utica Avenue subway station creates a bottle neck at this location that is hazardous to all road users. These vans and cars, park in the bus stops and double park on the service road. Added to this is the proliferation of unlicensed vendors, plying their goods on the south side Eastern Parkway Mall. This all adds up to utter chaos all day long, increasing tremendously during the morning and evening rush hours.

Numerous improvements have been made by the Department of Transportation at this location, yet the chaos continues. There must be continuous enforcement by the Police Department. Occasional enforcement forays at this location will not suffice. Action must be taken on a sustained, continuous basis that will send a message that these activities are inappropriate for this landmarked street and are unwanted at this location.

Despite numbers showing a reduction in the main crime related areas, this district is far from being "one of the safest in the city." Community Board 9 continues to receive numerous complaints from residents regarding the sale of drugs on street corners and in apartments in their buildings. The Board feels that there should be continued police presence at these problem locations to serve as a deterrent to these activities.

We encourage an expansion of the F-TAP program to include all apartment buildings in the district. Community Board 9 stands ready to assist with this effort and to encourage building owners to work with the local precinct to implement this program. The Board recognizes that more needs to be done. We urge the agency to work with the Board to accomplish the task of providing safe and secure neighborhoods for our residents.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Land Acquisition for Open Space

Most recent statistics show that approximately 30% of our population is under the age of 18 years, while less than 6% of the district is dedicated to open space. Community Board 9, through its 197-a Planning Committee, has identified several possible locations in the

district for the expansion of open space. In addition to identifying available land on the grounds of Kingsboro Psychiatric Center for a park, the Board has also identified property adjacent to Wingate Park for the expansion of this heavily utilized park. We have also identified other potential locations within the district for open space use – areas for greening, sitting areas, and the like.

The Board is encouraged by Mayor Michael Bloomberg's PlaNYC 2030 with its emphasis on open space. We especially like that the goal is to "… ensure that all New Yorkers live within a 10-minute walk of a park." Upgrading all of our school yards and playgrounds that are in desperate need of refurbishing is a goal that can be addressed immediately. The Board loves the idea of public plazas, but we are extremely concerned that the process is only open to groups and that community boards are not asked to participate.

Recreation Center

The community, with its large youth population, is in dire need of a Recreation Center, along with programming to address community youth needs, including health and physical fitness, youth development and delinquency prevention.

Community Board 9 has identified the city owned property at 1110 Eastern Parkway, within Community District 9, for the location of the community recreation center. We therefore strongly urge the Department of Citywide Administrative Services, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Department of Youth and Community Development, along with our elected officials, to work with us to make this proposed project a reality.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Park Reconstruction Projects

Hamilton Metz Park

The Board is pleased that our City Council representative has allocated the necessary funds necessary to complete the redesign and reconstruction of the unfinished portion of Hamilton Metz Park. We also urge our representative to provide the promised funds to include the work-out/exercise area requested by constituents. The inclusion of this feature will be welcomed by all and will complete the renovation of this park for the continued use by all those who use this park on a regular basis.

Mount Prospect Park

With the exception of a playground and new paths and stairs, funded by the late Councilmember Mary Pinkett, this park is an open canvass waiting to be developed. Currently, on rainy days, torrents of rainwater rush down the park's Eastern Parkway steps, flooding the sidewalk and the street, forcing pedestrians to walk in the street placing them in danger of oncoming traffic. Overgrown vegetation obscures the park from view and makes it foreboding and unsafe.

For the past ten years Community Board 9 has been requesting funding for a preliminary design investigation for the upgrade and reconstruction of Mount Prospect Park. We have not been successful with this request. However, being a resilient Board, we were able to obtain, pro bono from faculty and graduate students at the University of Virginia, a wonderfully interesting and innovative design for this park. This proposed design has been shared with the Department of Parks and Recreation, elected officials, community residents, and other stakeholders. The response to the design has been overwhelmingly positive

We took this bold step to be proactive in helping ourselves and the people of our community begin the process for the complete reconstruction of this park. We plan to use the proposed design as a catalyst to spark ideas for the design of the park from the community and the Department of Parks.

We continue to stress that this park can no longer be used primarily for walking dogs. It needs to be reconstructed for use by the community. We call on our elected officials to provide the funding for the complete reconstruction of this park, beginning with funding for a preliminary design.

Wingate Park

Wingate Park is one of the most heavily utilized parks in the district. It is used by people from all over Central Brooklyn. As a consequence the park has deteriorated tremendously. We urge our elected officials to provide the funding necessary to restore this park for safe use by the community.

Prospect Park Projects

Community Board 9 supports the ongoing efforts to restore the structures and facilities in Prospect Park. Among the many important projects within the park that are in need of restoration are the Picnic House and Litchfield Villa. We urge that these projects be funded to completion

Park Maintenance

The adequate maintenance of our neighborhood parks, playgrounds and malls has been severely hampered by budget cutbacks. A more sustained, consistent effort at weekly maintenance is needed, especially during the spring, summer and early fall, when more people are outdoors utilizing these facilities.

A very serious situation exists on the south side Eastern Parkway malls, specifically at Utica Avenue. Designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, the Landmarked Eastern Parkway Malls are being desecrated by unlicensed vendors who appear to ply their trade with impunity while this portion of the mall continues its downward spiral into blight and deterioration. Has the Parks Department issued permits for vending at this location?

These problems, vendors, gypsy cabs, dollar vans, which existed on both the north and south side service roads has been eliminated from the northern side. What then is the reason for allowing this situation to fester and become such a deplorable eyesore and hazardous condition in Community District 9? This matter needs to be addressed by the Parks Department Enforcement teams, Taxi and Limousine Commission, as well as the New York City Police Department, to eliminate this blight in our community.

Community Board 9 has long been an advocate for restoration of adequate funding to provide the much needed upkeep of our parks and playgrounds. We continue to advocate for this funding as we strive for the improvement of park facilities within our district.

Tree Planting/Pruning
Stump Removal

The greening of our district is an important aspect of our community beautification plan. The greening of traffic triangles and city-owned vacant lots to create vest-pocket parks are all components of this plan. Beautifying our neighborhood streets with the planting of street trees is a top priority. So is tree pruning. We urge the provision of adequate funds for the pruning of trees; and the removal of dead trees and tree stumps. These are important quality of life issues which must be addressed to avoid possible loss of life and property damage.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING

The senior population in Community District 9 continues to be under-served. In the face of this glaring reality, more outreach must be conducted in the community to reach seniors in order to provide them with the services that they need: Meals-on-wheels, home care, transportation and other vital services to seniors must be expanded to address the unmet needs of our growing senior population.

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Increased funding for Out of School Time Programs within the district is needed. Currently, there are not enough sites within the district offering these programs, especially at the high school level.

Community Board 9 envisions the establishment of a community youth center, a place where our neighborhood children can go to participate in healthy, clean and safe activities. We call on our City Council representatives to work with the Board to identify a site and to jointly fund the establishment of this facility. In providing constructive activities for our youth we will be doing our part to prepare them for the future.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In Community District 9, overcrowded classrooms and deteriorating buildings are still some of the negatives that are hampering our children in their efforts to obtain the

benefits of a quality education. Our children must be afforded an environment that is conducive to learning. With the exception of M.S. 2 and Middle College High School, which are new schools which were constructed in response to the overwhelming overcrowding in the district, the school buildings in Community District 9 (Community School District 17 – Region 6, Brooklyn), are in serious need of renovations and upgrading, including new windows, air conditioning, public address systems, gymnasiums and more.

Two of these buildings – P.S. 91 and P.S. 92 – are over 100 years old and are in the worst condition. Then there is P.S. 161 – the children in this school have no gymnasium, this is not acceptable. In addition to the physical deficiencies, the ancient plumbing, heating and electrical systems in all of the school buildings in the district, subject the students, faculty and staff to endure inhumane conditions year round. We urge the Department of Education to move swiftly to rehabilitate all of our deteriorated school buildings, with priority being given to P.S. 91, P.S. 92 and P.S. 161.

The Wingate High School building is another of our school buildings that is in dire need of renovation. This building now houses four "small schools" (Wingate High School no longer exists.) This building has numerous deficiencies which we urge the Department of Education and the School Construction Authority to address these deficiencies. This will allow the schools to provide an environment more suitable for learning and thus function in the manner they were intended.

AGENCY FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES

With our significantly new and large immigrant population and a probable Census 2000 undercount, the Board strongly believes that the actual need for day care and head start services in Community District 9 is far greater than is currently estimated. There continues to be long waiting lists for placement of children at all of our existing day care centers. The demand continues to rise. An increase in the number of day care slots and vouchers and the establishment of at least one head start center will begin to address this need. Another possible solution to this major shortage of adequate day care would be to allow vouchers to be accepted at private day care centers.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

There is an enormous need for affordable housing in this district that needs to be addressed. The Board continues to recommend that HPD look into the feasibility of constructing affordable housing on a portion of the grounds of Kingsboro Psychiatric Center, similar to the affordable housing project launched by the Health and Hospitals Corporation for Buildings "J" and "N" on the grounds of Kings County Hospital Center.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE

An on-site nurse should staff each public school. This would establish the first line of defense should our children become ill while at school. The health and well-being of our children should not be left to chance.

Again, with our growing immigrant population, the need for outreach within the community is vital. Education is needed so parents would understand the importance of immunization for childhood diseases. Education regarding the importance of prenatal care to reduce the infant death rate, and education for the prevention of teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases among young people, is also vitally important.

Rat Infestation

Our community is infested with rats. A surge in building construction, dirty vacant lots, alleyways, sewers and subway tracks, all contribute to this scourge. These conditions are extremely prevalent in the warmer months and create serious health problems for the community.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS CORPORATION

Reconstruction of Kings County Hospital Center

Community Board 9 continues to support the reconstruction of Kings County Hospital Center. This institution is the primary health care facility not only for District 9 but for Central Brooklyn as well. We are pleased that low cost, quality health care will continue to be available to the hard working families who rely on this hospital for their health care needs.

Affordable Housing

Community Board 9 also supports and applauds the Health and Hospitals Corporation for its re-use of Buildings J and N to create affordable housing for special needs and moderate and low income families.

Dr Susan Smith McKinney Nursing & Rehabilitation Center Therapeutic Horticultural Center

Dr. Susan Smith Nursing and Rehabilitation Center (DSSM) is one of only two skilled nursing facilities in Brooklyn which are Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF) accredited. This facility has been providing excellent inpatient rehabilitation for consumers requiring the highest quality of care following surgery, acute health problems, accidents or injury.

The nursing home industry is experiencing a cultural change, moving from a medical mode to a cultural one, creating a more home-like environment for the residents. Renowned programs such as the Eden Alternative are leading the way toward this cultural change. The 2nd principle of the Eden Alternative is that Life in a truly human community revolves around close and continuing contact with children, plants and animals. In the garden, healing occurs as a result of a direct connection between the patient and the physical/natural environment.

Dr. Susan Smith McKinney Nursing and Rehabilitation Center is committed to making a culture change what will benefit residents for years to come. DSSM is seeking to expand the scope of therapies provided by the facility with the establishment of a Therapeutic Horticultural Center. Horticultural Therapy is a process which uses plants, horticultural activities, and the natural world to promote awareness and well-being by improving the body, mind and spirit.

Horticultural Therapy is universal, adaptable, and validated by research. Community Board 9 urges our elected officials to fully fund the establishment of the Therapeutic Horticultural Center at DSSM. The benefits of this therapy to the residents are immense.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Traffic Calming

Approximately nine or ten years ago Community Board 9 requested the Department of Transportation to conduct a study for Community District 9, to determine how traffic calming principles could be implemented within this residential district to address the Board's and community's concerns for a safer district. This study by DOT was undertaken and completed some years ago but was "shelved" by the agency.

We believe that there have been many changes in statistics since this study was undertaken, therefore this study would perhaps not be truly reflective of today's conditions. The Board is once again requesting a study of the district by DOT to determine what traffic calming principles could be implemented in this largely residential district. This study would be helpful for PlaNYC's long term goals of providing safe streets and improving access to open space and encouraging cycling in the boroughs.

Street Resurfacing

Community Board 9 is pleased with the recent resurfacing of six streets in the district, encompassing approximately 63 blocks. Residents and motorists alike are pleased with the results. However, many other streets in the district continue to deteriorate and remain prime candidates for resurfacing. The Board would like to see an expansion in the number of streets to be resurfaced each fiscal year.

There are always numerous potholes in our streets from the aftermath of winter, as well as other depressions from street openings by various parties. Streets all over the district are being excavated by cable and utility companies. The streets are not always restored

properly and deteriorate after a harsh winter or some other circumstance. The allocation of adequate funding for a consistent street repair/resurfacing policy will serve to effectively address the pothole repair/street resurfacing needs of the City.

Pedestrian Ramps/Curb Restoration

There are a number of locations within the district where the curb is damaged and/or missing which creates a dangerous condition – one such location is in front of 888 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, between President and Carroll Streets. In addition, there are a number of locations within the district where pedestrian ramps are missing. These locations need to be addressed to allow safe travel by all pedestrians, but especially those in wheelchairs, those with baby carriages, senior citizens and others.

Reconstruction of Empire Boulevard

The Board calls upon the agency to allocate funding for HWK 779 – the Reconstruction of Empire Boulevard from Flatbush to Utica Avenues. In 1990, the agency opted to shelve this project for five years, due to fiscal constraints. Now, fifteen years later the project remains shelved.

Empire Boulevard is regarded as the "gateway" to our district. This major roadway leads to key cultural institutions including the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, The Brooklyn Museum of Art, and Prospect Park. Empire Boulevard also has severe flooding and drainage problems which affect traffic, homes and businesses here.

Reconstruction of Clove Road
(the Bedford Pass of the American Revolution)
and Malbone Street – HWK166

The reconstruction of Clove Road and Malbone Street – HWK166 – is one of the most important roadway reconstruction projects in Community District 9. Clove Road has been identified by a NYC Department of Transportation preliminary archaeological study as the "Bedford Pass of the August 27, 1776 "Battle of Brooklyn".

We are extremely delighted that the process for the archaeological dig has begun. We are looking forward to the start of the dig in 2010 and are thankful to Council Member Letitia James for allocating the funds for this project. The results of this study will have significant ramifications, not only for the district but for the borough as well. We look forward to working with the council member and the Department of Transportation to implement this project.

Clove Road has been submitted to the City's Landmark Preservation Commission and the New York State Department of Parks and Historic Preservation for historic designation. It is extremely important therefore, that these studies be completed to provide the necessary supporting documentation for the historic designation process. We look forward to working with the agency and our elected officials for the preservation of Clove Road, a block long

colonial road that has been preserved almost as it was in 1776 when it was a route through the Bedford Pass and was garrisoned by Continental soldiers.

Resurfacing of Nostrand Avenue from Eastern Parkway to Clarkson Avenue

Nostrand Avenue is one of the main thoroughfares in Brooklyn, running through several different neighborhoods. This street is heavily congested with city buses, delivery trucks, taxis, cars and other vehicles competing for passage all day long. The street is also in various stages of deterioration from harsh winters, numerous street openings by utility and various other private companies, and individuals. Nostrand Avenue needs to be resurfaced with attention being paid to alleviating traffic congestion, traffic calming, improved drainage and traffic flow.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Community Board 9 has repeatedly brought to the attention of the agency the problems with flooding in the district. We continue to request a catch basin construction project for the district to correct flooding and other drainage problems on Sterling Street between New York and Brooklyn Avenues, within the district.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The importance of an adequately trained and properly equipped Fire Department cannot be over-emphasized. Appropriate training and proper equipment help to provide that safety net that our fire fighters need in their life-saving efforts on our behalf. One lesson learned from the 2003 Blackout that crippled the city, is that firehouses should be equipped with power generators. We strongly urge the agency and our elected officials to fully fund the acquisition of power generators for all firehouses in the city.

The Board sees a strong need for the provision of fire prevention and educational programs to be implemented for Community District 9, including the Child Fire Starter Program. This program, which provides early intervention services and has worked well in other areas, will help to reach those children who are at risk, thus saving valuable life and property. In addition, an increase in fire prevention programs will also help in the education of our citizens, thus reducing the risk of fire.

We strongly encourage the allocation of funding for a Carbon Monoxide Detector distribution program. We continue to support the Fire Detector distribution program.

Fire Marshals

The swift investigation of fires should be a priority. The lack of adequate numbers of Fire Marshals hampers the agency's ability to immediately begin the investigation as to the cause of a fire. Appropriate funding must be made available for the hiring of additional Fire

Marshals to address this void. Not only will this lead to the apprehension of suspected arsonist(s), but will also help to curb the number of suspicious fires.

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS SERVICES

The revitalization of our local commercial strips is one of our main priorities. We urge the agency to continue to work with us for the revitalization of the following commercial strips in Community District 9:

- Nostrand Avenue from Eastern Parkway to Clarkson Avenue;
- Kingston Avenue from Eastern Parkway to Empire Boulevard;
- Utica Avenue from Empire Boulevard to Eastern Parkway;
- Bedford/Franklin/Rogers Avenues from Eastern Parkway to Parkside Avenue;
- Flatbush Avenue from Empire Boulevard to Clarkson Avenue;
- Empire Boulevard from Utica to Flatbush Avenues

The reconstruction of Kings County Hospital Center, the establishment of the Biotechnology Incubator Project, the expansion of Medgar Evers College of the City University of New York, all open up opportunities to attract viable businesses to the district that can provide an array of consumer products and services, leading to the revitalizing not only the district's economy, but the quality of life as well.

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Subway Station Rehab

Community District 9's residents and other commuters who use the Utica Avenue Subway Station are pleased that with the completion of the reconstruction project at this station. Other subway stations in the District in need of rehabilitation include the President Street Station, Franklin Avenue Station, Nostrand Avenue Station, Kingston Avenue, Sterling Street and Winthrop Street subway stations. We are heartened to see an acknowledgement in PlaNYC that these stations are in need of repair. We look forward to discussing with the New York City Transit Authority the plans and time-frame for planned improvements to these stations.

The Board is pleased that the MTA/NYCTA has finally recognized that the Eastern Parkway-Brooklyn Museum Station meets their criteria for stations to be ADA compliant. This subway station serves Community Districts 8 and 9 and the major cultural institutions in our district – the Brooklyn Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and the Brooklyn Public Library.

Thousands of local residents, visitors from the five boroughs and tourists from across the country and the world use this station to visit our neighborhoods and cultural institutions. These are the lucky ones. The disabled and our senior citizens cannot visit these institutions if they do not have access to a personal vehicle. Although, this station is not slated for

immediate ADA compliance, we are pleased that the station has been approved for the designation and will work hard to make it a reality.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Response to complaints of building and zoning violations in the district by the Department of Buildings is poor. Follow-up to ensure compliance is even worse. To compound matters we have seen a rise in the numbers of unsafe buildings – bulging bricks, cracked exteriors, façade collapses, and other unsafe conditions. In addition, non-conformance with a building's Certificate of Occupancy provisions and commercial uses in residential zones are all on the rise in the district. A more effective and efficient code enforcement operation is needed to address the building and zoning violations that seriously hamper the safety and quality of life of our residents.

CONCLUSION

It is Community Board 9's belief that quality of life begins with good health and the nurturing of a built environment, set in aesthetically pleasing neighborhoods and reinforced with educational and economic development.

We believe that there is much to be done to enhance the quality of life for current and future residents. Our goal is to revitalize our neighborhoods to provide a safe and healthful setting, a place of tranquility and respite from the tasks of assimilation and striving to succeed. In order to accomplish these goals, the Board will continue to work with the City's agencies, elected officials and community to address the needs identified here.

Rabbi Jacob Z. Goldstein
Chairman

Pearl R. Miles
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 10

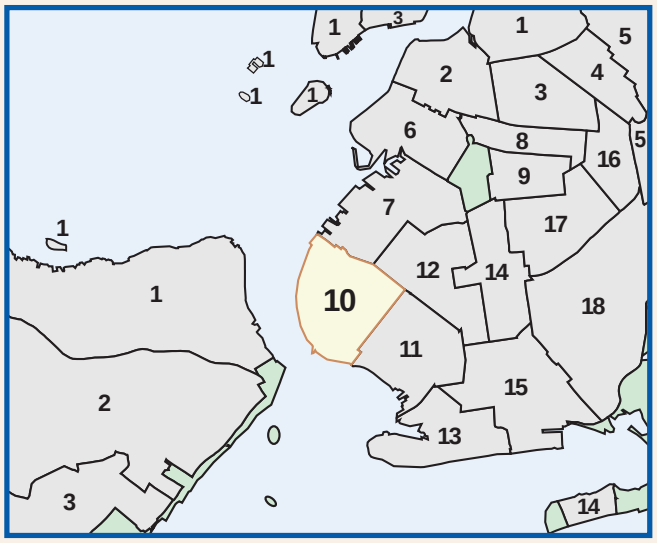
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	118,188	110,612	122,542
% Change	—	-6.4	10.8

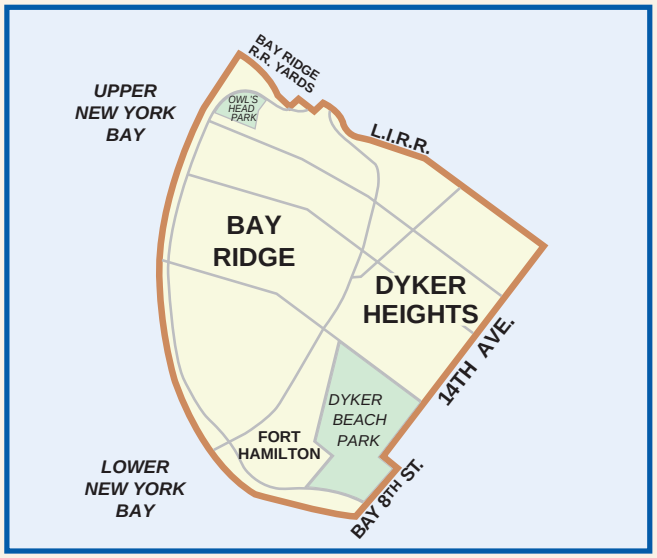
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,634	1,723
Rate per 1000	13.3	14.1
Deaths: Number	1,126	966
Rate per 1000	9.2	7.9
Infant Mortality: Number	10	7
Rate per 1000	6.1	4.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	2,572	1,788
Supplemental Security Income	3,961	4,371
Medicaid Only	6,854	30,308
Total Persons Assisted	**13,387**	**36,467**
Percent of Population	**10.9**	**29.8**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,585.4**
Square Miles:	**4.0**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	11,700	29,068.1	33.1
Multi-Family Residential	2,756	11,126.7	12.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,730	4,242.2	4.8
Commercial / Office	359	2,231.5	2.5
Industrial	45	461.1	0.5
Transportation / Utility	93	1,289.6	1.5
Institutions	143	12,360.3	14.1
Open Space / Recreation	34	26,284.8	29.9
Parking Facilities	101	481.5	0.6
Vacant Land	138	275.8	0.3
Miscellaneous	25	20.8	0.0
Total	**17,124**	**87,842.3**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 10



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0 800 1,600 3,200 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 10	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,612	100.0	122,542	100.0	11,930	10.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	93,102	84.2	84,120	68.6	(8,982)	-9.6
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,330	1.2	1,402	1.1	72	5.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,845	7.1	17,546	14.3	9,701	123.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	118	0.1	115	0.1	(3)	-2.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	146	0.1	352	0.3	206	141.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	5,611	4.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,071	7.3	13,396	10.9	5,325	66.0
Population Under 18 Years	19,193	100.0	23,794	100.0	4,601	24.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	14,611	76.1	13,753	57.8	(858)	-5.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	416	2.2	347	1.5	(69)	-16.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,957	10.2	4,214	17.7	2,257	115.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	20	0.1	26	0.1	6	30.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	49	0.3	110	0.5	61	124.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,627	6.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	2,140	11.1	3,717	15.6	1,577	73.7
Population 18 Years and Over	91,419	100.0	98,748	100.0	7,329	8.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	78,491	85.9	70,367	71.3	(8,124)	-10.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	914	1.0	1,055	1.1	141	15.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,888	6.4	13,332	13.5	7,444	126.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	98	0.1	89	0.1	(9)	-9.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	97	0.1	242	0.2	145	149.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,984	4.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	5,931	6.5	9,679	9.8	3,748	63.2
Total Population	110,612	100.0	122,542	100.0	11,930	10.8
Under 18 Years	19,193	17.4	23,794	19.4	4,601	24.0
18 Years and Over	91,419	82.6	98,748	80.6	7,329	8.0
Total Housing Units	51,474	-	53,568	-	2,094	4.1

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 10	Number	Percent
Total Population	**122,542**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	84,120	68.6
Black Nonhispanic	1,402	1.1
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	17,546	14.3
Other Nonhispanic	467	0.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	5,611	4.6
Hispanic Origin	13,396	10.9
Female	63,580	51.9
Male	58,962	48.1
Under 5 years	7,190	5.9
5 to 9 years	6,831	5.6
10 to 14 years	6,156	5.0
15 to 19 years	6,009	4.9
20 to 24 years	7,305	6.0
25 to 44 years	41,568	33.9
45 to 64 years	27,633	22.5
65 years and over	19,850	16.2
18 years and over	98,748	80.6
In households	121,823	99.4
In family households	97,159	79.3
Householder	30,315	24.7
Spouse	22,444	18.3
Own child under 18 years	22,001	18.0
Other relatives	20,520	16.7
Nonrelatives	1,879	1.5
In nonfamily households	24,664	20.1
Householder	21,154	17.3
Householder 65 years and over living alone	6,952	5.7
Nonrelatives	3,510	2.9
In group quarters	719	0.6
Total Households	**51,469**	**100.0**
Family households	30,315	58.9
Married-couple family	22,444	43.6
With related children under 18 years	10,372	20.2
Female householder, no husband present	5,555	10.8
With related children under 18 years	2,397	4.7
Male householder, no wife present	2,316	4.5
With related children under 18 years	663	1.3
Nonfamily households	21,154	41.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	15,201	29.5
Persons Per Family	3.14	-
Persons Per Household	2.37	-
Total Housing Units	**53,568**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**51,469**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	34,103	66.3
Owner occupied	17,366	33.7
By Household Size:		
1 person household	18,355	35.7
2 person household	14,733	28.6
3 person household	7,591	14.7
4 person household	6,075	11.8
5 persons and over	4,715	9.2
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,587	3.1
25 to 44 years	20,690	40.2
45 to 64 years	16,035	31.2
65 years and over	13,157	25.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04013, Brooklyn, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**125,123**	**4,927**	**125,123**	**(X)**
Native	80,116	3,307	64.0%	1.9
Foreign born	45,007	3,409	36.0%	1.9

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**104,534**	**4,048**	**104,534**	**(X)**
In labor force	61,128	3,158	58.5%	1.5
Civilian labor force	60,944	3,153	58.3%	1.5
Employed	57,292	2,932	54.8%	1.4
Unemployed	3,652	602	3.5%	0.5
Armed Forces	184	107	0.2%	0.1
Not in labor force	43,406	2,046	41.5%	1.5
Civilian labor force	**60,944**	**3,153**	**60,944**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	6.0%	0.9	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**48,887**	**1,340**	**48,887**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$53,738	1,869	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	10.7%	1.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	16.8%	2.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	16.6%	8.8	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	8.5%	1.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	12.8%	2.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	11.9%	8.7	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	18.7%	5.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	32.9%	9.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	42.1%	25.8	(X)	(X)
All people	13.4%	1.4	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 10
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 800 1,600 3,200 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 10

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	69TH ST PIER	Bay Ridge Ave, Shore Rd, Upper Bay	NYC DPR	2.51
2	COFFEY SQUARE	E/S Gowanus Pkwy, 81 & 82 Sts	NYC DPR	NA
3	DYKER BEACH PARK	Shore Pkwy, 86 St, 7 to 14 Aves	NYC DPR	216.66
4	FT HAMILTON ATHLETIC FIELD	83-85 Sts, W/O Pedersen Playground	NYC DPR	7.31
5	JOHN J CARTY PARK	Ft Hamilton & Gowanus Pkwy, 94 & 101 Sts	NYC DPR	10.00
6	JOHN PAUL JONES PARK	Shore Pkwy, Ft Hamilton Pkwy, 101 St	NYC DPR	5.15
7	LEIF ERICSON DR (SHORE PKWY)	Ft Hamilton Pkwy to Knapp St, Cross Bay Blvd	NYC DPR	760.43
8	LEIF ERICSON PARK & SQUARE	Ft Hamilton Pkwy, 66-67 Sts, 4 Ave	NYC DPR	16.80
9	LEIF ERICSON PLAYGROUND	65 to 66 Sts, 8 Ave	NYC DPR	1.65
10	MCDONALD SQUARE	Ft Hamilton Pkwy, 7 Ave & 79 St	NYC DPR	0.06
11	MCDONALD TRIANGLE	Ft Hamilton Pkwy, 83 St, 6 Ave	NYC DPR	0.03
12	MCKINLEY PARK	Ft Hamilton Pkwy, 73 to 78 Sts, 7 Ave	NYC DPR	8.48
13	OWL'S HEAD PARK	Shore Pkwy, Shore Rd, Colonial Rd, 68 St	NYC DPR	27.10
14	P.S. 69 - BROOKLYN	6302 9 Ave	NYC DPR	NA
15	PARK STRIP (PLAYGROUND)	W/S Gowanus Pkwy, 81 & 82 Sts	NYC DPR	NA
16	PATRICK O'ROURKE PARK	80 to 81 Sts, 11 to 12 Aves	NYC DPR	1.18
17	RUSSELL PEDERSON PLAYGROUND	Colonial Rd, 83 to 85 Sts	NYC DPR	1.43
18	SHORE ROAD PARK	Owls Head Pk to Ft Hamilton Pkwy Narrows Ave	NYC DPR	58.00

*Not All Parklands are Publicly Accessible; Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 10, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-1089	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BELT PARKWAY BRIDGE OVER BAY RIDGE AVE, BROOKLYN	6,545 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	3,452 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1099	RECON OF 6TH AVE BR OVER LIRR BAY RIDGE/NYCTA SEA BEACH LINE, BROOKLYN	8,674 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1204	RECONSTRUCT 50TH STREET BRIDGE OVER LIRR BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN	1,796 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	25,886 (CN)
HB-1205	RECONSTRUCT 5TH AVENUE BRIDGE OVER LIRR AND SEA BEACH, BROOKLYN	1,926 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	26,128 (CN)
HW-574	RECONSTR. OF FT. HAMILTON PKWY, FROM 79TH TO 101ST STS., ETC., BKLYN.	1,926 (CN) 1,907 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
P-C005	RECONSTRUCTION, LEIF ERICKSON DRIVE PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C040	CONSTRUCT/RECONSTRUCT MCKINLEY PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C956	DYKER BEACH PARK, RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C972	RECONSTRUCTION OF OWL'S HEAD PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-K972	RECONSTRUCTION OF OWL'S HEAD PARK	562 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-956	DYKER BEACH PARK, RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	7,870 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	34 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-972	RECONSTRUCTION OF OWL'S HEAD PARK	983 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-973	RECONSTRUCTION OF SHORE ROAD PARK	3,440 (CN)	15 (CN)	0 (CN)	484 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1130	CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT SHORE PKWY BIKE PATHS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 236 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
SE-754	RECONSTRUCTION OF COMBINED SEWERS IN 10TH AVE, BROOKLYN	18,064 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)
SE-774	RECONSTUCT COMBINED SEWER IN FORT HAMILTON PKWY, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP

The City of New York

Community Board Ten

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JOSEPHINE BECKMANN
District Manager

MARY ANN WALSH
Vice Chairperson

ELEANOR PETTY
Secretary

BRIAN KIERAN
Treasurer

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2011
Introduction

The geographic district of Community Board Ten of Brooklyn encompasses the three neighborhoods of Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights and Fort Hamilton, which are situated along the southwestern tip of Brooklyn. Defining the southern and western borders of our district are the waters of the Verrazano Narrows. To the North, the L.I.R.R./MTA railroad cut from the shoreline at 65th Street, proceeds eastward to 62nd Street, where our district merges with our eastern border at 14th Avenue. The Fort Hamilton area, which follows the southern shoreline, is comprised of historic Fort Hamilton, located near the magnificent span of the Verrazano Bridge and overlooking New York Harbor.

Numerous parksland located throughout the district further enhances these scenic vistas and provides a multitude of diversified athletic and passive recreational facilities to thousands of residents and visitors throughout the year.

Known primarily as a residential community, the stability of the district depends greatly on the viability of its commercial sectors and housing stock. Dissecting the geographic district, the commercial corridors of 3rd Avenue, 4th Avenue, 5th Avenue, Fort Hamilton Parkway, 11th Avenue, 13th Avenue and the bustling 86th Street strip, provide the goods, services and employment opportunities for the community. One and two family homes comprise the major portion of the housing composition and aging multiple dwellings together with some new structures, line Shore Road, Ridge Boulevard and 4th Avenue, while smaller clusters of four to six story structures are randomly situated in other areas of the district. Limited vacant land had inhibited active development of new housing stock and Special Zoning District implemented in 1978, has precluded high-rise construction and inconsistent development. A comprehensive zoning analysis of Bay Ridge was completed and presented to the New York City Department of City Planning in December of 2003. The Special Bay Ridge District was rezoned using lower density contextual districts on March 23, 2005. Dyker Heights and Fort Hamilton were also rezoned using the lower density contextual districts on July 25, 2007.

While our senior citizen population continues to rise, the ethnic and racial mix of the district's population continues to shift with the out-migration of earlier established ethnic groups and the influx of Middle Eastern and Asian settlers and more recently, Eastern Europeans.

The overall population consists primarily of middle income, blue-collar and white-collar workers, who contribute significantly toward our district's low unemployment statistics. Consequently, our district continues to serve as a vital tax resource base for New York City.

The stable demographic indicators limit the availability of public funding programs for this community. Fortunately we are endowed with concerned, energetic, civil minded citizens who work and actively participate in self-help programs through local community organizations. Accordingly, these efforts have impacted positively on the vitality and stability of our district and our Community Board has supported, assisted, participated and championed many of these activities.

Constantly aware of the dedicated perseverance and outstanding contributions of the people of our district, our Board continues to proactively advocate to preserve and strengthen our community's stability by petitioning for improvement of the municipal services our district is entitled to receive.

SENIOR CITIZEN HOUSING

We have identified the need for housing of all types for the rapidly increasing and diversified senior citizen population. High rentals are generating a mobile, transient tenancy and the lack of decent, affordable housing for our elderly population on limited income, presents a very serious problem.

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAYS

Currently, Community Board Ten's Committee on Transportation reviews the condition of local roadways and reports its findings to the New York City Department of Transportation. In recent years street resurfacing has moved to an eighteen month cycle. Only thirty percent of requested roadways in Community District Ten are expected to be paved during the next cycle.

The maintenance of street markings at our crosswalks is of paramount concern to our communities as well as the upkeep of traffic control stop signs and street signs.

The Board has called repeatedly for a comprehensive traffic study of the entire Community Board Ten area. There have been a growing number of traffic lights installed that have adversely affected traffic patterns. The New York City Department of Transportation currently uses a national standard to determine the feasibility of a traffic control device. Many Board Members remain frustrated that traffic control devices have not been installed in areas with high pedestrian counts and near schools like Fontbonne Hall Academy, and all girl private high school located on Shore Road and 99th Street. A traffic light study was initiated after a student was struck by a car, but the intersection did not meet the warrants necessary for the installation of a traffic light.

A comprehensive study of the 65th Street corridor was also requested due to growing community concerns of the changing dynamic of this four lane truck route that filters off and toward the Brooklyn Queens Expressway. The 65th Street corridor has seen a change from industrial to retail use thereby increasing pedestrian traffic.

In June of 2009, the Traffic and Transportation Committee of Community Board Ten received a presentation concerning the Gowanus Expressway Project which will affect the expressway from 6th Avenue at 65th Street to approximately 3rd Avenue and 53rd Street. There will also be an upgrade to the Gowanus Expressway median which separates converging Manhattan bound from Shore Parkway and Manhattan bound from the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, traffic near Third Avenue and 66th Street. It will be converted to a reversible extra wide HOV/Bus lane around the area of the 3rd Avenue/66th Street entrance ramp. The widening of the 6th Avenue exit ramp is also being planned to deal with dangerous traffic back-ups at this location.

Another long term need we have identified requires the promulgation of regulations to improve the communications and coordination network affecting street cut activities which are conducted by utility companies, private contractors and inter-governmental agencies, as responsible work practices are central to the successful implementation of needed improvements. The District Office has strived to work with all utility companies to coordinate appropriate notification of street cut activities particularly during the resurfacing cycle.

ARTERIAL HIGHWAYS

The maintenance work conducted by the Bureau of Bridges and Arterial Highways is the vital function that sustains the viability of our roadways and overpasses. This Bureau is responsible for maintaining the curb area alongside the BQE that runs from on the south side of 7th Avenue from 65th Street to 86th Street and on the north side of 7th Avenue from 65th Street to 78th Street. This area is constantly filled with debris and strewn garbage. Due to budget limitations this area as well as the service roads of Dahlgren and Gatling Place cannot be adequately maintained. This Bureau is also responsible to maintain the Shore Road bicycle path and maintain overgrowth along the Belt Parkway and BQE within Community Board Ten area. It is necessary to provide additional funds for routine weekly maintenance with sufficient manpower and equipment needed to meet maintenance commitments.

VERRAZANO NARROWS BRIDGE

Traffic on the Verrazano Bridge and its approaches has reached the saturation point, not only during the rush hour but also frequently at off-hours..

Traffic flowing from Brooklyn enters from multiple access points exceeding the capacity of the bridge. The 6 lanes on the bridge then reduce to 3 on the Staten Island Expressway, exacerbating the problem because the bridge traffic has nowhere to go.

Community Boards 10 and 11, together with Council Member Vincent Gentile formed a task force to discuss traffic issues in 2005. Local elected officials continue to work together to address mounting traffic issues plaguing the communities of Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights and Fort Hamilton.

Better traffic management is needed in Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights and Bensonhurst, particularly during normal rush hour, as well as summer related backups caused by sharp volume increases. Greater capacity is needed on the Staten Island Expressway. Moreover, other pathways in and out of New York City, particularly the Hudson River tunnels must be made accessible to all trucks to reduce the pressure on the Verrazano Bridge.

TRAFFIC

Traffic related issues are a major concern in our district. New initiatives are needed along our commercial strips to provide more off-street parking. The proliferation of both legal and illegal curb cuts in our district are some of the unwanted results of the shortage of parking spaces in out community.

The provision of Traffic Control Agents is absolutely essential to the successful and timely completion of the proliferating major reconstruction projects and restoration work activity now under way throughout the city's network of roadways, throughways, bridges and highways. These agents are cost effective and productive and must be included as the indispensable element for all capital roadway programs.

The State Department of Transportation is currently in the planning phase of the total rehabilitation of the Gowanus Expressway which includes the study of a tunnel alternative. Repairs to this 4-mile stretch will take many years. We are anticipating our streets will be impacted by excessive volume. To this end, we are serious urging the complete coordination with City and State DOT and Community Board Ten to ensure safety to all of our residents.

MTA

Our local subway, when operating properly, provides an extremely valuable resource to the entire community. Therefore it is obvious that all aspects of mass transit need to be continuously improved and updated. The modernization and rehabilitation of the 86th Street Station including handicapped accessibility on the R Line continues to be a top Community Board Ten priority. The remaining stations on the R-Line at 95th Street, 77th Street, Bay Ridge Avenue are also in need of modernization. The N line at both 8th Avenue and Fort Hamilton Parkway provide express service into Manhattan, however both stations are also in dire need of rehabilitation.

The MTA proposed eliminating Express Bus Weekend Service. This plan was met with enormous community opposition. Funds were secured from Albany and the Mayor's Office. Express Bus Weekend Service, specifically the X-27 and X-28 remains a valuable form of transportation to scores of commuters including the disabled, seniors, students and local residents.

Express Bus Service needs to be expanded throughout Community District Ten. Current service is at capacity and surveys to extend service into portions of Dyker Heights, Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton should be reviewed.

PARKS

A significant amenity for our community's urban environment is provided by the quality and viability of our district's parklands. The parks within our district have an advantageous geographic proximity to magnificent natural vistas and offer the availability of numerous athletic and recreational facilities, which provide thousands of our municipality's citizens with a variety of recreational opportunities.

As these parklands are among the most highly utilized in our city, the ever-increasing demand for the use of these facilities is commensurable to the increasing need for their expeditious restoration.

Our concerns for the restoration and preservation of our parks are annually emphasized through the high capital improvement priorities we award to Park Projects. These indicators of our concerns have initiated funding for major restoration of several playgrounds and athletic facilities. However, restoration projects to many of our playgrounds and parklands have been deferred because of funding constraints.

There has also been unanimity of concern expressed by all of our city's Community Boards regarding the severe reduction of maintenance personnel, especially in the area of newly rehabilitated park sites. While the citizens of our community have endeavored to address the need for improvements in our parks through their commendable efforts to organize volunteer clean-up programs and ambitious fund raising campaigns, these initiatives cannot replace the urgent need to enhance the ongoing maintenance services in our parks on a daily basis. The provision of the needed resources will improve the maintenance operations and productivity levels to restore the parks to their former viability. *Maintenance operations is critical to preserving refurbished parks in the Community District 10 area.

Recreational programs expansion is needed and recreational staffing levels as well as security staffing levels must be increased to provide for the needs of youngsters, adults and senior citizens. The provision of security personnel for the Parks Enforcement Patrols is needed to deter vandalism and criminal activity so that our capital investments are protected.

69TH STREET PIER

The most precious jewel in our community's crown is the 69th Street Pier. The Pier was refurbished and continues to be enjoyed. The reconstruction of the Pier is viewed as a great opportunity for our district. The new Pier is one of the most attractive passive recreational facilities in our district. The pier also serves as the impetus to economically revitalizing of the entire commercial strip along 69th Street. However, we still await a very important function of this Pier…the creation of an additional and alternative form of commuter transportation, especially during the time of the Gowanus Expressway reconstruction, by way of the Ferry Service.

The pier needs to be placed on a regular schedule for cleaning for odor control, as it lies adjacent to the Owl's Heat Pollution Plant.

PARKS – FORESTRY

The Department of Parks Tree Planting Program has historically been affected by budget constraints. The demand for new tree planting increases as the public's awareness and appreciation is aroused for the urban aesthetics that are provided by the beauty, shade, air pollution and noise buffers our street trees offer.

We are still noticing problems created by deferred tree maintenance. Tree pruning is currently on a ten year cycle, and stump removal services are at about a two to three year waiting time. Trees need to be continually maintained; otherwise the trees will suffer from neglect and foster public hazards. The new Million Trees program is part of the Mayor's 2030 plan and hundreds of trees are being planted in Community Board Ten area. Many in the community have raised concern regarding the program and added tree maintenance costs.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The infrastructure initiatives provide a long range forecast for improving the systems viability. However it neglects to address the immediate crucial need for ongoing, cyclical preventive maintenance programs for catch basins that will ultimately provide adequate drainage for the prevention of overflow and flooding on our streets and roadways. This program is an essential mechanism in relieving conditions and its implementation must not be overlooked or delayed. Support is needed to provide resource gains to the Department of Environment Protection to enhance the agency's capabilities to protect the quality of our drinking water, to continue water conservation initiatives, fulfill major capital improvement program commitments, and improve the maintenance of the complex infrastructures that protect our environmental concerns.

POLICE

We continue to support new initiatives; however we want reassurance that the 68th Precinct will receive its fair share of Police Officers. Specific Police Department initiatives to address the quality of life problems such as community policing and other strategies are commendable, yet their implementation can only be effective through the augmentation of the Police Department's Personnel resources.

It is essential that additional police and civilian work force including school crossing guards be assigned to the 68th Precinct to maximize the safety of our residents. Toward that end, Community Board Ten of Brooklyn will continue to direct its efforts, and Police manpower to remain our Board's top priority.

Equally important is the need for modernization upgrades to our Police Stationhouse located at 330 65th Street. Capital improvements to make sure precincts are fully computerized are a top priority.

EDUCATION

The quality of our educational facilities has a direct bearing on the stability of our community. Much needed capital improvements need to be addressed. Fort Hamilton High School is well over 150 percent capacity and in need of modernization especially electrical upgrades to meet the challenges of the increased capacity and to keep up with technological equipment necessary for proper learning.

Additionally, overcrowding in our schools is creating many reasons for concern. Early childhood center space is critically needed throughout Community District Ten. We will continue our commitment to support the school's capital improvement programs for our district and to advocate for equitable funding for our schools

LIBRARIES

Our libraries provide a multitude of services within the community. In addition to special programs geared toward special groups, these facilities furnish a myriad of educational, cultural, recreational, business and social needs for countless citizens. It is therefore imperative that our library system be supported and enhanced by maintaining the staffing levels for operational efficiency and providing continuous book and other inventory materials, expansion of computerization and programming restoration to assure that the Brooklyn Public Library receives its fair share of the citywide allocated funds. The six day service will be maintained.

SANITATION

Essential to the viability of any community are the capability of the sanitation services, which are provided. In our district, we have focused our efforts to support timely cyclical equipment replacement with special emphasis on mechanical brooms, which must withstand the rigors of extensive use. We are in critical need of enhanced manpower allocations to restore clean team forces and we encourage innovative scheduling and planning to maximize the effectiveness of available manpower and equipment resources.

Some of these efforts have favorably impacted in our residential neighborhoods but, in contrast, the cleanliness problems on our commercial streets and the adjacent residential areas, pose detriments, which negatively affect our community. Although we have worked with community groups to identify the sources of these problems while also examining street cleanliness strategies, the basic component, which is really needed, is the enhancement of our Sanitation District's manpower and equipment resources.

In FY 2009 the second garbage collection of public receptacles along our commercial strips were eliminated due to budget cuts. This is a direly needed service that must be restored.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

The multifaceted functions of the Department of Buildings provide essential services, which are seriously constrained by limited staffing levels and ineffective enforcement mechanisms. The need for expeditious service as it relates to code enforcement, construction monitoring, structural safety inspections and zoning compliance, poses a major concern for our community. Augmentation of the agency's inspection levels, the expansion of the computerization program and the reorganization of the existing enforcement systems, must be addressed expeditiously to keep pace with the multitude of demands for that agency's services.

ZONING

Within the past few years Community Board Ten surveyed the entire district to determine the effectiveness of its zoning, particularly the Special District Zoning in Bay Ridge, and determined that there were serious deficiencies. Many older homes located on larger lots were purchased by developers and demolished. These one/two family frame houses essentially defined this community's character. Sadly, many were replaced with uninspired six family units. The growing developments quickly increased the density of the community and put unacceptable pressure on our municipal services.

The Board worked together with community leaders, local elected officials and the New York City Department of City Planning to rezone the Special Bay Ridge District which was completed in March of 2005 and the contextual rezoning of Dyker Heights was finalized July 25, 2007.

HOUSING

Our Community Board has worked closely with the Department of Housing Preservation and Development to identify and address the need for improvement of deteriorated buildings in our district. The housing survey our Board had initiated over a decade ago, provided a mechanism to facilitate the upgrading of targeted problem buildings through that agency's network of resources. These procedures were effective but also very slow moving, since monitoring activities by Code Enforcement had been limited and litigation systems are very complex and time consuming.

Our efforts to correct the deterioration of our housing stock must be supported by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development. Additional assistance must be rendered by the city agencies to our Board, in monitoring the upgrading of problem buildings and offering the resources of their supporting services to this project.

YOUTH SERVICES

Community Board Ten fully supports activities for youth that includes recreational, tutorial and community based counseling. It is unfortunate that we are unable to provide the services we need. Additional needs must be addressed by offering a myriad of programs for our youth.

HUMAN SERVICES

There is a broad range of human needs service providers located within our district. These services are available through government agencies, not-for-profit or volunteer groups and the private sector, that offers their assistance to fulfill the needs of the community. As public awareness of the availability of these services is limited, the agencies involved must expand their outreach and communications network to arouse public awareness from the affected population groups that include the frail elderly, the home bound, the handicapped, youth, single parents and the economically disadvantaged.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

It has become apparent that the Community Board's role has broadened. Community Boards have greater responsibilities and serve as an essential component of city government. Combined with their charter-mandated responsibilities, they act as a catalyst between agencies and the community.

Community Board budgets have not increased and proposed cuts for future years threaten staffing needed to fulfill charter-mandated responsibilities. Adequate funding should be made available for Community Boards so that they can fulfill their charter-mandated responsibilities.

SUMMARY

Community Board Ten of Brooklyn has steadfastly directed its ongoing efforts to preserve and enhance the quality and character of our district. We work closely with the people of our district to respond to their needs and to encourage them to reinvest their trust in the future stability of our community. To fulfill this commitment, we urge that our needs be acknowledged and addressed affirmatively through the enhancement of our municipal resources.

Respectfully submitted,

Dean Rasinya
Chairperson

Josephine Beckmann
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 11

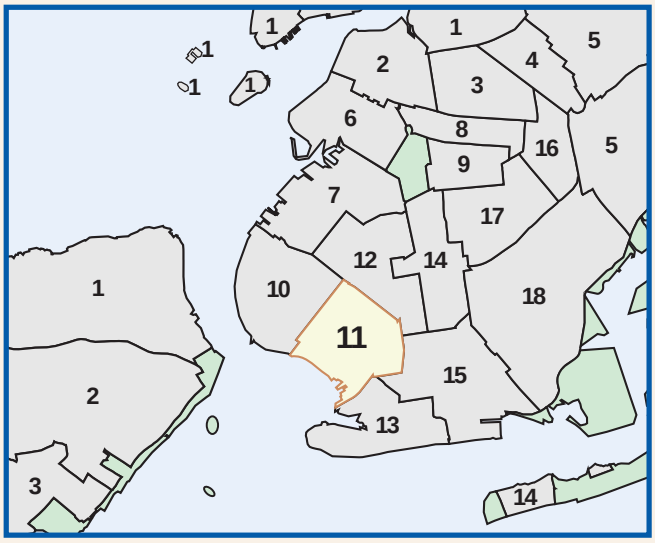
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	155,073	149,994	172,129
% Change	—	-3.3	14.8

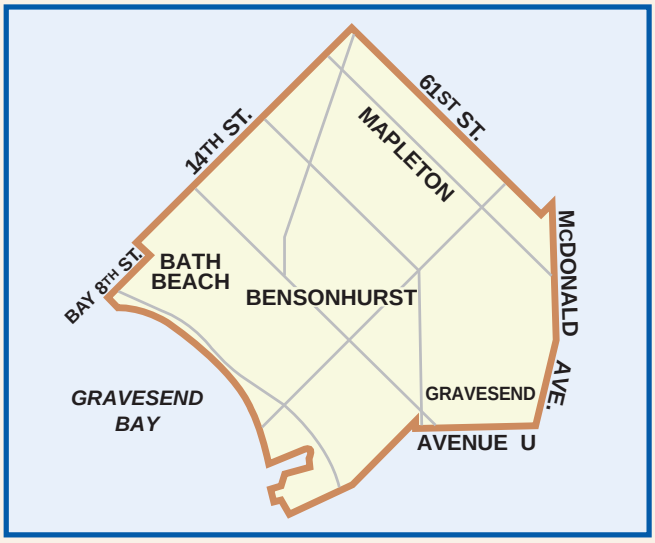
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	2,262	2,291
Rate per 1000	13.1	13.3
Deaths: Number	1,516	1,319
Rate per 1000	8.8	7.7
Infant Mortality: Number	9	6
Rate per 1000	4.0	2.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	4,844	3,357
Supplemental Security Income	11,898	11,687
Medicaid Only	11,765	57,801
Total Persons Assisted	**28,507**	**72,845**
Percent of Population	**16.6**	**42.3**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,383.5**
Square Miles:	**3.7**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	12,888	30,233.4	43.6
Multi-Family Residential	6,078	20,292.6	29.2
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,684	4,138.9	6.0
Commercial / Office	538	4,354.5	6.3
Industrial	128	1,398.4	2.0
Transportation / Utility	106	1,911.1	2.8
Institutions	133	2,827.6	4.1
Open Space / Recreation	15	2,031.4	2.9
Parking Facilities	112	659.0	1.0
Vacant Land	179	1,023.6	1.5
Miscellaneous	50	542.3	0.8
Total	**21,911**	**69,412.8**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 11



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0 850 1,700 3,400 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 11	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	149,994	100.0	172,129	100.0	22,135	14.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	120,518	80.3	111,651	64.9	(8,867)	-7.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	762	0.5	675	0.4	(87)	-11.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	16,125	10.8	39,590	23.0	23,465	145.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	192	0.1	125	0.1	(67)	-34.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	119	0.1	282	0.2	163	137.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,734	2.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	12,278	8.2	15,072	8.8	2,794	22.8
Population Under 18 Years	29,021	100.0	35,101	100.0	6,080	21.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	21,340	73.5	18,982	54.1	(2,358)	-11.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	179	0.6	138	0.4	(41)	-22.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,995	13.8	10,006	28.5	6,011	150.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	48	0.2	50	0.1	2	4.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	41	0.1	88	0.3	47	114.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,362	3.9	-	-
Hispanic Origin	3,418	11.8	4,475	12.7	1,057	30.9
Population 18 Years and Over	120,973	100.0	137,028	100.0	16,055	13.3
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	99,178	82.0	92,669	67.6	(6,509)	-6.6
Black/African American Nonhispanic	583	0.5	537	0.4	(46)	-7.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	12,130	10.0	29,584	21.6	17,454	143.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	144	0.1	75	0.1	(69)	-47.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	78	0.1	194	0.1	116	148.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,372	2.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,860	7.3	10,597	7.7	1,737	19.6
Total Population	149,994	100.0	172,129	100.0	22,135	14.8
Under 18 Years	29,021	19.3	35,101	20.4	6,080	21.0
18 Years and Over	120,973	80.7	137,028	79.6	16,055	13.3
Total Housing Units	61,654	-	66,214	-	4,560	7.4

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 11	Number	Percent
Total Population	**172,129**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	111,651	64.9
Black Nonhispanic	675	0.4
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	39,590	23.0
Other Nonhispanic	407	0.2
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,734	2.8
Hispanic Origin	15,072	8.8
Female	89,544	52.0
Male	82,585	48.0
Under 5 years	9,706	5.6
5 to 9 years	9,678	5.6
10 to 14 years	9,849	5.7
15 to 19 years	9,794	5.7
20 to 24 years	11,369	6.6
25 to 44 years	53,437	31.0
45 to 64 years	38,995	22.7
65 years and over	29,301	17.0
18 years and over	137,028	79.6
In households	170,906	99.3
In family households	148,186	86.1
Householder	44,899	26.1
Spouse	33,461	19.4
Own child under 18 years	31,916	18.5
Other relatives	35,018	20.3
Nonrelatives	2,892	1.7
In nonfamily households	22,720	13.2
Householder	19,361	11.2
Householder 65 years and over living alone	8,170	4.7
Nonrelatives	3,359	2.0
In group quarters	1,223	0.7
Total Households	**64,260**	**100.0**
Family households	44,899	69.9
Married-couple family	33,461	52.1
With related children under 18 years	15,571	24.2
Female householder, no husband present	8,103	12.6
With related children under 18 years	3,766	5.9
Male householder, no wife present	3,335	5.2
With related children under 18 years	1,039	1.6
Nonfamily households	19,361	30.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	21,554	33.5
Persons Per Family	3.24	-
Persons Per Household	2.66	-
Total Housing Units	**66,214**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**64,260**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	44,222	68.8
Owner occupied	20,038	31.2
By Household Size:		
1 person household	16,942	26.4
2 person household	18,522	28.8
3 person household	11,806	18.4
4 person household	9,550	14.9
5 persons and over	7,440	11.6
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,966	3.1
25 to 44 years	23,702	36.9
45 to 64 years	20,770	32.3
65 years and over	17,822	27.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04017, Brooklyn, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**181,023**	**5,937**	**181,023**	**(X)**
Native	89,247	3,822	49.3%	1.4
Foreign born	91,776	4,088	50.7%	1.4

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**146,825**	**4,687**	**146,825**	**(X)**
In labor force	82,354	3,476	56.1%	1.4
Civilian labor force	82,330	3,473	56.1%	1.4
Employed	77,558	3,311	52.8%	1.3
Unemployed	4,772	637	3.3%	0.4
Armed Forces	24	40	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	64,471	2,691	43.9%	1.4
Civilian labor force	**82,330**	**3,473**	**82,330**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	5.8%	0.7	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**62,639**	**1,602**	**62,639**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$40,917	1,757	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	14.0%	1.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	18.2%	2.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	20.6%	7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	12.6%	1.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	15.1%	2.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	14.8%	6.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	20.9%	4.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	33.5%	7.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	65.0%	22.2	(X)	(X)
All people	16.4%	1.4	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 11
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

1 Map Key

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 11

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	ARCHIE C KETCHUM TRIANGLE	Kings Highway & W 9 St, Quentin Rd	NYC DPR	0.06
2	BATH BEACH PLAYGROUND	Shore Pkwy & 17 Ave	NYC DPR	2.96
3	BATH PLAYGROUND	Bath Ave bet 24 Ave & Bay 37 St	NYC DPR	1.21
4	BEALIN SQ & SETH LOW PLAYGROUND	Ave P, Bay Pkwy, W 12 St	NYC DPR	4.95
5	BENSON PLAYGROUND	Bath Ave bet Bay 22 & Bay 23 Sts	NYC DPR	0.93
6	BENSONHURST PARK	Gravesend Bay, 21 & Cropsey Aves, Bay Pkwy	NYC DPR	17.50
7	DAHILL TRIANGLE	Dahill Rd, 24 Ave, 62 St	NYC DPR	0.01
8	GARIBALDI PLAYGROUND	82 to 83 St at 18 Ave	NYC DPR	0.44
9	LEIF ERICSON DR (SHORE PKWY)	Ft Hamilton Pkwy to Knapp St, Cross Bay Blvd	NYC DPR	760.43
10	LT JOSEPH PETROSINO PARK	New Utrecht to 16 Aves, 70 to 71 Sts	NYC DPR	0.87
11	MILESTONE PARK	81 to 82 Sts, 18 Ave	NYC DPR	0.48
12	NELLIE BLY	S/S Shore Pkwy, 25 Ave & Bay 41 St	NYC DPR	1.06
13	SAMUEL GOLDBERG TRIANGLE	Ave O, 65 St & W 3 St	NYC DPR	0.02

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 11, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-538	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE 17TH AVE & 63RD ST, BROOKLYN	9,392 (CN)	324 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-539	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE AT 20TH AVE, BROOKLYN	13,835 (CN)	174 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-540	REHABILITATION OF BRIDGE AT 65TH STREET, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
HB-541	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE AT BAY PKWY, BROOKLYN	3,863 (CN) 1,017 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HB-542	REHABILITATION, ETC., BRIDGE AT AVENUE O AND W. 7TH STREET	1,080 (CN) 2,127 (F) 234 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-548	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE AT 21ST AVE, BROOKLYN	2,519 (CN)	24 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	25,647 (CN)
HB-1039	RECONSTRUCTION, 15TH AVE. BRIDGE AT 63RD ST., BROOKLYN	CP	327 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-1040	RECONSTRUCTION, 18TH AVE. BRIDGE AT 63RD ST., BROOKLYN	8,043 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1202	RECONSTRUCT BSHP BRIDGE OVER BAY PARKWAY, BROOKLYN	1,953 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	90 (CN)	0 (CN)	24,944 (CN)
HR-DN153	FEDERATION OF ITALIAN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-KN153	FEDERATION OF ITALIAN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-N153	FEDERATION OF ITALIAN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS	CP	2,000 (CN)	88 (CN)	88 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-966	RECONSTRUCTION OF BAY 14TH STREET	259 (CN)	10 (CN)	196 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	2,343 (CN)
HW-971	RECONSTRUCTION OF 20TH AVENUE, ETC. BROOKLYN	109 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	165 (CN)
P-C956	DYKER BEACH PARK, RECONSTRUCTION, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-742	BENSONHURST PARK, BROOKLYN, REHABILITATION.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-1130	CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT SHORE PKWY BIKE PATHS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 236 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PV-KN358	RYAN REPERTORY COMPANY, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN218	JEWISH COMMUNITY HOUSE OF BENSONHURST	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN293	NEW UTRECHT REFORMED CHURCH ASSOCIATION BUILDING	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

Tel. (718) 266-8800
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THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMMUNITY BOARD No. 11
2214 BATH AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11214

WILLIAM R. GUARINELLO
Chairman

MARNEE ELIAS-PAVIA
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 11 DISTRICT NEEDS

STATEMENT

On September 11, 2001, our city and our country changed. We no longer take for granted the freedom to which Americans are accustomed. We also have found new respect and admiration for those who protect our city and its residents, with no regard to their own personal safety.

Our city is now faced with the fiscal responsibility and burden of providing funding for anti-terrorism initiatives. Nationally our economy is slowing and the city's economic future is uncertain. Mayor Bloomberg and the City Council must make tough decisions while recognizing the need to provide quality services to our residents.

Community Board 11 is prepared to assist in cooperating with this administration and is prepared to do whatever is necessary to make our city a better place to live and raise our families.

INTRODUCTION

Community Board 11 encompasses four major neighborhoods: Bensonhurst, Mapleton, Bath Beach, and Gravesend. The north, south, east, west limits of 61st Street, Gravesend Bay, 26th Avenue, Avenue U, McDonald Avenue, and 14th Avenue bind the Board. The ethnic makeup is approximately 65% White, 4% Black, 23% Asian, and 8% Hispanic. The population is by no means static, as evidence by the ongoing settlement of Asian and Russian Jewish immigrant families as well as people from other sections of Brooklyn. The economic level of the population is best defined as middle class with a considerable blue-collar emphasis.

e-mail: info@brooklyncb11.org
www.brooklyncb11.org

The housing stock consists of one and two family homes with pockets of six story buildings of 50-60 units; four and five story walkups of 16 to 40 units built in the late 1920's.

In 1652, Cornelius van Werkoven, a representative of the Dutch West India Company, purchased from Indians the land that would become the town of New Utrecht. In 1783, with the end of British occupation, residents erected a "liberty pole" in front of the New Utrecht Reformed Church, which attained landmark status on January 13, 1998.

Along with the church, the Landmarks Preservation Committee designated the New Utrecht Reformed Dutch Cemetery landmark status. The cemetery located at 8401 16th Avenue established around 1653, before the church was organized, is an important reminder of the towns' earliest period of development. The cemetery was centrally located on the villages' "Main Street", now 84th Street. It encompasses approximately one acre of land and contains gravestones and memorials from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries. It includes the plots of the earliest New Utrecht families, including the Van Brunts, Cortelyous, Woenhovens, Cropseys and Bennetts, a communal unmarked grave of American Revolutionary War Soldiers, and an area near the intersection of today's' 16th Avenue and 84th Street, where church members of African descent were buried. In the past three centuries close to 1,300 people have been interred in this cemetery.

By the late 1870's, many wealthy families had begun to build summer homes and yacht basins in the wooded farming community.

Bensonhurst gets its name from the Benson family farm, which had been part of the cabbage-end and Potato-growing Township of New Utrecht, and in 1890, was sold, in 20-by-100 foot lots.

For a while, it looked like Bensonhurst might become a second Coney Island. An amusement park called Bensonhurst-by-the-sea, with racetracks and luxury hotels, was built in the late 1890's, but it never succeeded, and today none of the grandeur of the seaside resort remains.

In 1915, with the completion of the Fourth Avenue subway line, many Italian and Jewish immigrants from Manhattan's lower east side moved to Bensonhurst and began building homes that fanned out from the liberty pole. Many descendants of the neighborhoods' original families remain. Today, along with that Italian majority, a small Jewish community remains in Bensonhurst, as well as some Irish and Polish families. Arrivals that are more recent have come from Puerto Rico, Mexico, China, Taiwan, Viet Nam, Korea, Russia, and Pakistan.

During the construction of the Belt Parkway in the late 1930's, Community Board 11's shoreline from Bay Parkway north to Bay Ridge was vertically bulkheaded which provided a waterfront promenade but inhibited direct access to the water. The Belt moved inland from Bay Parkway to Coney Island Boat Basin leaving a large unbulkheaded area on its' waterside.

The construction of the Belt Parkway led to filling in the lowland areas of Gravesend and Bath Beach. Both communities subsequently realized substantial increases in population.

Commercially, Community Board 11 is well served, as is all southern Brooklyn by 86th Street. This comparative commercial shopping street running from 14th Avenue to 25th Avenue is extremely viable and doing well considering the fiscal climate that it shares with the nation. There are few vacancies and rents are high. Additional strong commercial strips serving the Board are 18th Ave, Bay Parkway, New Utrecht and Avenue "U", and Bath Avenue.

The Capital and Expense Budget priorities submitted for Fiscal Year 2010, were carefully targeted to meet the needs of the entire community. Planning for Fiscal Year 2011 will continue the Board's efforts to get adequate governmental assistance for all of Community Board 11.

PARKS

During the past fiscal years, we saw the renovation of four of our local parks, Seth Low Park, the 17th Avenue Park at Shore Parkway, Milestone Park that includes Garibaldi Park and Satellite Park at New Utrecht Avenue and 71st Street. These four rehabilitation projects have enhanced our community significantly. Residents of our neighborhoods utilize the

parks in great numbers. There is a tremendous need for additional personnel to maintain our parks.

The Board would like to see the reconstruction of Bensonhurst Park, with the inclusion of a band shell. This park is heavily utilized by the community and is in need of repairs to support the growing population.

One problem issue for the Board has been in the area of forestry. While Community Board 11 this year will have many trees planted under the Million Trees NYC Program, there still exists a 10-year waiting time to get trees pruned.

Community Board 11 supports the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Shore Parkway Promenade from Bay 8th Street to Bay Parkway. Residents and visitors alike, who enjoy bike riding, jogging, fishing, and walking while taking-in the breathtaking views of our harbor, utilize this waterfront property. Capital improvements of the promenade are needed to make it a safe enjoyable destination for all.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation has prioritized many streets in our district, which are in need of capital improvements. High priority should be given to the inclusion of the streets surveyed by this department.

Provisions should be made for a milling machine as standard equipment to eliminate ponding and flooding conditions in our district.

Community Board 11 opposes the proposed "Safety Initiative" on 86th Street. The Department of Transportation needs to address pedestrian safety on Bay Parkway from Shore Parkway to 61st Street, in order to prevent any additional fatalities. Additionally, pedestrian safety needs to be addressed under the elevated structure on 86th Street.

As our priorities reflect, we would like to see high-density lighting installed on New Utrecht Avenue between 61st Street and 86th Street. This commercial area is the only corridor located under the elevated train that does not have these lights.

DEP

Planning, including storm, sanitary and drinking water data would be useful for the waterfront area running east off Bay Parkway. This is needed to determine the extent of development the area can reasonably sustain.

SANITATION

There is a need for additional personnel and equipment, specifically to handle cleaning activities. Too often on alternate side of the street sweeping days, no sweeper appears due to mechanical failure.

There is also a need for an increase in Sanitation Police to address the illegal posting of signs on public structures, not only within our community but citywide. These illegally posted signs are a blight on our community and a major quality of life issue.

POLICE

Over a period of years, the manpower level at the 62nd Precinct has increased. However, a need for increased manpower still exists to a level where the patrol services can adequately handle emergency calls. Last year our precinct handled 50,458 calls for service and the number of calls is on the rise. It should be pointed out that that at times only three radio cars patrol our approximately one hundred miles of streets with an estimated 175,000 people.

Our community has a large population of day laborers that congregate in front of residential, as well as commercial locations. Recently the Mayors Office appointed the New York City Temporary Commission on Day Laborer Job Centers. The Commission is examining the feasibility of fostering public/private partnerships to develop and implement job centers for day laborers in New York City. After a process of study and review, the Commission will produce a report on its findings and recommendations on whether such initiatives are feasible.

If our community is chosen as one of the locations for the job centers, how will the Police Department keep the day laborers off the street and into the job centers?

Over the last several years, area residents have ongoing concerns regarding the proliferation of large tractor-trailers travelling throughout the community. While legislation has been enacted to increase the penalties to truckers that are off the designated truck route, additional enforcement personnel are needed to ensure compliance.

There is also a need for additional traffic agents to address double parking conditions, which exists on many of the bus routes.

FIRE

Community Board 11 supports upgrades to the communication equipment utilized by the Fire Department to ensure the safety of its members.

We further ask that no cuts be made to the Fire Department's budget.

HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Community Board 11 is home to one of the largest populations of senior citizens. A portion of our community has been designated as a Naturally Occurring Retirement Community (NORC). It is vital that adequate assistance be given to the Board through programs administered by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, particularly Article 8A loans and increase community development funding for housing programs. Additionally, the Department should work closely with the housing groups in our area.

HEALTH & HOSPITALS CORPORATION

Community Board 11 is in need of an ambulatory health care facility. Long distances hamper the elderly population from easy access to Coney Island Hospital or Maimonides Hospital. With the closing of Victory Memorial Hospital, existing emergency rooms are over capacity. It is vital that health care be made more accessible by having an outreach clinic in Community Board 11.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Child Health Care Station at 8658 16th Avenue has been closed. Families from our area must go to Luna Park for "well baby care". The Health Department must open a new facility in our area to accommodate the needs of the families in our area.

HUMAN SERVICES

While the need for health and day care services in this area have been well documented by our budget requests, services to prevent child abuse and neglect are emerging, as a priority need. Expansions of services to older adults prevent unwarranted evictions and other housing problems are also a need.

Community Board 11 supports programs for pregnant and parenting teens. Programs such as these have been introduced recently and are needed in this area.

YOUTH SERVICES

Community Board 11 supports a variety of activities for youth, including community based counseling, recreational, tutorial, and cultural programs.

However, the existing needs in our community far exceed the services available. Due to the many problems faced by youth and the lower socioeconomic character of our community today, increased services are needed in all of the above-mentioned categories.

Additional needs, which must be addressed, are free/low cost day care programs, job opportunities for youths, summer programs/day camps at a reasonable cost, and, due to the growing immigrant population, special programs for immigrant youth.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

There is a need for an increase in the number of inspectors.

There has been an increase in the number of illegal activities, such as non-approved construction, alterations, and zoning violations and the lack of inspectors leads to a slow response time in addressing these illegal

activities. In addition, once a violation is written, there is little follow-up on re-inspection and enforcement.

Community Board 11 believes that the Buildings Department needs to be given increased enforcement authority. For example, in our Community District there are many illegal curb cuts, which have received multiple violations. We believe that the Buildings Department should be permitted to make the necessary repairs to restore these illegal cuts and bill the property owner(s).

Changes need to be made regarding the issuance of building permits. Property owners with serious Building Department violations should not be issued any new building permits without first resolving the outstanding violations.

CITY PLANNING

City Planning recently completed the re-zoning of most of the R6 designation within Community Board 11. We would like City Planning to move forward with the contextual rezoning of the Bath Beach area bounded by 14th Avenue to Bay Parkway, and 86th Street to Shore Parkway.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & TECHNOLOGY

Community Board 11 supports and lauds the newly implemented 311 system. A mechanism needs to be incorporated that will enable Community Boards to obtain detailed monthly reports on-line regarding the complaints received and their dispositions.

TAXI & LIMOUSINE COMMISSION

Over the past several years communities like ours have seen an increase in the number of livery base stations. Many of these locations are in business districts. Drivers often are parking in metered spaces that are valuable to area small businesses. Increased enforcement agents must be hired to address this problem, in order to monitor that the off-street parking rules are being adhered to.

CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Community Board 11 supports the implementation of a more user-friendly system for both constituents and city agencies when dealing with the Department of Consumer Affairs.

Although there is a state law, which provides that gas stations must charge self -service prices to handicapped drivers. In NYC, gas station operators often do not comply with this law. The Department of Consumer Affairs must provide regulations outlining the gas stations responsibility, as well as, making sure that the appropriate signs are posted.

Respectfully submitted,



Marnee Elias-Pavia
District Manager



William R. Guarinello
Chairman

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12

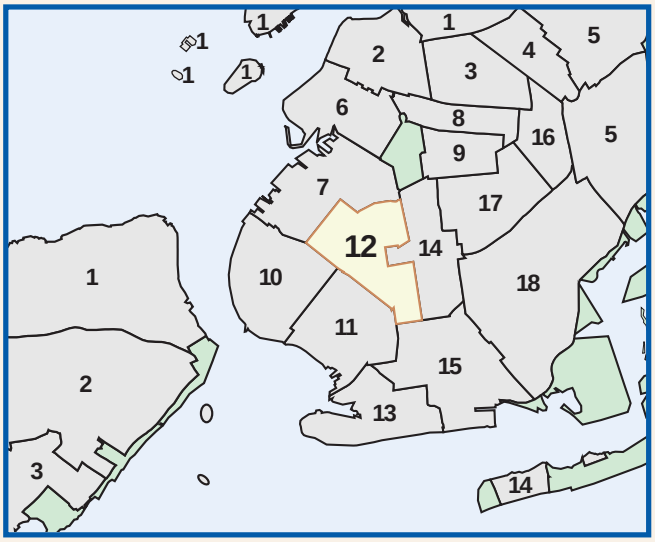
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	155,903	160,018	185,046
% Change	—	2.6	15.6

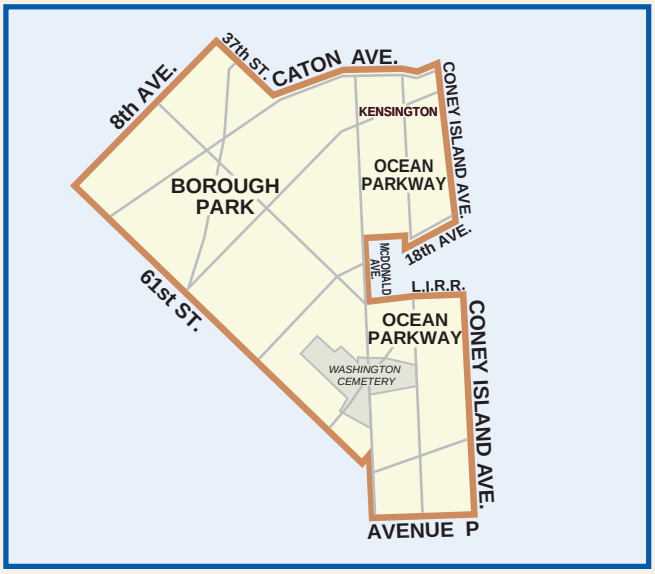
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	4,144	5,070
Rate per 1000	22.4	27.4
Deaths: Number	1,222	992
Rate per 1000	6.6	5.4
Infant Mortality: Number	13	24
Rate per 1000	3.1	4.7

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	8,643	3,291
Supplemental Security Income	9,427	8,752
Medicaid Only	29,367	85,480
Total Persons Assisted	**47,437**	**97,523**
Percent of Population	**25.6**	**52.7**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,291.9**
Square Miles:	**3.6**

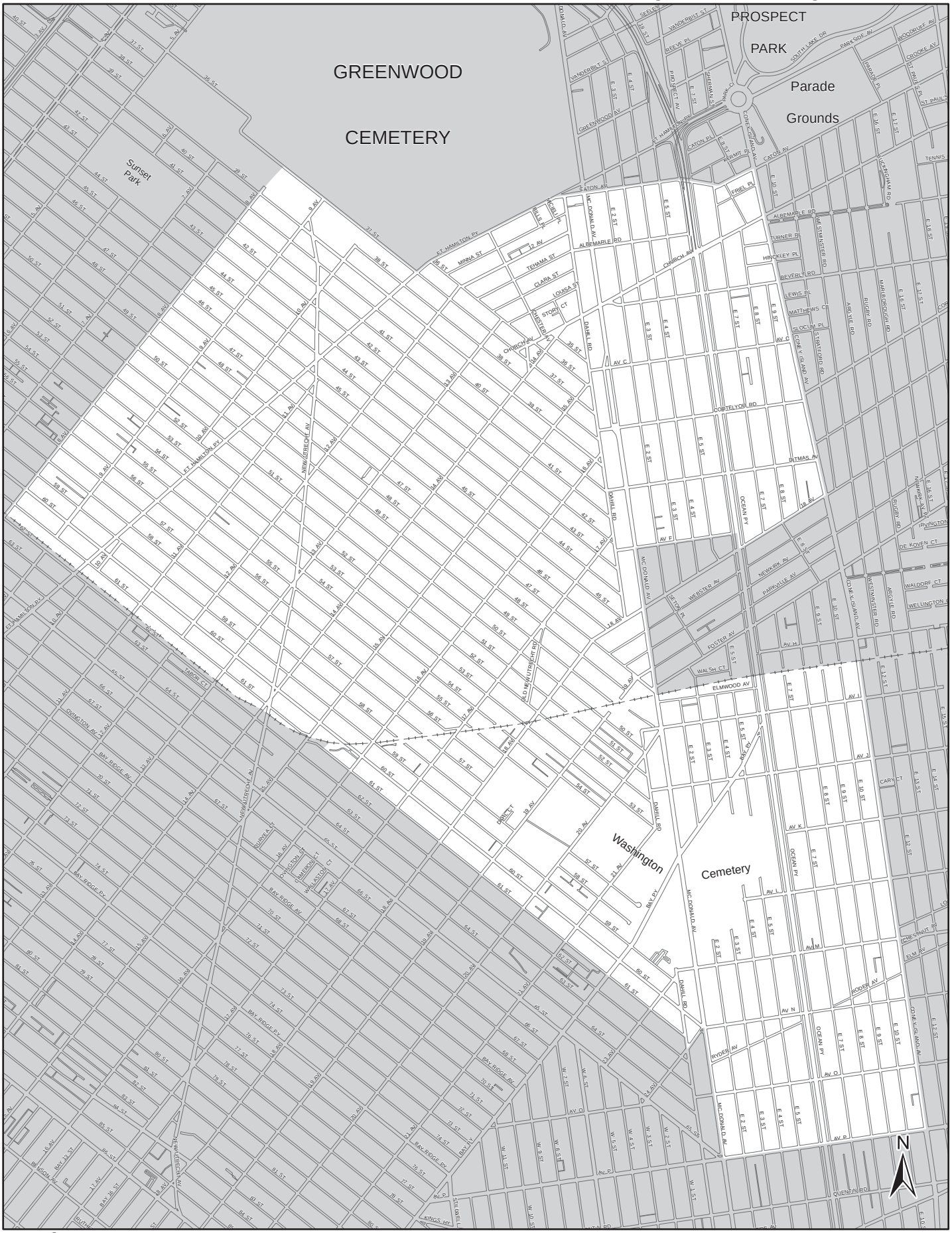




LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	10,471	27,321.5	41.9
Multi-Family Residential	5,205	18,049.6	27.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,790	4,352.4	6.7
Commercial / Office	587	2,813.2	4.3
Industrial	247	1,787.2	2.7
Transportation / Utility	134	1,105.3	1.7
Institutions	408	4,155.2	6.4
Open Space / Recreation	21	3,678.2	5.6
Parking Facilities	139	739.0	1.1
Vacant Land	382	1,168.5	1.8
Miscellaneous	43	109.8	0.2
Total	**19,427**	**65,279.9**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 12



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 12	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	160,018	100.0	185,046	100.0	25,028	15.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	118,033	73.8	120,697	65.2	2,664	2.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	5,486	3.4	5,398	2.9	(88)	-1.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	13,723	8.6	26,030	14.1	12,307	89.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	302	0.2	206	0.1	(96)	-31.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	314	0.2	2,089	1.1	1,775	565.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	6,224	3.4	-	-
Hispanic Origin	22,160	13.8	24,402	13.2	2,242	10.1
Population Under 18 Years	46,975	100.0	59,988	100.0	13,013	27.7
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	34,685	73.8	41,026	68.4	6,341	18.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,552	3.3	1,373	2.3	(179)	-11.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,379	7.2	7,025	11.7	3,646	107.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	96	0.2	92	0.2	(4)	-4.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	134	0.3	809	1.3	675	503.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,912	3.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	7,129	15.2	7,751	12.9	622	8.7
Population 18 Years and Over	113,043	100.0	125,058	100.0	12,015	10.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	83,348	73.7	79,671	63.7	(3,677)	-4.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,934	3.5	4,025	3.2	91	2.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,344	9.2	19,005	15.2	8,661	83.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	206	0.2	114	0.1	(92)	-44.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	180	0.2	1,280	1.0	1,100	611.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,312	3.4	-	-
Hispanic Origin	15,031	13.3	16,651	13.3	1,620	10.8
Total Population	160,018	100.0	185,046	100.0	25,028	15.6
Under 18 Years	46,975	29.4	59,988	32.4	13,013	27.7
18 Years and Over	113,043	70.6	125,058	67.6	12,015	10.6
Total Housing Units	57,288	-	59,869	-	2,581	4.5

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 12	Number	Percent
Total Population	**185,046**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	120,697	65.2
Black Nonhispanic	5,398	2.9
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	26,030	14.1
Other Nonhispanic	2,295	1.2
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	6,224	3.4
Hispanic Origin	24,402	13.2
Female	92,901	50.2
Male	92,145	49.8
Under 5 years	18,265	9.9
5 to 9 years	16,654	9.0
10 to 14 years	15,834	8.6
15 to 19 years	15,197	8.2
20 to 24 years	14,050	7.6
25 to 44 years	48,547	26.2
45 to 64 years	33,013	17.8
65 years and over	23,486	12.7
18 years and over	125,058	67.6
In households	183,304	99.1
In family households	163,578	88.4
Householder	41,388	22.4
Spouse	32,820	17.7
Own child under 18 years	56,679	30.6
Other relatives	29,430	15.9
Nonrelatives	3,261	1.8
In nonfamily households	19,726	10.7
Householder	15,924	8.6
Householder 65 years and over living alone	7,038	3.8
Nonrelatives	3,802	2.1
In group quarters	1,742	0.9
Total Households	**57,312**	**100.0**
Family households	41,388	72.2
Married-couple family	32,820	57.3
With related children under 18 years	19,329	33.7
Female householder, no husband present	5,969	10.4
With related children under 18 years	3,173	5.5
Male householder, no wife present	2,599	4.5
With related children under 18 years	1,042	1.8
Nonfamily households	15,924	27.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,958	29.6
Persons Per Family	3.87	-
Persons Per Household	3.20	-
Total Housing Units	**59,869**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**57,312**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	41,024	71.6
Owner occupied	16,288	28.4
By Household Size:		
1 person household	13,547	23.6
2 person household	14,310	25.0
3 person household	8,678	15.1
4 person household	7,838	13.7
5 persons and over	12,939	22.6
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	3,130	5.5
25 to 44 years	21,475	37.5
45 to 64 years	17,912	31.3
65 years and over	14,795	25.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 12 PUMA 04014

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04014, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**168,849**	**5,794**	**168,849**	**(X)**
Native	111,551	5,167	66.1%	1.8
Foreign born	57,298	3,423	33.9%	1.8

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**113,933**	**3,845**	**113,933**	**(X)**
In labor force	63,181	2,557	55.5%	1.5
Civilian labor force	63,181	2,557	55.5%	1.5
Employed	58,917	2,359	51.7%	1.5
Unemployed	4,264	716	3.7%	0.6
Armed Forces	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	50,752	2,520	44.5%	1.5
Civilian labor force	**63,181**	**2,557**	**63,181**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	6.7%	1.1	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**47,656**	**1,251**	**47,656**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$41,096	2,082	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	20.6%	1.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	29.9%	2.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	29.3%	7.5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	20.9%	2.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	29.1%	3.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	29.6%	7.8	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	17.7%	4.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	29.7%	8.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	25.1%	23.1	(X)	(X)
All people	26.8%	2.1	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 12
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	ALBEMARLE PLAYGROUND	Albemarle Rd, Dahill Rd, Mcdonald Ave	NYC DPR	0.92
2	ALBEN SQUARE	Ft Hamilton Pkwy, New Utrect to 11 Aves, 46 St	NYC DPR	0.01
3	COL DAVID MARCUS MEM PLAYGROUND	Ocean Pkwy, Ave P, E 3 St	NYC DPR	1.97
4	FRIENDS FIELD	Ave L, E 4 St, Mcdonald Ave, Ave M	NYC DPR	6.70
5	GRAVESEND PARK	18 to 19 Aves, 56 to 58 Sts	NYC DPR	6.38
6	HEFFERNAN SQUARE	New Utrecht & 9 Aves, 39 St	NYC DPR	0.03
7	JESSIE AND CHARLES DOME PLAYGROUND	N E Corner 38 St & Dahill Rd	NYC DPR	1.39
8	NICHOLAS A. BRIZZI PLAYGROUND	42 to 43 Sts, 10 to New Utrecht Aves	NYC DPR	0.65
9	OCEAN PARKWAY (5.5 MILES)	Park Circle to Coney Island Concourse	NYC DPR	140.00
10	P.S. 164 - BROOKLYN	4211 14 Ave	NYC DPR	NA
11	PIGEON PLAZA	New Utrecht Ave, 45 St, Ft Hamilton Pkwy	NYC DPR	0.02
12	RAPPAPORT PLAYGROUND	Ft Hamilton Pkwy, 10 Ave, 52 to 53 Sts	NYC DPR	1.15

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 12, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN025	AMICO SENIOR CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-DN458	YELED V' YALDA EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-653	RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE, 9TH AVE. AT 37TH & NEW UTRECHT BKLYN	4,887 (CN) 3,735 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HB-1049	RECONST., BRIDGE, NEW UTRECHT AVE., 61ST., 62ND STREETS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN150	EZRA MEDICAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN254	MAIMONIDES MEDICAL CENTER	CP	1,800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN254	MAIMONIDES MEDICAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN351	RODEPH CHESED VOLUNTEER AMBULETTE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-636	RECONSTRUCTION, AVENUE J FROM DAHILL RD. TO FLATLANDS AVENUE, BROOKLYN	3,147 (CN) 8,097 (F) 491 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-637	RECONSTRUCTION, 15TH AVENUE FROM DAHILL RD. TO 54TH ST., BROOKLYN	1,122 (CN) 4,318 (F) 26 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	202 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-665	REC. E. 8TH ST. FROM CHURCH AVE. TO 18TH AVE., BROOKLYN	122 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	2 (CN)	0 (CN)	526 (CN)
HW-696	RECONSTRUCT EAST 5TH ST.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-970	RECONSTRUCTION OF DAHILL ROAD, ETC., BROOKLYN	6,867 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-826	IMPROVEMENTS TO FRIENDS FIELD	2,138 (CN) 108 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
P-1058	COL. DAVID MARCUS MEMORIAL PLGD., RECONST.,BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PO-194	NEW 66TH PRECINCT STATION HOUSE, BROOKLYN	10 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	9,436 (CN)	20,564 (CN)
PW-DN055	BOROUGH PARK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN119	COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS OF FLATBUSH (COJO)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-N055	BOROUGH PARK JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

COMMUNITY BOARD 12

5910 - 13 Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219

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BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 12
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS
FY 2011

INTRODUCTION

Community Board 12 is comprised of the neighborhoods of Borough Park, Dahill, Kensington and Midwood.

In the past few years, we have had a sizeable increase in population. Since many of our residents are Orthodox and Chasidic, large families are the rule rather than the exception. The birthrate is above average with eight to ten children per family being the norm. In addition to increased family size, new families are locating in our District. We have also experienced an influx of many new immigrants, i.e. Chinese, Russians, Polish, Pakistani and Bangladeshi.

The Chinatown of Brooklyn is located on 8th Avenue, which is the boundary between Community Board 7 and Community Board 12. This area is comprised mainly of immigrants from mainland China. The influx has been steadily increasing and now numbers which are approximately 33,500 represents a significant percentage of our total population. The Borough Park West section of our District now hosts many Chinese businesses, medical offices and outreach centers as well as property owners, tenants and students.

The Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigrant population has continued to grow in leaps and bounds in the Kensington/Dahill area of our District as have the immigrants from India. In addition, with the building of 100 housing units on the former Culver El site and a projected 100 more new housing units to be built on that site within the next year; that area has had a significant increase in population. Also, Kensington, particularly the Ocean Parkway corridor, is hot to Russian immigrants who are replacing the senior population of that area who formerly occupied the high-rise apartment buildings along this corridor.

In addition, our Polish immigrant population, as well as the Hispanic population is located in the Borough Park section of our District, along with the Orthodox and Chasidic population.

The Midwood section is in the throes of change with more and more construction of larger homes to accommodate the needs of the Sephardic community.

Borough Park continues to be the most densely populated section of the District. Because of religious constraints, the large families remain within walking distance of their houses of worship and each other.

All areas of our District are experiencing resurgence in immigrants. All of this is contributing to the density of this District as a whole.

The Community Board 12 District, mostly through its Community efforts has become a much desired area in which to live.

Since Community Board 12 does not have a proliferation of large conglomerates, nationwide chains, or corporate structures in our District, the small business and property owner has been our mainstay. People work and live in our District thereby assuring the viability of our area and keeping the dollar flow in the community.

At present, our residents retain a commitment to our area. The City, State and Federal Government must allocate fair-share funding to urban communities to encourage and foster this commitment.

Through various means of development, the Community Board 12 District has remained a viable tax base. However, City response to genuine needs of this area must be addressed.

The Community Board 12 District is an area that dates back to 1900. Many of our structures, streets and sewer systems date back to that era.

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 12
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS

This document will endeavor to explain, rationalize and describe the needs of our area, so that Community Board 12 can receive proper consideration in the Fiscal Year 2011 Budget.

POLICE

Community Policing Program should be expanded to insure a Police presence in every neighborhood.

Specialized Drug Units should be assigned to every District to curtail and/or eliminate the drug scourge that is in every Community.

The Crime Prevention Unit should be expanded. There should be sufficient personnel and equipment to have an adequate number of condition cars to address the needs of the District.

NEW STATION HOUSE – 66TH PRECINCT
5822 – 16th Avenue

The need for a new facility to house the 66th Precinct is crucial and imperative.

During more than 31years that this budget request has been pending, the situation at the 66th Precinct has exacerbated.

Generations of Police Officers have had to "live" in a decrepit, antiquated "House" with absolutely no amenities and with conditions that would be considered substandard and inferior for the criminals and derelicts, but are accepted and condoned at this Station House as suitable for our Police Officers.

Although some reconstruction has occurred at the Precinct, these modest renovations are only band-aid in nature and do not suffice. Much more is needed to improve working conditions at this Precinct. Good working conditions are conducive to fostering good police work. Additional space is needed to house Police Officers. A new 66th Precinct Station House is the oldest budget request on record. Although Community Board 12 has explored various locations for a new Station House, there never seems to be any suitable location, or monies have been taken out of the budget. There is no private or city owned property available in this district which would be adequate to house a new Precinct. Therefore, the present site is ideal as well as cost effective. Monies that are now in the 10 year budget plan should remain and proceedings started to forge ahead with a new Precinct.

Money saved by not having to acquire land will pay for a new state of the art building. Air rights over the Long Island Railroad should be acquired and be used to house trailers during demolition and construction and then can be used as parking lot for police personnel as well as visitors. This land is directly across from the present Precinct.

The need to begin planning and the start of ULURP applications must begin ASAP.

FIRE

Firehouses must be adequately equipped and maintained. Arson investigation particularly with respect to abandoned buildings and cars must be expanded.

There must be no further deterioration of service to our District. Fire fighting is not to be viewed lightly nor should our residents be put at risk because of fiscal constraints.

Fire is indiscriminate. It does not differentiate between socioeconomic groups, ethnic groups, and it does not vary from location to location. Fire can affect everyone at any time. To place the dollar before the safety of our people is unconscionable.

After the tragedy of 9/11, we must assure that our brave fire-fighters, who gave their lives when our City was attacked by Terrorists, have equipment that is tested, workable and reliable regardless of cost. This includes Generators for every Fire House in the City. During the 2003 summer blackout, many of the Fire Houses were rendered helpless and could not respond to emergencies because of lack of emergency power. The lives of the citizens of New York should not be put in harms way because of budget constraints. Every Fire House in this City must have a Generator to respond to emergency situations in the event of a major occurrence.

PARKS

OCEAN PARKWAY MALLS

Ocean Parkway is a main thoroughfare and is highly trafficked. In addition, Ocean Parkway is a Special District. The beauty of Ocean Parkway must not be allowed to deteriorate.

Some of our elected officials have designated monies for the upgrade and beautification of the Malls. Maintenance must be ongoing to make sure the upgrades and beautification remains intact.

In order to maintain this arena in a sanitary and groomed condition, a crew should be assigned to maintain the malls of this thoroughfare. An additional crew cab truck is requested to transport the men the length and breathe of this roadway. The Malls and trees must receive regular and concentrated attention so that the Parkway can be properly maintained. Trees damaged by accidents, storms or acts of nature must be replaced.

It is essential that there be increased utilization of Park Enforcement Personnel (PEP) in the Parks of Community Board 12, as well as on the Ocean Parkway Malls. PEP should enforce various regulations on Parkland such as, dog litter, unleashed dogs, bike riding on Malls on North side of Ocean Parkway where bike riding is prohibited and use of mopeds in Parks and on Ocean Parkway Malls.

BRIZZI PARK

The Bocce Court is never used to play Bocce Ball. Instead, this court is being used as a urinal and for defecation by the homeless who are inside the Park at night. This Park is used by many children including disabled youngsters from a nearby school for autistic children. This Bocce Court is not conducive to a safe or healthy environment for the many using this Park. As new families have moved into the area, this playground has become very popular. What is desperately needed

is to make this Park into a Comfort Station Park/Maintenance area which is staffed with full time personnel. This would greatly benefit the entire neighborhood and at the same time allow the site to be a fixed post playground.

COL. MARCUS PARK

A Comfort Station in the Playground area is needed. Children must cross back and forth from the Playground to the Ball field on a very busy trafficked street to use the Restrooms. This is a major safety issue and one that Parks must address.

DOME PARK

Total refurbishing and redesign of this Park is needed. The Park is old and does not meet the needs of the many new families who have moved into the area. This Park should be a Comfort Station Park. A state of the art spray system is needed for the many young children who are there daily. The Playground needs to be upgraded and relocated to the other side whereby it would be away from the residential homes that abut this Park.

GRAVESEND PARK

Although this Park now has a beautiful new expanded Playground, the Hockey Rink inside the Park is under utilized and therefore does not serve this community. We are requesting that perhaps this under utilized rink can be converted to an ice skating rink in winter and a regular roller skating rink in spring/summer; or turned into additional handball courts. Both would better serve this community instead of what is there now.

PARKS PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

We need a full complement of Parks personnel for our District to insure that each facility will have an attendant on a full-time basis.

Comfort Stations cannot be utilized without Parks personnel present. Therefore, many remain closed and not utilized. It is imperative that personnel be assigned to these locations.

Parks should be cleaned on a day-to-day basis, especially those with Children's playgrounds.
All Parks must be provided with signage – Park Closes at Dusk – or 9:00 PM

Increased lighting must be provided in every facility.

Recreation

District 12 needs more regularly scheduled programs for pre-school youngsters, young adults and senior citizens.

Trees

Dead or diseased trees should be routinely removed and replacement should be made as soon as possible.

Tree pruning should be regularly scheduled.

Preventive spraying for mosquito, beetle, gypsy moth and West Nile Virus infestation in target areas should be done on a seasonal basis, before waiting for confirmation of West Nile Virus.

TRANSPORTATION

Since Community Board 12 serves an "old" community and many of our streets need resurfacing or reconstruction, intermittent pothole repair is a temporary remedy and does not alleviate the real problem.

THIRTEENTH AVENUE

Thirteenth Avenue is the commercial shopping district in Community Board 12. People come from all over to shop Thirteenth Avenue due mainly to its' ethnic flavor. On any given Sunday, more than 10,000 people traverse this shopping strip.

Parking is at a premium. Traffic is congested, especially on Sundays; it can take up to an hour to traverse the 23 blocks of this shopping mecca.

Thirteenth Avenue has not been reconstructed in more than 20 years, and is in dire need of redesign and reconstruction.

We are requesting that a study be done to help ease traffic and parking congestion along this strip as well as design alternatives to enhance this viable commercial strip.

NEW UTRECHT AVENUE

New Utrecht Avenue is a commercial strip located under an extremely low elevated structure. Because the structure is so low, conventional light poles could not be used. Consequently, short stem globe lights illuminate the strip from Fort Hamilton to 61st Street. These globe lights should be installed on the remainder of this strip, i.e., from Fort Hamilton to 41st Street at which point the elevated structure curves and continues on 10th Avenue. The unlit area is extremely dark.

HIGHWAYS

There should be closer scrutiny of a contractor's performance. Contracts must not be signed off until it has been satisfactorily established that the work was properly performed. This would eliminate the problems of ponding, improper grading, etc. that so often arise after the contract has been signed off.

TRAFFIC AND STREET SIGNS

Traffic control signs and Street signs should be replaced, as needed, within a reasonable time.

DEPT. OF EDUCATION

As the Dept. of Education is now a City agency, there should be more open communication with the Community Boards. A liaison should be assigned to attend District Cabinet meetings. The Community Boards should have the same kind of advisory input with the Dept. of Education as they do with other City agencies.

All school buildings should be equipped with complete security systems to effectively secure buildings, eliminating the need for replacement of valuable equipment lost through frequent burglaries.

HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Continuation of HPD programs is essential for the continued rehabilitation and development of our Community. HIP, 8A, PLP and 202 loans are vital in order for this work to continue.

Continuation of funding for additional consultant contracts to those organizations that are addressing needs that heretofore were not being addressed.

BUILDINGS

Additional inspectors should be hired and trained so that buildings can be inspected on a regular basis. Assignment of inspectors to the Community Board would be a cost-effective way in which buildings could be inspected. Funding for building code research of new materials and building techniques is also necessary to evaluate new construction.

A more efficient system must be devised to handle "Stop Work Orders" – correct and current information must be disseminated to enforcement agencies. Full-time Inspectors, assigned on a regular basis to each Community Board would provide much needed inspections, expertise and at-hand knowledge of current Buildings Department rules and regulations.

SANITATION

For many years, Sanitation housed BK11 garage in our District. Once BK11 moved to within the boundaries of Community Board 11, this facility became the Annex for BK12. Because the building was deemed unsafe some years ago, the building was demolished. With the demolition of the Annex building, this is now a parking lot for BK12 trucks. It is imperative that a sound barrier be built on the back of this lot which abuts the private homes on Dahl Court. Complaints have been non-stop concerning the noise created by the truck engine revving up especially in the early morning winter hours. Many of the homes were purchased when the Annex was still on this site and all trucks were housed therein. Homes were expensive and owners put a lot of money into these homes. They were not aware at the time that they purchased their homes, that this lot abutting their homes would become a parking lot for Sanitation trucks. Without this sound barrier noise pollution is a major problem and greatly affects the quality of life of these homeowners. The sound barrier must go above the second floor windows where most of the bedrooms are located. A sound barrier is both feasible and doable at this point and is a necessity that should not be delayed any longer.

Community Board 12 has over 300 private schools serving approximately 187,000 or more children. The District has 16 public schools which serve approximately a third of the total enrollment of the private schools. The student enrollment in some of the public schools has been dwindling rather than increasing. Most of these private schools have year round lunch programs with perishable foods. However, the private schools only receive two pickups per week while the public schools are picked up daily. Something is wrong.

The student enrollment in private schools far out numbers the enrollment in public schools in this

district and because of the amount of garbage generated from these schools each day, daily pick-ups must be implemented. Many private schools are experiencing sanitary problems. Because there are only two pickups per week, many schools must contain their garbage inside the building over weekends and for days at a time. Therefore, rats, roaches and other vermin are infesting the schools as well as areas around these schools because of the abundance of garbage placed out for twice weekly collection.

Daily pickup for private schools is not only essential but necessary to maintain a healthy and clean environment for students and faculty as well as the community at large.

When private schools outnumber public schools and private school enrollment outnumbers the student enrollment in public schools in any particular district, pickups for private schools must be implemented and incorporated into the daily collection schedule.

Sanitation must maintain the numerous overpasses in this District. Sidewalks on these overpasses must be swept on a weekly basis. Large weeds which grow out from the abutting fences must be cut so pedestrians do not get hurt. Snow removal must be routine on these sidewalks as well.

In our densely populated District, there is a need for a minimum of 20 men for street cleaning purposes. It is also important that a full complement of men be maintained at all times.

Lot cleaning should be provided for all lots located in our District. Garbage strewn lots in an otherwise stable area, create an aura of blight and deterioration. In addition, garbage-strewn lots attract dumpers; become rat harborages, with roach infestation. Sanitation should have sufficient personnel to address the ever-present illegal dumping problem prevalent in our District. Sanitation Police must be assigned to 11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. shift when most dumping occurs. The seriousness of illegal dumping problem should not be underestimated. At the several sites in the community Board 12 District where illegal dumping is ever present, we have experienced dangerous and hazardous items that imperil the health and well being of our residents, i.e., medical waste, asbestos, chemicals, contaminants and poisons. All this is in addition to the regular construction materials, dead flowers, rotted fruit and vegetables, auto parts, scrap materials, etc.

Serious consideration must be given to this most reasonable request.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development is a prime concern to our area.

Community organizations must receive private and public agency support. Successful economic development depends on the dollar structure remaining in the community. Leakage of funds through absentee ownership of housing and businesses does not generate dollars back into the Community. Small businesses that employ local people and the owner occupied dwelling help to insure that funds will remain in a Community.

Local banks must encourage making mortgage loans, home improvement loans, business loans, etc. to the local community, thereby insuring that investment dollars remain in the Community.

With this formula, houses are better maintained; businesses flourish and growth investment in the Community is assured.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL STRIPS

The need to organize Merchant's Associations on our major commercial strips is vital to their stability. Those strips are 13th Avenue, 16th Avenue, 18th Avenue and Church Avenue.

These commercial strips are experiencing new vitality due to the influx of the new immigrants. Economic assistance should be made available for revitalization of these strips. Monies should be made available for new storefronts, increased security, and improved lighting and sidewalk restoration. This would encourage new shops to locate here and would encourage existing businesses to expand, thereby creating additional jobs and boosting the economy. All of our major commercial strips are comprised of family-owned and operated businesses with a commitment to the area. These merchants live and work in the community so that the dollar-flow remains in the community. This type of economic dollar usage maintains the area as a viable tax base.

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL SERVICES

Maimonides Medical Center is the major health facility in Community Board 12 District.

Maimonides is constantly upgrading and expanding its' services. However, a nighttime clinic and nutritional program should be made available. Many of our population are immigrants who work in the day and the only opportunity for medical care is during nighttime hours.

Maimonides Medical Center has a catchment area of over 800,000 people, which includes mostly working, lower and middle-class residents. This service area has a very large Orthodox Jewish population and large Italian, Polish, Hispanic, Russian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Asian populations, as well. The area of District 12 has the highest birthrate in New York City where Hasidic families have as many as ten children.

At least a quarter of the population are Senior Citizens.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The rapid deterioration of the City's infrastructure must be addressed. Our Streets, sewers, catch basins, water mains, railroad overpasses, elevated subway structures and subway roadbeds must be repaired before collapses and other major catastrophes occur.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

HYDRANTS

State of the Art fire hydrants should be installed through the Community Board 12 District. Present hydrants are over 80 years old and many are in disrepair, leaking, knocked down or inoperable. These damaged, old hydrants present a threat to the safety and well being of our community.

Hydrants should be inspected on a regular basis. Summer use of hydrants is abused. Spray caps are rarely utilized. Most of the time, the hydrants are opened to full capacity, with extensive water waste that creates hazardous conditions for drivers and pedestrians. Open hydrants are not toys and the public abuse of it should be curtailed or eliminated entirely.

SEWERS

In as much as the installation of the sewers in Community Board 12 District was done over 81 years ago, many sewer lines in our Board need rehabilitation and/or replacement. In some instances, defective sewers have caused sagging roadbeds. This condition must be corrected before a major catastrophe occurs.

Several of our existing sewers are in poor condition and in imminent danger of collapse.

THIRD WATER TUNNEL

Construction of new tunnel to supplement present water supply is essential to the increased population of our area.

CATCH BASINS

Catch Basins must be installed at every intersection.

All Catch Basins should be cleaned on a regular scheduled basis. Deteriorated Catch basins should be repaired or replaced as part of a regular maintenance schedule.

WATER MAINS

The lifetime of a Water Main should be established; periodic inspections, after the projected life span, should be made in order to determine the condition and regular maintenance instituted.

SUBWAYS

On-going maintenance should be done. The system is almost 90 years old and deferred maintenance must be abolished. Regular scheduled maintenance is a must for this deteriorated antiquated system.

HUMAN SERVICES

Ambulatory and homebound Senior Citizens must be assured of support services for their needs. Medicare, Medicaid and Home Care under human Resources Agency programs should be expanded to provide adequate services to homebound seniors.

The problem of the handicapped must be addressed and services rendered in a simple uncomplicated manner. Regulations have to be revised so that assistances and services can be obtained more efficiently.

Adequate funding to Community based organizations to keep programs going must be addressed.

SOCIAL SERVICES

While many social services are needed, few are implemented because the Community is not aware

of the programs that are available. A concerted outreach program to apprise area residents of special services would be very productive.

In addition, some provisions must be made for unexpected crisis situations where expedient assistance can be obtained with a minimum of red tape.

Adequate funding to Community based organizations must also be addressed in the social services areas.

YOUTH SERVICES

Adequate funding is needed for the Community based programs that are youth oriented. Many worthwhile summer and/or after school programs are abandoned because of lack of funding.

More funding should be applied to the Summer Youth Employment Program. Many youths were denied employment this past summer due to lack of funding.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

ACS should assign a representative to the Community Board, in accordance with City charter mandate. ACS should provide statistical data on child abuse and neglect as it relates to Community Board 12 without breaching client confidentiality.

A special Child Abuse/Neglect Hot Line should be established for Brooklyn, It is ludicrous that a borough of more than 2-1/2 million people must report incidents of child abuse and neglect to Albany while small cities in New York State with modest populations have "Hot Lines".

With the steady increase in population in the Community Board 12 area, there is a definite need for additional Day Care, particularly for toddlers 2-3 years of age.

Increased emphasis should be given to the Head Start Program with many more slots made available to accommodate our ever- increasing population.

In the past, by its own admission, HRA who formerly had jurisdiction over children's services had massive failings in its care of foster children. The child casework system, as investigated by "Newsday" documented that thousands of lapsed foster care files were missing and in general, record keeping was poor. Caseworkers do not follow-up on missed visits and 100 of the Brooklyn cases lacked a required assessment of the child's ability to take care of him.

Community Board 12 has addressed the problem of child abuse and neglect, together with foster care since 1987. From that date to present, the system presently in place has not been improved in any way. ACS must revise the entire system without further delay.

Since these evaluations are crucial to the welfare of the children, strict guidelines should be established and monitored when reviewing, assessing or investigating a situation.

ADULT SERVICES

Programs to give much needed assistance to frail elderly must be implemented and/or continued and expanded.

In the Community Board 12 District, we have one of the largest senior populations in the country.

There is an unmet need for adequate home care, particularly if the seniors live alone.

Since people are living longer, additional assistance must be available. Services must be increased and not reduced.

Eligibility for public assistance needs to be re-evaluated.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

The Long Island Railroad is used and leased by New York Atlantic Railway with trains running daily through a major portion of the Community Board 12 District. As a quasi-government agency, Con Rail, Long Island Railroad and now New York Atlantic Railway are delinquent in the maintenance of this roadway. The site around the railroad tracks was allowed to completely deteriorate. The Rail line is the location of tons of garbage providing a harborage for rats; fencing is damaged and never repaired or non-existent – the tracks are not lighted and no security is present. These factors have all contributed to making these Railroad tracks a serious blight in the Community. Immediate measures must be taken to remove this condition from our area. The City must put pressure on New York State Department of Transportation to address this problem.

The New York Atlantic Railroad must become more responsible for the properties and the areas they encompass. In recent months, conditions along this railway track throughout our District have deteriorated to a new low, which includes numerous homeless along this railway line.

Large weed trees, poison ivy and other plant foliage sprout out through the fencing along the streets and overpasses abutting the railroad causing numerous problems. In some cases, pedestrians must walk out into the street to pass because the foliage has completely engulfed the sidewalk. There have been several cases whereby people have come down with severe poison ivy, causing them great discomfort. There must be regular maintenance to curtail these problems.

With the terror plot against the Buckeye Pipe Line and Kennedy Airport, and the fact that this pipeline runs through our entire district, immediate steps must be taken to ensure the safety of this community as well. The pipeline which lies underneath the LIRR and is adjacent to the NYC Transit line must be safeguarded from entry to any unauthorized personnel mainly due to its accessibility to the NYC Transit system.

Community Board 12 has requested that Homeland Security take immediate oversight of the Buckeye Pipeline and railroad cut and conducts a detailed assessment of what corrective measures are to be implemented to insure the safety of our homes and families.

LIBRARIES

The three Libraries located in the Community Board 12 District have a combined book circula-

tion of over 800,000 with a vast registry of borrowers. Sufficient monies should be allocated for increased service and expanded programs.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

For the most part, cultural activities in the Community Board 12 District are the domain of groups from the private sector. With the advent of "tight money", many of these activities have been abandoned or diminished. A concerted effort must be made by the City to have cultural activities allotted to each Community Board District.

311 SYSTEM

Community Boards must have an open dialogue and communication with the 311 system. The Boards must be given a summary of complaints and/or inquiries registered with 311 that pertains to their Board. The Board must also be notified of the outcome of same.

This Office has seen more and more of our constituents coming in to us stating that 311 failed them. In many cases 311 referred the constituent back to the Community Board. If a problem was not resolved within 10 days, and a new complaint was registered, the old complaint number was wiped out and the complaint process started anew. This is especially true with street lights. The outcome is that a street light can take weeks or even months to repair. This is not acceptable.

The failure of communication can have an adverse effect on the quality of life for residents in a particular area. An open communication will allow the Community Board to address issues and have consultations with area residents before any action or studies are initiated thereby saving the City time and money.

By working together, we can strengthen the Citizen Complaint System and can advocate and deliver a full comprehensive approach to the monitoring and delivery of services to the citizens of New York.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

As awareness of Community Boards became more apparent, the role of Community Boards broadened. Community Boards are charged with greater responsibilities, interacting with other agencies, they disseminate vital information, make inspections and act as a catalyst between agencies and the Community. In addition, Community Boards are charged with the responsibilities to assure that every resource is utilized to the fullest extent.

Because of the limitations of the budget allocated to Community Boards, minimum staffing is used to handle the ever-growing volume of work and responsibility.

In 1995, the Boards budgets were depleted by 20%. This greatly effected the general day to day operations of the Community Boards. This money was never fully recouped.

The Boards had to fund part of the collective bargaining salary increases as well as the Mayor's Personnel order for salary increases for managerial employees. That further depleted our budget along with salaries, goods, merchandise and services - have made the day to day operations of the Community Board strained to say the least.

Adequate funding should be made available for Community Boards to insure that increased cost of goods and other expenses as well as hiring additional staff are met. Collective bargaining increases should be added to the internal budget as settlements with Unions are reached and when the Mayor issues Mayoral Personnel orders for pay raises for managerial employees. Monies should not be taken out of the internal budget of Community Boards for the above mandates.

CONCLUSION

The needs of Community Board 12 are many. However, in preparing our Capital and Expense Budget requests for Fiscal year 2011, we will be very selective and prioritize those needs that will benefit the greatest number of residents and are most essential to the District. However, funding for all our requests and needs are critical.

Prepared By:

Wolf Sender
Wolf Sender
District Manager

Approved:

Alan J. Dubrow
Alan J. Dubrow
Chairman

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 13

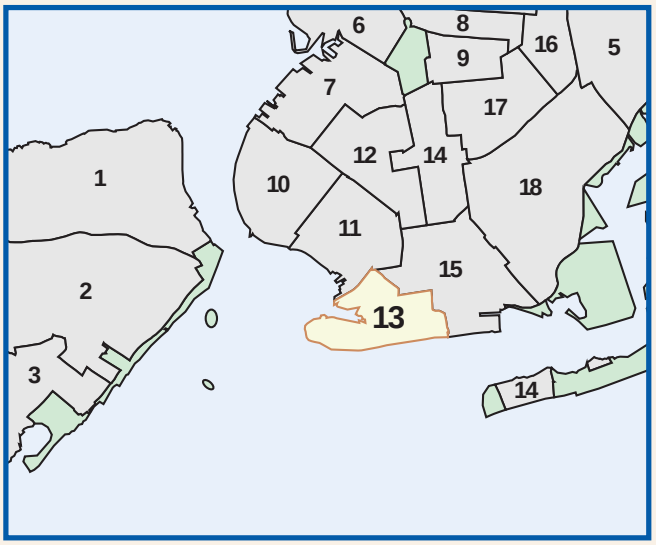
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	100,030	102,596	106,120
% Change	—	2.6	3.4

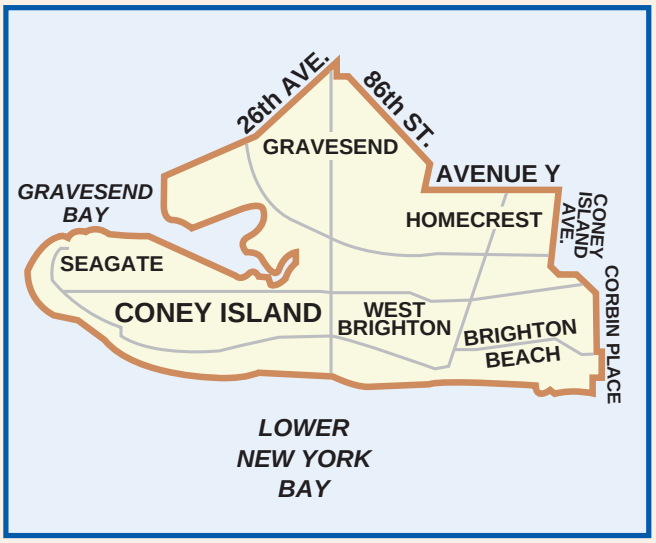
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,211	1,182
Rate per 1000	11.4	11.1
Deaths: Number	1,349	1,159
Rate per 1000	12.7	10.9
Infant Mortality: Number	9	10
Rate per 1000	7.4	8.5

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	8,428	4,068
Supplemental Security Income	14,843	15,312
Medicaid Only	8,590	26,854
Total Persons Assisted	**31,861**	**46,234**
Percent of Population	**30.0**	**43.6**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,002.6**
Square Miles:	**3.1**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	3,601	9,100.8	12.4
Multi-Family Residential	1,570	16,227.4	22.1
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	390	2,863.9	3.9
Commercial / Office	253	2,777.7	3.8
Industrial	59	707.9	1.0
Transportation / Utility	79	912.9	1.2
Institutions	115	4,955.3	6.8
Open Space / Recreation	66	27,647.9	37.7
Parking Facilities	192	1,150.0	1.6
Vacant Land	571	6,292.8	8.6
Miscellaneous	91	801.1	1.1
Total	**6,987**	**73,437.7**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 13



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0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 13	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	102,596	100.0	106,120	100.0	3,524	3.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	58,298	56.8	58,684	55.3	386	0.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	20,291	19.8	16,654	15.7	(3,637)	-17.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	6,422	6.3	10,079	9.5	3,657	56.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	233	0.2	191	0.2	(42)	-18.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	249	0.2	304	0.3	55	22.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,955	2.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	17,103	16.7	17,253	16.3	150	0.9
Population Under 18 Years	22,906	100.0	23,395	100.0	489	2.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	7,514	32.8	7,396	31.6	(118)	-1.6
Black/African American Nonhispanic	7,487	32.7	6,200	26.5	(1,287)	-17.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,723	7.5	2,799	12.0	1,076	62.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	61	0.3	69	0.3	8	13.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	94	0.4	113	0.5	19	20.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	833	3.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	6,027	26.3	5,985	25.6	(42)	-0.7
Population 18 Years and Over	79,690	100.0	82,725	100.0	3,035	3.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	50,784	63.7	51,288	62.0	504	1.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	12,804	16.1	10,454	12.6	(2,350)	-18.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,699	5.9	7,280	8.8	2,581	54.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	172	0.2	122	0.1	(50)	-29.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	155	0.2	191	0.2	36	23.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,122	2.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	11,076	13.9	11,268	13.6	192	1.7
Total Population	102,596	100.0	106,120	100.0	3,524	3.4
Under 18 Years	22,906	22.3	23,395	22.0	489	2.1
18 Years and Over	79,690	77.7	82,725	78.0	3,035	3.8
Total Housing Units	43,889	-	43,922	-	33	0.1

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 13	Number	Percent
Total Population	**106,120**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	58,684	55.3
Black Nonhispanic	16,654	15.7
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,079	9.5
Other Nonhispanic	495	0.5
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,955	2.8
Hispanic Origin	17,253	16.3
Female	57,096	53.8
Male	49,024	46.2
Under 5 years	5,685	5.4
5 to 9 years	6,643	6.3
10 to 14 years	6,885	6.5
15 to 19 years	6,882	6.5
20 to 24 years	6,455	6.1
25 to 44 years	26,032	24.5
45 to 64 years	25,436	24.0
65 years and over	22,102	20.8
18 years and over	82,725	78.0
In households	103,981	98.0
In family households	86,170	81.2
Householder	26,699	25.2
Spouse	17,319	16.3
Own child under 18 years	19,798	18.7
Other relatives	20,171	19.0
Nonrelatives	2,183	2.1
In nonfamily households	17,811	16.8
Householder	15,746	14.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	8,005	7.5
Nonrelatives	2,065	1.9
In group quarters	2,139	2.0
Total Households	**42,445**	**100.0**
Family households	26,699	62.9
Married-couple family	17,319	40.8
With related children under 18 years	6,868	16.2
Female householder, no husband present	7,518	17.7
With related children under 18 years	4,780	11.3
Male householder, no wife present	1,862	4.4
With related children under 18 years	709	1.7
Nonfamily households	15,746	37.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,260	38.3
Persons Per Family	3.15	-
Persons Per Household	2.45	-
Total Housing Units	**43,922**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**42,445**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	33,070	77.9
Owner occupied	9,375	22.1
By Household Size:		
1 person household	14,302	33.7
2 person household	12,306	29.0
3 person household	6,792	16.0
4 person household	4,693	11.1
5 persons and over	4,352	10.3
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,037	2.4
25 to 44 years	12,142	28.6
45 to 64 years	14,721	34.7
65 years and over	14,545	34.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 13 PUMA 04018

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04018, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**106,392**	**4,732**	**106,392**	**(X)**
Native	51,506	3,049	48.4%	1.8
Foreign born	54,886	3,107	51.6%	1.8

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**91,248**	**3,886**	**91,248**	**(X)**
In labor force	43,304	2,687	47.5%	1.7
Civilian labor force	43,271	2,686	47.4%	1.7
Employed	40,417	2,525	44.3%	1.6
Unemployed	2,854	546	3.1%	0.6
Armed Forces	33	40	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	47,944	2,203	52.5%	1.7
Civilian labor force	**43,271**	**2,686**	**43,271**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	6.6%	1.2	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**44,823**	**1,407**	**44,823**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$31,776	1,584	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	14.9%	2.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	21.7%	4.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	18.4%	8.1	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	12.8%	2.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	14.2%	4.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	10.2%	10.2	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	24.2%	5.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	39.2%	8.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	32.1%	21.4	(X)	(X)
All people	21.6%	2.3	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 13
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces	★ Waterfront Open Spaces
1 Map Key	▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 13

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	ABE STARK SKATING RINK	Surf Ave, W 19 St, Boardwalk	NYC DPR	4.15
2	ASSER LEVY PARK & AQUARIUM	Boardwalk, Surf, Sea Breeze Aves, Ocean Pkwy	NYC DPR	22.35
3	BRIGHTON PLAYGROUND	W/S Brighton 2 St at Boardwalk	NYC DPR	1.18
4	CALVERT VAUX	Gravesend Bay, Bay 44-Bay 49 Sts, Shore Pkwy	NYC DPR	77.98
5	CENTURY PLAYGROUND	W Brighton Ave bet W 2 & W 3 Sts	NYC DPR	2.04
6	CONEY ISLAND BEACH & BOARDWALK	Corbin Pl to W 37 St	NYC DPR	107.12
7	CONEY ISLAND BOARDWALK	West 22 St & Boardwalk	NYC DPR	1.00
8	CONEY ISLAND BOAT BASIN	Island Creek & W 22 St	NYC DPR	36.81
9	CONEY ISLAND CREEK PARK	Bayview Ave, U S Pierhead Line & Seagate Ave	NYC DPR	9.80
10	CYCLONE SITE	Surf Ave, W 10 St, Public Beach	NYC DPR	1.12
11	GRADY PLAYGROUND	Shore Pkwy, Brighton 3 St, 4 Rd	NYC DPR	3.40
12	LAFAYETTE PLAYGROUND	Benson Ave, Bay 43 St, Stillwell Ave	NYC DPR	1.19
13	LEIF ERICSON DR (SHORE PKWY)	Ft Hamilton Pkwy to Knapp St, Cross Bay Blvd	NYC DPR	760.43
14	LEON S KAISER PLAYGROUND	Neptune, Bayview Aves,W 24-W 32 Sts, Gravesend Bay	NYC DPR	26.26
15	LUNA PARK PLAYGROUND	Surf Ave, W 8 St to W 12 St	NYC DPR	1.80
16	MARLBORO PLAYGROUND	W 11 St & Ave W	NYC DPR	1.07
17	NAUTILUS PLAYGROUND	Public Beach, W 29 & W 32 Sts	NYC DPR	1.38
18	NEPTUNE PLAYGROUND	Neptune Ave & W 12 St	NYC DPR	1.24
19	OCEAN PARKWAY (5.5 MILES)	Park Circle to Coney Island Concourse	NYC DPR	140.00
20	PARKING FIELD	Surf Ave, W 21 & W 22 Sts	NYC DPR	1.70
21	POSEIDON PLAYGROUND	Surf Ave, W 25 to W 27 Sts, Boardwalk	NYC DPR	2.30
22	SANTOS WHITE GARDEN	2110 Mermaid Ave	NYC DPR	0.14
23	SCARANGELLA PLAYGROUND	Ave V, Stillwell Ave, Ave U, W 13 St	NYC DPR	3.21
24	STEEPLECHASE PARK	Surf Ave, W 16 & W 19 Sts, Public Beach	NYC DPR	14.07
25	SURF PLAYGROUND	Surf Ave, W 25 & W 27 Sts	NYC DPR	1.12
26	VICTORY GARDEN	S/W/C Shore Parkway & Shell Rd	NYC DPR	0.08
27	WEST PLAYGROUND	N/S Ave Z bet West St & W 1 St	NYC DPR	2.39
	PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WATERFRONT OPEN SPACES**			Linear Feet
28	THE HOME DEPOT	S/O Bay 53 St, W/O Cropsey Ave, E/O Dreier-Offerman Park	PRIVATE	664.36

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 13, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN216	JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREATER CONEY ISLAND (JCCGCI)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-668	REHABILITATE E. 8TH STREET RAMP TO BSHP, BROOKLYN	18,954 (CN)	1,671 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1021	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, CONEY ISLAND AVENUE, ETC., BROOKLYN	10,619 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1193	RECONSTRUCT BELT PARKWAY/OCEAN PARKWAY BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	14,960 (CN) 23 (CX) 86,595 (F) 8,300 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HD-DN558	YMCA/CONEY ISLAND COMMONS COMMUNITY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN321	OTSAR FAMILY SERVICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-KN170	GOOD SHEPHERD SERVICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-972	RECONSTRUCTION OF BAYVIEW AVENUE, ETC., BROOKLYN	247 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	2,180 (CN)
P-C024	RECONSTRUCTION OF BOARDWALK PAVILIONS AT CONEY ISLAND	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C054	RECONSTRUCTION OF DREIER OFFERMAN PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-K707	CONEY ISLAND CENTER AND ASSER LEVY PARK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-7	CONEY ISLAND BOARDWALK IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
P-379	ROCKAWAY BEACH, CONEY ISLAND, ETC. SHORE IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
P-507	DREIER OFFERMAN PARK DEVELOPMENT	CP	3,611 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	360 (CN) 0 (S)	18,862 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
P-735	KAISER PARK SEAWALL REHABILITATION	500 (CN) 1,105 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
PV-C230	NEW YORK AQUARIUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN294	NEW WAY CIRCUS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D230	NEW YORK AQUARIUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,173 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN112	CONEY ISLAND USA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K230	NEW YORK AQUARIUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	910 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N112	CONEY ISLAND USA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-230	NEW YORK AQUARIUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	2,052 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	19,000 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
PW-DN171	GREATER CONEY ISLAND YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN384	SHOREFRONT YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSN (YM & YWHA)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2010 EXECUTIVE CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 13, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PW-DN465	YWCA ROBERTA BRIGHT EARLY LEARNING CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-175	CONSTRUCTION, GARAGE FOR SANITATION DISTRICTS 13 AND 15, BROOKLYN	15,765 (CN)	675 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
SE-585	SANITARY SEWER IN NEPTUNE AVE, BKLYN	37 (CX)	5,350 (CX)	9,900 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 13

1201 Surf Avenue – 3rd Fl., Brooklyn, NY 11224

(718) 266-3001 FAX (718) 266-3920

MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

MARION CLEAVER
Chairperson

CHUCK REICHENTHAL
District Manager

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT
COMMUNITY BOARD 13 – SUMMER 2009

'Tis a Puzzlement!! And where do we go from here? It has been a busy year for the residents and businesses in Brooklyn's Community Board 13, a 2008-09 filled with debate over grandiose plans for the future as well as smaller-scale projects also considered for upcoming years. It, thus, has been a year-long, almost non-stop barrage of large meetings and smaller sessions, covering a seeming avalanche of questions and answers. A CinemaScopic kaleidoscope has filled the local scene with casts that have included key names from Albany, from City Hall, from Brooklyn Borough Hall, from City agencies…and from the omnipresent media. The steady watch of the Fourth Estate resulted in a steady stream of headlines, editorials, interviews and features. There were countless interpretations of plans as well as misinterpretations. Confusion between rumor and fact left a vast population wondering about the next step…and the one after that.

And yet the disparate neighborhood that make up C.B. 13 survived the year well, supported by knowledgeable legislators, careful analyses of all proposals by its residents, and an overall steadfast belief in the positive potentials for one of the most dynamic and ever-changing sections of the City of New York. The public has been deluged by data on websites, blogs, facebooks, twitters, ad infinitum, all filled with concern, hope, and strong support for the C.B. 13 neighborhoods' future. Still, the vast horizons of the media and Internet jointly have created an informational puzzlement for all involved in varied proposals for C.B. 13's busy communities.

Nonetheless, there is no doubt that very positive things are on the horizon for this southern section of Brooklyn. As of this writing, all involved parties are seeking the last pieces to be placed in a mammoth jigsaw puzzle of projects and plans. The completion of that finished picture will be one that has been painted with an historic backdrop, one that is all the more obvious in this year marking the exploits of Henry Hudson and his trip down the river that now bears his name into the landscape that would, despite its up and downs, become the most famous City in the world.

And what a phantasmagoria of exciting growth has evolved from those days of Dutch and English settlements, and of the landscape that had been the pride of its original Native American inhabitants. Here was a geographic entity that eventually became five boroughs and harbor making up a City that defined centuries of historic growth. In fact the neighborhoods that make up C.B. 13 were not just a small piece of the giant tornado of New World enterprise. They paved the way for innovation. For example, it did not take long for the settlers to discover the ocean-washed lands that make up the southern part of what became the City of Brooklyn. Within short spans of time,

the shore become the 'Hamptons' of its day, with boats carrying vacationers to the Brighton Beach Hotel and to other warm-weather retreats that sprung up. This advent was followed by rail traffic that brought forth a vast new population of dwellers, some using its new bungalows for the warm months, others eventually settling in the areas with yearlong homes. Along with them came the amusement entrepreneurs who could see the value of the area for fun and frolic, for swimming and sunning, for daredevil rides and large-scale amusement parks. The history tells the tales of Dreamland, Steeplechase, Luna Park, and other crowd-pleasing magnets. On the western tip of the peninsula at Sea Gate, millionaires built beautiful homes for their own escapes from the already bustling Manhattan. Soon, the lands east of Sea Gate would be filled with people of all walks of life discovering the zany wonders of roller coasters and other chilling rides like the Cyclone, the Thunderbolt, the Tornado, and the Shoot-the-Shoots. The Elephant Hotel loomed over carousels and 'svitch baths', pools and lockers, penny arcades, restaurants, theaters of all kinds, and freak shows. Performers found the seashore a welcome home. There was a stilt-walker named Archie Leach (eventually Cary Grant) and a dance 'escort' named Rudolph Valentino. There also were the Durante's, the Mae West's, along with the song-and-dance teams trying out new material from Tin Pan Alley. Sounds of oom-pah-pah melodies filled the Bowery and walkways. To add to the magic came the hot dog, the cotton candy, and the corn covered with melted butter. Wearing bathing outfits that covered the entire body, thousands splashed around in the salt water. Eventually, this popular beachfront led to the construction of a great wooden walkway called the Boardwalk.

The arrival of more and more immigrants to this country meant the increase in permanent residences constructed throughout the coastal neighborhoods. Apartment houses were built alongside the bungalows in Brighton Beach, in Coney Island, in Gravesend. New roads, new transit systems evolved. This seaside combination of resort-and-residences meant the arrival of throngs that filled the sandy stretch, swam in the salty surf, crowded the Boardwalk with their interests in foods of all kinds, and enjoyment of every imaginable fashion. Nothing lasts forever though. Sad changes occurred. Fires took their tolls on Dreamland, Luna Park (which survived, at least in part, until the 1940's), and Steeplechase (which was rebuilt and lasted until the 60's). The post-World War II era meant even a more pronounced swerve in the city's lifestyle. Television kept people home; air conditioning meant that people need not rush to hot subways to reach the beach on a sweltering August day; and the lure of the suburbs beckoned to returning veterans and their families. Then, too, 'modern' autos, with the exception of the Edsel, carried the carefree on out-of-town jaunts to the latest elaborate theme-based amusement haunts inspired by the Disney's who replaced the Tilyou's. The areas of C.B. 13 were swept up in this tidal wave of change. Some attractions simply folded on the Boardwalk and Bowery. The shrieks from Parachute Jump riders ceased, as did the squeals from those on the Steeplechase Horses. It would take years of this quasi-malaise before an upturn occurred and throngs began to return to this shorefront wonderland. Many of the intrepid amusement operators had stayed – pleasing new generations. Throughout the years, the lure of the hot dogs, the wave-washed beach, the zany and oftimes goofy games remained. But the years had taken a distinct toll, and, today, the contemporary scene, though revived for hordes of an eager and excited new populace, has scores of needs that MUST be met in order to keep its residents, business people, and visitors safe and content in this 21st Century 'New World' of C.B. 13.

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COMMUNITY BOARD 13 comprises the peninsula areas of Brighton Beach, Coney Island, West Brighton, and Sea Gate, along with locations that are north of the Belt Parkway and Coney Island Creek i.e. Gravesend, Bath Beach, along with portions of Bensonhurst and Homecrest. The air still is wafted by the surrounding waterways – the Atlantic Ocean, Gravesend Bay and the Narrows, and Coney Island Creek. The zig zag boundaries of C.B. 13, co-terminus with that of the

60th Police Precinct, follow the Ocean on the south; the west and north by Gravesend Bay; the east and north by Corbin Place, 26th Avenue, 86th Street, Avenue Y, Coney Island Avenue, and Cass Place. With the advent of deep concern over global warming and the oddities of weather patterns, much of this area is vulnerable to flood zone problems, and C.B. 13 and the C.B. 13 CERT Team work closely with the Office of Emergency Management on the preparation for potential floods and the possibility for storm-producing evacuations. There is concern about the means by

which peninsula residents would leave to go to safer areas of the borough, and careful planning is still evolving. This planning must entail the areas' numerous nursing homes and high-rise buildings. CERT has worked with OEM and Coney Island Hospital on the needs that that facility would be facing should there be storm problems. The fragility of the peninsula and its aged infrastructure, has produced working scenarios with the Hospital and the communities on such possible problems as brown-outs, blackouts, and the ominous spectre of terrorist actions. It must be noted that such supporters of the CERT team have included Councilman Recchia and Assemblyman Brook-Krasny.

The issues that confronted C.B. 13's neighborhoods last year have escalated during recent months, with meetings, decision deadlines, and residential concerns in the forefront. Southern Brooklyn, as in the rest of the City, does not exist unto itself, and events elsewhere create impact situations. One of these is the ongoing, still-unsettled plans for a Waste Transfer Station (WTS) within yards of the Board's northern terminus at 26th Avenue. Posers remain on several fronts: is there any threat of toxins being released into the waterways of the adjacent Gravesend Bay? This question is of urgency in that the waters, if contaminated, will wash onto the shores of C.B. 13's seashore. The economic health of C.B. 13 is vastly dependent upon the cleanliness of the waters that wash onto its shoreline. With proposals of major consequence on the table for Coney Island etal, it is critical to safeguard the ocean and bay waters that mean a great deal to the expected economic and environmental health of southern Brooklyn. People are concerned about the possibility of raw garbage accidentally being released in the waters at the WTS, and there is equal concern about the already-busy streets that will have to carry more trucks than they have at this moment. The road that takes vehicles to WTS are used by drivers going to and from a Bay Parkway shopping center, an amusement park (both in CB 11), and Calvert Vaux Park and the route to Coney Island (in CB 13). The recently revamped Gravesend Traffic Study may well have to address these critical issues of additional transportation usage. The water quality gains even greater concern since the completion of the cleansing of Coney Island Creek by National Grid from Shell Road on the east to Stillwell Avenue on the west. This project was a mammoth undertaking involving removing dangerous compounds and toxins from the surrounding land area and from the water bed. It is now hoped that the rest of the Creek from Stillwell westward to Gravesend Bay can be cleansed in the near future. Environmental and recreational activities, of course, are paramount in this area of beach and park use. We note the City plans for Calvert Vaux Park (nee Large Dreier-Offerman Park) Bayview Park and Kaiser Park, all abutting the waters of the Creek and Bay. Environmental refuges are also on the agenda for the shorelines of the Creek and Calvert Vaux. Years of waiting and large budgets, have been used to clean up these areas for the use of local residents and uncountable visitors from all over the City and beyond. The resultant uses should not be endangered by pollutants from the WTS. Assurances must be made. Athletes, kayakers, fishermen, botanists, and ecology-minded citizens see this area as one of the last refuges in the city for their needs and for the health of migratory birds and fish of many varieties. It must also be noted that porpoises have often been seen off the shores of southern Brooklyn in the Bay. The sightings indicate only a fraction of the environmental importance of the C.B. 13 areas of Brooklyn.

Part of the cleansed land by National Grid (nee Brooklyn Union/BUG/Brooklyn Union Gas) is slated for the long-delayed move of the C.B. 13 Sanitation Garage from its current, inappropriate long-term site on Neptune Ave. to part of the land that is now cleared.

Community Board 13's office is located at 1201 Surf Avenue where staff and Board members can watch the actions taking place throughout the amusement area. The giddy events (The Mermaid Parade, Siren Festival, Fireworks, etc.) are all watched with smiles. The now-empty and dirt-filled lots, the result of removal of attractions (the Batting Cage Center, the Miniature Golf site, rides, and arcade goofiness) are unattractive to visitors, and it is hoped by all that the blueprints for the coming years will mean the use of these lots for the giddy attractions that are part of the Coney's annals.

The Board office receives public complaints and concerns on a daily basis, and the range is wide. Some are being corrected with diligent speed e.g. the correction of trip hazards on the Boardwalk. But there are other prominent matters of concern e.g. backup of sewer lines and flooding, treacherous street potholes, illegal construction, business operating without appropriate permits, an overabundance of illegal street vending, trash-dumping on unused lots, and seemingly abandoned buildings or empty structures that provide space for homeless, drug addicts, the mentally ill, and vandals. An entire development at Rose Cove, which juts into Gravesend Bay across from Sea Gate, had been nearly completed before its developers had problems. The constructed condos, the boat docks, the private roadway, and more were immediately invaded. Fires ravaged this spit of land, and the buildings had to be taken down by the City before anyone had actually lived in them. Developers have tried to do work on the site since that time, but the current recession may have halted further progress. A deep trench had been dug to start work to connect the area to the streets. It is now blocked off, and the guard booth is empty.

The new arrangement of educational processes have confused many, and there is particular anxiety at the starts of the terms in September. Lafayette High School is now the Lafayette Campus with some six charter schools using its famed structure, including the industrious High School of Sports Management (HSSM) with its assist from the New York Mets' organization. Other charter schools in the C.B. 13 area are in operation or in the planning stages, and not all have been operating with the same high expectations of the aforementioned HSSM. On another front, there have been some major positive changes during '09, and the communities are ecstatic that the roster of lifeguards has been increased resulting in more bays open at more hours and days. Alas, as of this writing, the rains of summer '09 have put the proverbial 'damper' on this swimming season. Councilman Recchia has been in the forefront of fighting for lifeguard improvement, and he has led his aim with arranging for swimming instruction classes at Abraham Lincoln High School. He has also brought the Abe Stark Skating Rink into greater focus by sponsoring children's skating dates

The arts have taken a major 'hit' over the years in the C.B. 13 communities. Throughout the 20th Century, theaters flourished, with both film and live performances. The Brighton Beach Theater was part of the Subway Circuit, operating during the warm weather, which brought major stars (Bert Lahr, Mae West, Susan Peters, Betty Hutton, etal) down to its local stage in fully staged versions of shows only recently closed in Manhattan. Movie theaters were aplenty, some of them centered on the areas' diverse ethnic populations. There were glamour showcases like the RKO Tilyou, the Loew's Coney Island, the Oceana, the Tuxedo, and smaller houses like the Surf and the Mermaid (the latter is now the home of an important Church; the former became a bowling alley before it was finally demolished). The Loew's Coney Island became the Shore Theater where folks could see a wide range of Coney-esque shows like 'Bagels and Yox'. The building, which

also housed many offices, has long been shuttered, and it stands in a pivotal spot across from the revitalized Stillwell Terminal and Nathan's. Some would love to see it refurbished as a cultural center (live theater, film, galleries, recording studios, dance and theater classes, etal). This kind of action would allow Coney Island to serve more of a year-round site, because people could reach the Shore via subway despite bad weather. This movement of people could spark other interests (restaurants, etc.) and plans for new housing in the area would be bolstered even further by such a development. In the 1960's, as old buildings were toppling for high-rise projects and as Steeplechase collapsed under the crane, the island became the home for street theater, led by film-stage superstar Geraldine Fitzgerald with the Brooklyn Arts & Culture Assn.. The resultant show, featuring local young people and adults, became the first outdoor show at Lincoln Center. Its power drew attention to southern Brooklyn's entertainment history. Today, there are multi-discipline groups attempting to thrive, notably the longtime valued Rob Shanta Dancers and the Brighton Ballet (the latter is now forced to work out of Kingsborough Community College for lack of a proper home in the neighborhood it wishes as its permanent home!). The Paper Moon Players have spent years seeking a C.B. 13 home. Ironically, the current home of C.B. 13 was once the site for the old Boston Theater, and, in the late 60's, it was given to BACA by Nathan's and became the home for theater, art shows, and the Bread and Puppet Theater. But the building was too shoddy and rundown to be used for long, and it was razed. Even more ironically, the site became the home of illegal flea marts rather than something that belonged in the C-7 spirit of the amusement district. For so many young people and adults, the arts are critical to interest in education and civic involvement. More programs should be encouraged, along with more attention to the areas' many athletic groups, visual arts' associations, and more!! The need is here; the talent is here, whether in Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Gravesend, etc. (The nearest live theater is the Harry Warren Theater on Bath Avenue, two blocks north of C.B. 13's terminus. Local theater-goers visit the intimate theater space. The need is there.)

GRAVESEND/HOMECREST/BATH BEACH

These communities, north of Coney Island Creek and the Belt Parkway, are lined with one-and-two family homes, part of their long-time heritage, as well as newer co-ops and condos built within the last decade. In the Gravesend-Bath Beach areas, higher-rise, well-constructed buildings rose, all becoming part of the fabric – Contello Towers, Waterview Towers, Harway Houses. All have open space and have been home to middle income families who support its many mom-and-pop stores, its restaurants, its schools, its temples and churches. These multi-dwellings dot the landscape along Cropsey Ave. as well as Stilllwell Ave. Senior citizen houses and nursing homes also tower along the wide Cropsey Avenue (as they do further northward). Side streets are more apt to feature a lower landscape of one and two family homes. In recent vintage, developers have added still more one family homes in the area, some replacing land previously used for indoor-outdoor restaurants, gas stations, and large houses. Retro Diner (once the popular Nebraska Diner –and one of the last of the diners that were prominent in the neighborhood) shuttered last year in its site just south of the Cropsey Bridge over the Creek. A Burger King operates across the street from the closed eatery, and it has outlived the date of its Board-approved BSA resolution. In spite of this infraction and inspite of the fact that it has never re-applied for a BSA Application that C.B. 13 would have to approve, the Burger King remains operating. Such an incident points out some of the problems that exist with other operations also serving the public with outdated or invalid permits. (The same situations can be found with enterprises through the Board area – and, no doubt, in other areas as well. Enforcement issues must be undertaken with greater city teeth). Note – at the same time, C.B. 13 has received word that another Community Board, in a distant

neighborhood, approved a license for a taxi service in that operates in Brighton!! Communication and follow-up appears to be lacking to an alarming degree.

Little Dreier-Offerman Park serves as an oasis for young and old in the Contello complex area. Councilman Recchia has assisted the Parks in fixing up this widely-used site. There, men can be seen on the bocce court while youngsters take in the other available activities. A fence was newly created to ensure that the youngest of the park users cannot dash out of the terrain into the busy traffic lanes that surround it. A bridge links this Contello-Waterview sector to the western area of the onetime Large Dreier-Offerman Park, renamed Calvert Vaux Park. This site has been used by soccer and baseball players for years, and plans, some years ago, for its use for a golf driving range vanished. Instead, there is now a master plan that will transform this park into a new treasure for the neighborhood, uniting sports, environmental uses, park houses, and more. The park was enlarged years ago when materials dredged during the construction of the Verrazano Bridge were dumped on the site, thus expanding its acreage. What had once been a dumping ground will eventually be a valued city park.

Not far from this section of C.B. 13 stands Marlboro Houses, a NYCHA development. The situation is quite different from that of its Cropsey Ave. neighbors. The playgrounds are shoddy and in need of greater use and maintenance. One area, close to Ave. X and Stillwell, was once a roller blade area, but it is now just a blank slab of concrete, baking in the sun and in need of work so that it can serve a large populace. There is even a small platform from which concerts were once given by BACA. Across the street is the Ty Cobb Field, used for a variety of athletic activities but definitely in need of work to bring it up to date and attractive. There had long been concern over its proper owner – the Transit Authority? The Parks Dept.? Private groups? Sadly, the important field, in an area that has far too few, may seem to be surrounded by mounds of debris that remains uncleared perhaps due to non-clarified ownership. This situation can be noted, in particular, alongside the train track fences. Similarly the grassy knoll between Calvert Vaux Park and the Block Institute (school for special children) becomes a dumping turf as well, and the Parks and the Dept. of Sanitation have worked together to try to keep it clear of broken glass and tossed garbage.

Schools in the Gravesend/Bath Beach area include two of the foremost institutions in the borough. Lafayette High School, as has been noted, is now the Lafayette Campus, and it has a wonderful athletic field. Local sports groups would like the opportunity to use it when the school itself is not. Such is the wish that has not yet been satisfied. (A similar non-use by local youths can be found at Grady High School's field in the Brighton Beach section.). Not far away is John Dewey High School, with its beautiful landscaped campus. Both Lafayette and Dewey have been in the headlines for various student group disputes, some of which have spilled out of the schools into the streets and the elevated train that rises above Stillwell Ave. The difficult situation, though, has quieted down during the last two years thanks to the unified work of the school authorities, the 60th Pct., the Transit Police, and the students themselves.

There is only one library in this section of Gravesend – the Ulmer Park branch on Bath Avenue. After years of dispute over the property with the landowners, the BPL now has complete ownership and control over the structure. C.B. 13's Library Committee had worked with the branch on updating needs some years ago, but it is obvious that additional space and books vitally are needed in an area that serves two large high schools, parochial schools, and a large population. (Other C.B. 13 libraries are located in Coney Island and Brighton Beach, and their value to those communities is inestimable!)

Separated from this part of the C.B. 13 populace by the enormous city railroad yards is quite another community. There, one can see the Beach Haven Houses along with many clean blocks of

single and two-family homes. The elevated trains over Shell Road do not seem to distract from the lifestyles of the residents. As of this writing, new homes have been built right on Shell Road (with the el right overhead) and on streets serving as exit blocks for Parkway motorists. Some have become occupied, but work on others has ceased. Nevertheless, there has not been any degree of overdevelopment within this land stretch. In the future, however, Shell Road will become the entrance and exit for sanitation trucks going to and from the new facility on the aforementioned cleansed National Grid lands. Confusion may be an issue with cars exiting from the Parkway at the same area of Shell Road, a corner that also houses the widely-used Gil Hodges Baseball Field. Families going to the Field had additionally had been stressed by the fact that, for years, parking was not allowed on Shell Road. Thus, parking summonses were common. The Board office, working with DOT, has alleviated this problem, but the land underneath the Highway and abutting the field, often needed for added parking spaces, is riddled with trash and broken glass. The cleanliness of this stretch has remained an enigma. Is it the responsibility of the Dept. of Sanitation or the Highways Dept.? Motorists forced to park in this area are awarded with flat tires, a sad incident when tired parents and young ballplayers reach the cars to start their trips home. A largely middle-class neighborhood, it is one that has a low crime rate and a busy shopping strip on Avenue Z, which includes a large supermarket, pharmacy, pizza parlor, liquor store, and Laundromat. A few blocks further east on Avenue Z is the West Street Playground, essential to the health of the citizenry. The Parks Department has cleaned and revamped this site to the satisfaction of all, and a new artificial turf field is now in the works. Such a move is enormously popular.

There is a major problem in and around this community, nonetheless. The Neptune-Stillwell-Cropsey Avenues links are riddled with auto body shops, car wash operations, and similar businesses. Cars are double, and sometimes triple, parked on the streets, and they are often left on the sidewalks itself. As a result, people are forced to walk around these obstacles, often into the auto-clogged street itself. If this isn't trouble enough, trailer trucks, minus their carriages, are left parked on the Stillwell and Cropsey Bridges, with emphasis on the former. In the future, this problem will grow with more and more vehicles heading to the new amusements and condos/co-ops/hotels planned for the area. Off-street parking remains one of the key elements missing from the peninsula plans, and this clogged-up entranceway to the district becomes an even more evident problem. Bottlenecks and bumper-to-bumper gridlocks are already reported on the routes leading south off the Parkway….and northward as well. The recent Gravesend traffic study has made some interesting, and perhaps valuable, suggestions to work on this problem e.g. the one-way transformation southbound on West 17th Street, with northbound exits from the area on other side streets. Thus, the extremely difficult left turn from southbound Cropsey into the eastern roadbed will be among the issues solved. Other related twists and turns can also be corrected. One also notes that the Cropsey-Neptune-Stillwell units are also home to a giant Pathmark, Home Depot, a drive-through Starbucks, a new furniture outlet, and other newly-built stores awaiting rentals. Bus services to and from the Cropsey-Neptune corridors are often the cause of concern for the elderly heading for shopping chores. Reevaluation of bus stops should be on the slate for future needs.

BRIGHTON BEACH

The changes in Brighton Beach have been a veritable 'March of Time' reality documentary. In its earliest days, as has been noted, its lures included the huge Brighton Beach Hotel. Over the years, the Riegelmann bungalow colonies developed…and, soon, there began the construction of large apartment houses fronting the beach area, Brightwater Court, and Brighton Beach Ave., as well as eastward to Corbin Place. Many of the side streets became sites for one and two family homes, and

the population grew and grew, with elevated train service making travel to and from Manhattan and Downtown Brooklyn easy. During summer months, Brighton Beach became the lure for young people seeking the joys of the surf in much the same way the younger set headed for Coney's waters where they could also seek out amusements and the 'terrors' of the roller coasters. A large segment of this growing population consisted of Jewish families, many of them new to this country.

Then, as has happened all over, times took its change. Some bungalows became year-round residences, even though their narrow lanes were not city-mapped streets and lacked some critical environmental and sanitation needs. (As a matter of fact, the entire infrastructure of the Brighton Beach area is old and ragged and should receive immediate work. Street paving, especially the widely used Brighton Beach Ave., should be on the planning board as well.) Other bungalows sagged into disrepair, and, even later, became havens for the homeless, the druggies, the vandals. Oceanview Avenue, a lovely street, became almost synonymous, for many, as a street for prostitution pick-ups. Brighton Beach Avenue, one of the busiest streets for shopping and dining, fell into disrepute during the sixties, and empty storefronts were visible. Of course, seafront areas hardly remain static for long, and the influx of former residents of the Soviet Union found its way to these streets. Soon, Brighton Beach Avenue became a boom town, and it still is…. Every kind of store serves a vast public of older and newer residents, as well as scores of visitors. Restaurants, specializing in Russian cuisine, help to develop a new magnet for out-of-Brighton residents. The high-risers of the Oceana-Muss development rose over the memories of what had been the famed Brighton Beach Baths. The Oceana Theater, itself the remaining movie theater in this part of southern Brooklyn, was transformed into a large restaurant-catering unit on the ground floor, and a performing arts center, featuring many famed Russian performers, on the second floor (once the balcony and now extended for the full length of the building).

Today's Brighton Beach is enormously crowded and has its share of problems, many of which are handled well by the Brighton Beach Business Improvement District as well as by the Brighton Neighborhood Assn., which focuses on housing issues as a priority although it covers a wider swatch of issues. For almost a decade, legislators and C.B. 13 staffers urged the City Planning Commission to work on rezoning plans that might halt the onslaught of developers who were buying up smaller homes and building condos and co-ops that crowded the narrow streets. Last year, the rezoning plan finally reached the community, and it was not accepted. Was it a case of 'too much too late'? Whatever the reasons, Brighton Beach Avenue is streaming with neighborhood residents of all backgrounds, particularly of Russian extraction but also including populations of Mid-Eastern countries, Mexico, Puerto Rico and South America, Pakistan, and those of African-American heritage. Neptune Avenue, another shopping strip, tends to attract more of the Mid-East, Mexican, etc. residents of the booming Beach area. Temples and mosques are almost side by side, and traffic is enormously heavy, notably on Brighton Beach Avenue beneath the elevated train and crowded with delivery trucks and double-parkers. Parking is a nightmare for many, and restaurants tend to try to handle their heavy business with valet assistance. The one large parking area, maintained all these years by the City, is located on Brightwater Court, but its future omens differently. The City plans to rid itself of its responsibility for this tract. Eventually, it will be the site for parking and a housing development fronting on the Boardwalk. At present, half of the open parking lot is used for visitors to the area (bathers, etc.) while the other half is rented to those living in the nearby buildings. Sad to note, however, visitors may well take up spots belong to residents, and the result is confusion and complaints. It is thus imperative to underscore that parking facilities for this neighborhood loom as a main priority.

City Task Forces, involving CAU, several city agencies and the Community Board, often visit the

area to see that sidewalks are clear (they often are not especially with fruit stores extending too far into the sidewalks) and that permits are in order. Although summonses and advice are given to the merchants, the fees may be paid and the same problems reappear quickly. One of the key issues that 'killed' the rezoning plan involved the proposed construction of high rise buildings on Brighton Beach Avenue. People reeled at the thought of the danger it would bring in terms of the fragmentation caused by construction trucks, the overhead trains, the trucks, the pedestrian use, the double parking, and the lack of parking in general!! (The needs of the remaining bungalow colony area played a key role as well. What is left of this area should be protected for those that make it home). Construction already has been widespread, and still-empty higher-rise buildings line side streets. Empty lots can be seen where developers have not initiated work but have removed the smaller homes that had stood for decades on the blocks.

One of the most confusing and dangerous intersections may be seen at the corner of Coney Island and Brighton Beach Avenues, with added problems coming from autos turning left into Brighton Beach Avenue from Brighton 11th Street. This traffic hub is one of the most congested corners in southern Brooklyn. For years, the Barnes Dance method was used to assure the safety of pedestrians attempting to cross the street (Barnes Dance relates to a complete stoppage of car movement so that pedestrians can criss-cross the corners without the dangers of motorists attempting to make turns at the same time). The Barnes Dance has now been discontinued, much to the chagrin of many, although DOT has maintained that its disappearance makes street-crossing safer for the area. (Barnes Dance loss also bothers residents in the Trump-Warbasse area intersection of West 5th St. and Neptune Ave.).

The Shorefront YM-YWHA provides large scale programming at the foot of Coney Island Ave. near the Boardwalk, but there are many other services that require attention for the myriad of nationalities now living in Brighton Beach. Youth programs are at a minimum despite the diligence of the Brighton Neighborhood Assn., one of the many organizations in the area that have been injured by constant loss of funding from the City's DYCD. After-school programming, English-as-a-Second-Language classes are needed, although it must be stated that the Brighton Beach library, for example, extends the opportunity for such projects. It cannot do it alone.

The Boardwalk begins its long stretch to Sea Gate from Corbin Place in Brighton Beach, and its importance to the area is strong. Although it has aged, work is planned to fix up the wooden framework, perhaps with artificial materials. Despite its current state, it is hugely used. In recent years, Boardwalk-entrance restaurants have opened to a wide audience e.g. Tatiana's. The result has involved some problems – sanitation issues have erupted with the needs of the eateries. Then, too, this area provides one of the few places where homeless can gain entrance to areas beneath the now fenced-in spots beneath the Boardwalk (no more time for 'Under the Boardwalk' songs!). The homeless, industrious in various ways, have lived under the wood and have been responsible, sadly, for fires that have resulted from their needs to keep warm or to cook food. As a result, the Parks Dept. and the 60th Pct. have to be vigilant in the watch for homeless in this tricky area. (Homeless are also found often in other sections of the Boardwalk length e.g. Ocean Parkway & Boardwalk; Coney Island Ave. & Boardwalk; among others). With all of the attention paid to this area's growth, some have complained that the stores that have ONLY Russian language signage should add English to the signs as well in order to allow more people to understand the services provided. (Similar concerns have been heard regarding a Russian food restaurant in the Trump Village Shopping Center.) People have also complained about the stenches that are sometimes evident from local catch basins or sewers, and it is believed that a handful of unthinking fruit

merchants and restaurateurs, at the end of a business day, may actually pour grease and decaying vegetables into sewers and basins. Only after-midnight inspection can really be effective in curbing these alleged infractions. Illegal street vending is also reported, particularly involving non-veterans. Veterans, however, do have permission to sell on these zero-visibility streets. Residents also have problems with closures of streets for flea markets sans permission. C.B. 13 okays potential street closings at the end of each year and dealing with the following spring-summer seasons. Some vendor units, however, try to bypass the Board and set up closures without permits. The inconvenience on these crowded streets becomes evident, and trash may remain at day's end. An additional problem occurs when street vendors set up stands where they actually compete with the same merchandise as may be sold in a nearby store.

CONEY ISLAND/SEA GATE

2009 has been quite a year for reading about the future of Coney Island, with the print and television newscasters focusing on the plans for the peninsula. However, misinterpretation and misinformation, as has been mentioned previously in these pages, has taken its toll, and delayed movement leading to the City Council vote. Trust concerning plans, and anxiety fostered by rumors running amok, meant that the year was fogged over while the Coney Island Development Corp., the Economic Development Agency, local legislators, the City Planning Commission, City Council, and the Mayor's Office have all been bombarded with comments related to the overall plans for the amusement district and the residential sections of Coney Island. All of the materials greatly affect the private enclave of Sea Gate as well, and the result has been fractionalization of group efforts, of numerous meetings, mediation and attempts at clarification, ad infinitum. As of this writing, the City Council passed the plans for the future of the 'island' after spending a year of constant revamping, reexamination, and resolution of some of the proposals' recommendations.

Still unresolved is the fate of the walkway over Surf Avenue at West 8th Street. This structure connects the West 8th Street station with the Boardwalk, and its age is evident. Crumbling stairways are blocked off for safety sake, and other safeguards are in place. Paint is pealing as well. Who will maintain it? Who will rebuild it if that is to be the case? No one wants to step forward – not the Transit Authority or the Dept. of Traffic or the Parks Dept. or the Aquarium. An answer must be found soon in the interests of safety and appearance.

The CIDC had been created to work with EDC, the Mayor's Office, the Councilmembers, the businesses, and, most importantly, the community itself to work out plans to revitalize the amusement area, to deal with possible new housing and hotels, and to see that the Coney Island residents, in particular, are able to develop career skills and find jobs, and to assure people that they would not be ousted by developers and that affordable housing be included strongly in the finished plan. While all of this was going on, Thor Equities had bought a considerable amount of the amusement area, and the results have been numerous. Astroland was sold to Thor. It remained on the scene, nevertheless, for a year before closing shop (the Cyclone roller coaster was not affected!). Thor opened a new amusement center called 'Dreamland' on the property. They also created flea markets, under colorful roofs, on both sides of Stillwell Avenue. These marts replaced rides, a Batting Cage center, and a miniature golf range, among others. Thor had also purchased the Boardwalk properties which housed Cha-Cha's, Ruby's, among others. There were questions as to whether or not these entities could survive. (They remain open as of this report). Gregory & Paul's on Surf Ave., directly across from the Cyclone, closed to be replaced by a similar food stand. Others along the strip feared that they would lose business, or worse, force to close. Most along Surf remained

opened although interior acreage, along the Bowery, West 10th St., and others, did shutter. Their former sites remain empty lots until the plans for the future are solidified. The City plans to purchase, at least, part of the Thor/Sitt properties at this point in time. Other plus factors include funds for Coney Island Hospital and its expected greater importance as new houses are constructed and new residents move to the shorefront.

Many issues had been brought up in the wake of the initial CIDC plans and the many changes that were later made in the initial issuance of its 'strategic plan'. Public hearings were held in the community (scores of them), at City Planning, at City Hall, and even on the steps of Brooklyn Borough Hall. Appropriate acreage for outdoor amusement has caused concern, as has the project's recommended placement of hotels and new condo/housing developments. Amendments were a constant regarding the plans. The Railroad Avenue of memory, though only a few yards of two-block stretch of history, seemed to threaten plans for the future plans of Gargiulo's Restaurant. Problems appear to have been resolved. A new thoroughfare, called Wonder Wheel Way, drew criticism from many who saw it as a transit appendage that endangered the needed space for amusements and as a route that would cut the space owned by Deno's Wonder Wheel Park. The situation has now been addressed and, hopefully, solved. KeySpan Stadium, the enormously successful home of the Cyclones ball team, a minor league part of the Mets' organization, utilizes a block long parking lot, one that also proves important to beachgoers and other visitors. The plan would mean the construction of housing atop the lot, and the entire problem of traffic, parking, and needed open space exploded at meetings. Some twenty (20) issues were included as recommendations when the Community Board finally approved the plan. They were subsequently studied, in depth, by all parties and agencies involved in the decisions.

Despite all of the hue and cry, and media analyses, Coney Island continues to enjoy the smiles, the laughs, the gaiety evolving from the visits of tens of thousands of people. Young and old, from all walks of life, still find their way to the area for swimming, for strolling, for dining, for enjoying the salt water atmosphere. The Cyclone is a City landmark as is the Wonder Wheel, the Parachute Jump, and the Child's Restaurant building that fronts onto the Boardwalk. All have major roles in the future, as do some other suggested possibilities for landmarking. Nathan's remains a magnet for throngs. The Shore Theater Building, on Surf across from Nathan's, though still unused, may well be involved in important future uses. Coney Island USA and its museum and indoor shows holds forth at W. 12 St. and Surf, and the Coney Island History Project, created by Coney historian and prolific writer Charles Denson, is housed beneath the Cyclone. The summer of '09 saw the first visit to the shore area by Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey, and it was a hit. The AVP Volleyball Tournament, on the beach, drew thousands in '09 as it had done for three previous years. The Mermaid Parade maintained its hold as one of the mainstay annual attractions as did the Unity Day-Sand Sculpture attraction. The New York Aquarium still is one of the premier sites for visitors from all over the world, and its plans for the future are formidable. Other amusements hold on with strength e.g. the Polar Express and the Eldorado. What will happen around their abutting areas remains to be seen, but it is assured that its old, and new, amusements will still be synonymous with giggly fun in the City of New York.

There, of course, are many situations to be corrected in the area. Furniture stores, on the north side of Surf in the amusement area, do not conform with the C-7 district. All have received summonses over the years, but they remain in spite of them. Mattresses and furniture are still sprawled along the sidewalks, and they give a very wrong impressions of the future. Can the north side of the street eventually house some kind of parking? Or a new site for the valued Abe Stark skating rink

which may be threatened by housing plans? The north side of Surf, as well as its south, has glistened with new-ish additions e.g. restaurants and drinking sites e.g. Surf & Turf, Footprints, Peggy O'Neill's, Timulan, etc. It is hoped that they become longtime parts of this land strip. A Wall of Remembrance, commemorating the lives of those intrepid workers who lost their lives at 9/11, fills a side wall at the Stadium, and an appropriate and excellent statue of Jackie Robinson and Pee Wee Reese welcomes the thousands who come to see ballgames.

One project, fostered by Borough President Markowitz, has drawn criticism from those around Asser Levy/Seaside Park, where his Thursday night summer concerts have become almost legendary throughout the city with its star-studded roster of entertainers like Liza Minnelli, Donna Summer, Frankie Valli, Connie Francis, Debbie Reynolds, Art Garfunkel, Dionne Warwick, and scores more talents over decades. The Bandshell is also the scene for concert series on Tuesday night, hosted by Councilman Recchia, with Assemblyman Brook-Krasny and Congressman Jerrold Nadler, also with major talents. Russian concerts and special events are held there as well, along with numerous special attractions. As a result, the Borough President has proposed the construction of a new, permanent Bandshell with an overhang that would allow events to be held in spite of rain. It is not an amphitheater though, despite the fact that literature claimed it to be one. Viewers will still be on ground level from late June to the end of August. Various reasons have been cited by opponents of the structure, and the Borough President has acceded to at least some of them. He has also noted that the Park itself will be redone, including a new Children's Playground moved closer to West 5th Street and with added amenities for its users. Grassy areas, benches, and a facelift is promised. Remaining questions at this time include parking and traffic concerns as well as control over sound levels. All involved are sitting down at the conference table to solve the problems, as best as can be done, and there are many who await a positive result with problems alleviated. The Children's park would be done first, and the entire project, at the entranceway to Coney at Ocean Parkway/ Brighton 5th Street, has been promised to be a gateway to the revitalized Coney Island amusements. The world-famous handball courts, at W. 5 St. and the Boardwalk, off Surf Avenue, draw the best athletes in the city, and it is proposed that the courts remain intact with some maintenance to keep it up to date and safe for players and audiences. Bleacher seating has been suggested.

Work on the Boardwalk, for its entire length, has either begun or is planned.. Added funds will come from the CIDC-approved rezoning plan and the President's stimulus package.. Various types of artificial wood, and composite compounds, are being tested for the walkway. The Steeplechase Pier has also been seen new wood replacement, and the strollers and fishermen will have less trouble traversing its length. Divers have also been involved in Pier programs, with video of the on-site underwater work shown on the Pier to students. The same divers have found pilings and other important materials from the areas of the onetime Dreamland and Iron Piers. While all of this is going on, it should be understood that meetings have taken place, and will continue to take place, regarding ferry service to southern Brooklyn. C.B. 13 sites mentioned for investigation include the extant Steeplechase Pier, Coney Island Creek, and construction atop the still existing pilings of the aforementioned Dreamland and/or Iron Piers. Budgetary problems, at this point, limit the hours of use for the Boardwalk/Beach bathrooms, a situation that proves difficult for those visiting the nighttime attractions of the amusement area.

The high-rise structures of western Coney Island, some of which are controlled by NYCHA, are home to longtime residents of the peninsula, and some feel uncertain about their roles in the development. The residents of the community, once predominantly those of African-American and Puerto Rican descent, now include sizeable populations of those from the Caribbean, South America,

Mexico, Russia, Italy, among others. It has a truly cosmopolitan and international look and flavor, and its population includes middle income resident (some in newer one-family homes constructed with the aid of Astella Development) and those earning less. Unemployment is high. Jobs are sought in the 'new' Coney, and it is hoped that various preparation training is ongoing for the many localites who will be able to work in the area…and for career development… in the growth of the peninsula. There are many living in this area who strive to make do on funds that are below poverty level. Union labor, with solid fiscal jobs, may be involved in construction, hotel and business management, and other parts of this 21st century Coney Island. Many civic groups have developed and are flourishing, but there can be no denying t hat drugs, gangs, and despair cast shadows over the streets, although the same can be said of countless areas across the city and country. There is a high incidence of HIV-AIDS problems that remains relatively silent. Pre-and-post natal care is also a serious problem that requires education and assistance. Coney Island Hospital maintains its outpost, on Neptune Ave., of the Ida Israel Health Center. There are other health facilities along these streets. The latest, opened this year, is the spacious Mermaid Medical Wellness facility which is currently outreaching to the population. But it is not alone in health assistance to needy residents. But there are always exceptions to the rule, and the community said a strong 'NO' to the opening of an outpatient clinic for drug users etal along a residential strip of Mermaid Avenue. There were many issues that drew powerful criticism in placing such a facility in this vicinity. Most agreed that the facility can serve an important purpose, but that site selection must be considered. This site on Mermaid Avenue does not merge well with the nearby populace, schools, and street uses. With all of the activities slated for Coney Island, the residents want it understood that they are a part of the development and not apart from it. With a projected upsurge in the population of the peninsula, Coney Island Hospital becomes even more important. The Emergency Room expansion stands out as imperative. The hospital has leaped into the 21st century with many new health space and aid, but the planned new housing for the neighborhood must be considered NOW so that the Hospital is readied for the influx of new residents and their health needs.

There are other issues, including the loss of the beachfront at Sea Gate where meetings with the Federal Corps of Engineers has indicated a plan for additional T-Groins that would prevent the movement of sands from the entire surrounding areas, and, thus, protect the beaches of this community. Tidal changes and the loss of the beach can mean extensive flooding for the neighborhood, as it has in the past. No one wants to see homes topple into the surf as has happened during one past Nor-Easter. The area is vulnerable, and egress from this western tip of the peninsula is not quite as easy as it might seem. Residents have only a couple of streets (Cropsey as the most notable) by which they may leave in the advent of a big storm. For some, the best way to and from the Stillwell Avenue Terminal is the use of the dollar cabs that are lined up on Stillwell Avenue near Mermaid Avenue.

Surf Avenue, and some other streets, are dotted with nursing homes, most notably the Shorefront Geriatric Center on W. 28 St., between Surf and the Boardwalk, in a spot once the home of the fabled Half Moon Hotel. It is widely populated as are others. Construction is ongoing for a new senior residence, and one upcoming development involves rental housing along with a long-needed YMCA-run community center, an addition to the neighborhood fostered by the CIDC with Councilman Recchia. It arrives at a time when other centers have either ceased operations or been downgraded as a result of the lack of funding.. The youth of the area are not served well, and the new 'Y' is eagerly awaited.

A relighting of the Parachute Jump proved a disappointment, and the Borough President assures the area that he will see that this landmark is relit in a spectacular multi-colored manner. The landmarked Child's Restaurant Building, on the Boardwalk, serves, for now, as a roller rink, but its future use is to

be decided by Taconic Investments. The infrastructure of the peninsula may not be able to tackle all of the needs of added housing and construction. A new pumping station had been planned and ok-ed years ago but it was scuttled. In tandem with the newest 'Coney' developments, the sewers and catch basins of the area still MUST be cleansed and brought up to contemporary needs.

CITY SERVICES – POLICE/FIRE/PUBLIC SAFETY

The widely disparate elements that create the lifestyles within C.B. 13 are dealt with in extremely capable manners by the men and women of the 60th Police Precinct, located at W. 8th St., as well as by Transit District 34 and Housing PSA 1. Community relations are handled with care and sensitivity, and the Precinct is involved in many activities within the district (National Night Out Against Crime, the amusement area events, the festivals and park activities, etal.). Their omnipresence is compellingly noted. Strength is added by the mandatory summer detail, at which time additional forces work in the peninsula to handle the mammoth crowds arriving for the beach, amusements, restaurants, and special events – not limited to the internationally-known Hot Dog Eating Contest at Nathan's or the Mermaid Parade or the Brighton Jubilee or the Friday night Fireworks, the Circus, the Volleyball events, the Cyclones' ballgames. The men and women are diligent and hold onto busy schedules. As a result, there should never be cuts at this Precinct; its men and women work extraordinarily well with the residents, houses of worship, Community Board, storeowners, schools, and visitors. There is careful monitoring of sites thought to be drug dens. There is a strong watch over any gang activity, and illegal gun traffic. But there is also care and watch over vending, and there are Russian speaking Police who can easily work with the growing numbers from the former USSR. The 6 0th Pct. works closely with the Board office, and communication is ongoing on a daily basis. There is added communication and support for the local CERT team, and the Police work hand-in-glove with its members during all kinds of local problems.

The FIRE DEPARTMENT serving C.B. 13 likewise has been of enormous effectiveness. Here, too, there is close communication with all agencies and neighborhood elements. As with all other local agency representatives, members of the Department attend the monthly Cabinet meetings held by C.B. 13's District Manager. Still, there are needs, as there are with the 60th Pct. In '09, the units did not have a suitable lightweight vehicle for its EMS needs on the Beach and Boardwalk. The Precinct needs appropriate vehicles too, as have been noted in budget concerns over the years. The Fire Department has much to watch and much on which it must respond including aging structures (some of which are abandoned and vandalized), the Brighton Beach bungalow area in particular, the Boardwalk prone to fires set underneath by the homeless, to name but a few. Important community involvement has been shown by distribution of smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors, and it is strongly hoped that more of these can be made available to people throughout C.B. 13. It is inconceivable that in the aging communities of Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Sea Gate, and parts of Gravesend that there be any plans, at all, to limit the personnel at the local Department, or, even worse, to ever consider closing down a facility. It is unfortunate enough to know that there are times that the men of the local Department are sent elsewhere and are sent back up from a distant Firehouse. But with aging structures in the area, and with heavy construction in the near future, the Fire Dept. is mandatory for safety of all kinds.

CITY SERVICES – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The busy corridors of Brighton Beach and the potential boom town expectations of Coney Island indicate the need for economic well-being and effective development. The rezoning plans for

Brighton Beach have been scrapped although Councilman Nelson appears to be scanning alternative methods to deal with that area's business woes and pluses. The Brighton Beach Business Improvement District remains a key to the ongoing success of the Brighton Beach Ave. strip, but it is understaffed although run by a superlative director in Yelena Makhnin. This extraordinarily crowded corridor must be watched with diligence, because a handful of storeowners violate rules of trash disposal, including dumping rotted fruit and grease into sewers, and violating rules for sidewalk usage. Many stores and services also can be found on Neptune Avenue in this Brighton area, and economic advice is needed as this area's population grows and includes immigrants from all over the world.

Economic development in Coney Island has been discussed previously in this Statement of Needs, but it is strongly advised that every step of the development be carefully scrutinized. Nothing will happen all at once while the economy is in such an 'iffy'shape, but there still will be of those seeking to develop businesses throughout this peninsula. Particular interest will be needed on the Surf Ave.-Mermaid Ave.-Bowery-Boardwalk strips, all involved in future island hotel-housing-business growth. Stores of all kind dot the renewed vigor of Mermaid Avenue, with clientele from all of the high rise buildings as well as the newer one-and-two family homes throughout the west end. Then, too, the areas that are near the Creek and the Highway are already buzzing with new businesses and structures. Home Depot, Pathmark, Burger King, Starbucks, and Raymour & Flanagan are already along this route. The shuttered Retro Diner seems to beg for something like an IHOP, and new structures nearby await tenants. The mom-and-pop variety of stores on Mermaid should not be threatened by big box ideas, and all are watching, with concern, the cleansed landscape of the former BUG land, part of which will be used by the Dept. of Sanitation. The remainder of the land remains unclaimed at this time. What will the future mean for this area? And the former BUG office space at the corner of Neptune & Shell is a beautiful building that seems to offer a perfect spot for enterprising individuals. Much will be happening in Coney Island.

CITY SERVICES- PARKS & RECREATION

The responsibilities of the men and women of the Dept. of Parks & Recreation are enormous throughout C.B. 13, and, fortunately, strong leadership is evident in the handling of the work and the personnel. The 'why' of the need is obvious, as is the 'why' for added workers. The Parks MUST maintain the enormous responsibilities of the beach and the Boardwalk, and these factors, in other areas, might be enough of a burden. But C.B. 13 involves, among others: Kaiser Park, Asser Levy Park, Calvert Vaux (Large Dreier) Park, Nautilus Playground, Babar Yar Park, West Street Park, Little Dreier-Offerman Park, Grady Park, Six Diamonds Ballfields! Kaiser Park's long-delayed renovation is underway thanks to the 'push' of Councilman Recchia. Its fields ands running track are widely used; its park house rehabilitation has been delayed, in part, by discovery of asbestos. The basketball courts are next to be modernized. Tennis courts are occupied constantly, and complaints reach the Board office that people, with valid tennis permits, have troubles getting onto the busy courts. Part of this problem relates back to the fact that there may be no Parks' person present due to the lack of the finished park house. Hopefully, this structure is near completion and will have room for offices, storage space, meeting rooms, and upgraded bathrooms. The Friends of Kaiser Park remains one of the strongest working units in the neighborhood, and events are common throughout the year. The big question at Asser Levy Park is the replacement of the current Bandshell and its proposed new installation as initiated by Borough President Markowitz. The park's beauty should be restored, and it is hoped that mediation, now, will help him move

ahead on his proposed work WITH support from the nearby community. With the passage of the Coney Island Development Plan, there are apt to be even more for the local offices to consider, including the soon-due Steeplechase Park with the addition of the now-in-storage and renovated B&B Carousell (sic). Then, too, will be the designs for Highland Park in the Coney East sector. Blueprints for the future of Calvert Vaux have been shown to the community and found exciting.

CITY SERVICES – HOMELESS

In the last few years, there have been 'new' approaches to the problem of homeless within the City of New York, and C.B. 13 has had to deal with this problem day after day. The areas of C.B. 13 attract the homeless, be they drug addicts, alcoholics, refugees from mental institutions, the aged and infirmed, and expected growing numbers of people at loose ends by the fierce impact of the recession. Homeless are seen regularly in beach-boardwalk areas, parks, abandoned buildings, on street corners, along the edges of Coney Island Creek, and even on the benches of the Ocean Parkway Special District. It has long been understood why homeless hate shelters and try to avoid being placed in them. It is true that homeless people may be asked to 'move' from their adopted sites but cannot be 'forced' into a shelter under temperatures reach freezing. In a new position, the Street To Home program and the Dept. of the Homeless have been placing homeless into empty condos and buildings (e.g. a new condo in Crown Heights and a former hotel in Flatbush's Ditmas Park). This move is made, supposedly on a temporary basis, even if detox has not been offered to the homeless person, or he/she has undergone an effective evaluation. No such situation has YET to occur in C.B. 13, but some fear that it can happen in the still-empty but completed buildings in Brighton Beach and in Gravesend, as well as in Coney structures. Because such moves are made sans discussion with Community Board's, the public negative response is apt to grow.

CITY SERVICES-HEALTH

The importance of Coney Island Hospital and its offshoot at the Ida Israel Center on Neptune Avenue have been discussed in these pages. The Emergency Room needs are in the forefront, and the future omens well for its expansion. Still, the neighborhoods of C.B. 13 require a great deal of work to handle various negative health issues. The HIV-AIDS crisis may seem to be undercover, but it is a cloud over the district. Pre-and-post natal care must be addressed with greater efficiency. Then, too, the crowded neighborhoods have the usual concerns – flu epidemics of all varieties (Asian, West Nile, and whatever follows), drugs, alcohol abuse, mental illness. Fortunately, many smaller health facilities also are aiding residents. The rat population causes further worry, and one must be on watch where any construction is planned.

CITY SERVICES-SANITATION

C.B. 13's communities pose the need for a strong Sanitation force, and, fortunately, the personnel at the C.B. 13 garage usually have proven their worth time and again. An amusement district, even with aid from workers from the DOE Foundation, evinces trash mounds regularly, especially after busy Friday and Saturday evenings. DOS must respond. But the personnel cannot ignore the other busy areas of the district. Brighton Beach Avenue and the surround streets of that neighborhood, as has been noted, can present problems. The Board office receives concern over occasional missed pick-up's along side streets. For far too many years, the Sanitation Garage has been in a site on Neptune Avenue. People who bought homes nearby had been promised that the garage

would shortly be moved, but years and years have gone by, and the homeowners have seen no progress. Trucks idling, especially during nighttime winter weather, bother citizens, along with other problems. The answer has always been the anticipation of work on a new Sanitation Garage, for Boards 13 and 15, slated for the BUG land. Delays were encountered when the land was found to be toxic, but that situation has been alleviated by the cleansing of the land and Creek. The garage plans are readied, and, when constructed, the garage will utilize only part of the now-clear land. Trucks will go in and out of the area from Shell Road. The public is waiting for the next step. Is the funding in place? Is there a starting date? Are the designs approved? The C.B. 13 Garage must be commended for excellent attempts at rapid clean-ups after snow storms, but the trucks must be in working order at all times. The demands of the areas place considerable strain on the vehicles… and on the men and women who have to work with them. New up-to-date trucks must always be sought. Smaller weight units must be found for Boardwalk pick-ups when needed. Trash cans, sometimes vandalized or missing, must be replaced on the streets. Solutions must be found to handle private carters who do not work effectively. Smelly, overloaded carts should never be a concern for shoppers on the C.B. 13's streets. The Transit Authority should have developed greater communication with DOS so that TA properties can be adequately cleaned. Often, TA lands are left filled with discarded junk. One non-mapped street, an extension of West 6th Street between Neptune/Sheepshead Bay Road and a cut-off near Surf, is TA property, and it has caused considerable complaints from nearby Trump residents. This route is used for cars going in and out of Trump, the Motor Vehicles Bureau, and more. Its trash pileups are reported regularly as are the potholes along this 'unmapped street'. The TA must be held responsible for this site, and others. If DOS is expected to take care of TA property, the issue should be clarified, as it should with the Dept. of Highways and the areas beneath these roadways where garbage can be seen and where people simply bring their trash for dumping.

CITY SERVICES – YOUTH

The youth programs, throughout C.B. 13, have long been menaced by the city chopping block. Years ago, Community Board members were involved in the selection of sites for funding, and their work was exemplary. They visited every site – knew every operation – discussed the needs and the populations served. That entire system was scuttled by DYCD, and, for a short time, Board members were asked to evaluate youth programs WITHOUT visiting sites or discussing the matters with each other, or with other knowledgeable Board members and civic leaders. Today, there is a damaged scene for youth opportunities, be they in multi-use operations (sports and education) or for specific needs. There was a hue and cry when Madison Square Boys and Girls Clubs abandoned their role with the Carey Gardens Boys and Girls Club. Materials were removed, and the site was left with minimal uses. Fortunately, a new 'Y' is part of the CIDC program for western Coney Island (the onetime Hirschmann 'Y' on Surf Ave. served many purposes, but it was closed as a 'Y' years ago!). The new 'Y' will be fitted with programs that have been selected as most urgent by community residents who attended meetings and worked on the plans with the CIDC and the 'Y'. It is an admirable step for youth… and for adults. But assistance is needed throughout C.B. 13 with programs in Brighton Beach, in Gravesend, and more. The younger population, living in the midst of a recession, must not be forgotten. Their needs are critical for the future, and we cannot turn our fiscal backs on them now.

The school structure remains a muddle for many. Parents and students are confused by the methodology of school selections and distances to be traveled. Athletic fields should be much better maintained, and school administrators that refuse use of their fields for 'out-of-school' groups

should re-think their positions. The arts should be encouraged, not relegated to limbo status; students who are not athletically-inclined could well be stimulated into better scholarship patterns through theater and the visual arts. There are groups within C.B. 13 that are struggling to gain attention. Outdoor art shows have been staged at KeySpan Stadium, and Kaiser Park, and indoor sites e.g. Abraham Lincoln High School, Coney Island Hospital, the Aquarium, and more. All ages can be involved in these important endeavors. Funds from the Dept. of Cultural Affairs and its borough outreach programs, and from the New York State Council on the Arts have been very limited. Councilman Recchia has attempted to assist where possible, but more City and State aid is vital to the health of the communities. The Everyman Company of Coney Island had involved the entire populace of that area during the sixties, resulting in a show that played Lincoln Center and Off-Broadway. Some of its cast and crew still live in Coney Island. It played a key role in educational growth for those involved. Some went on to Juilliard; others continued onto college level.

The Rob Shanta Dancers hold a long track record and performed for BACA at such sites as BAM and The Brooklyn Museum. They are still performing to large and appreciate crowds to this day. There are individuals and organizations who are more than slightly interested in heralding their artistic and./or theatrical skills. They deserve attention.

The Abe Stark Skating Rink services league games….and the public at large. While the building has aged and its architecture has never earned awards, this Rink, located near the Parachute Jump and Boardwalk, means a great deal to the people of C.B. 13. Councilman Recchia has organized very successful skating days for young people. And there is a large teen and adult audience that can find great fun in this arena. But is it threatened by the development scheduled to be part of its environs? If it is, a proper nearby site must be found for its reconstruction. If it is to remain in its current place, it should be modernized and have its infrastructure updated for generations to come. Skating rinks, once prominent in Brooklyn, are now very few. The Abe Stark facility is an important part of the borough fabric.

The future of all of C.B. 13 remains in flux, and there is excitement mixed with some concern and anxiety. It is the area adopted by people from all over the world as a city shorefront wonderland. It is a wonderful place to live and a fascinating place to visit. The next few years should see important improvements in its infrastructure, critical additions to its services, and thrills-and-chills for another century of fun and frolic.

Marion Cleaver	*Chuck Reichenthal*
Marion Cleaver	Chuck Reichenthal
Board Chair	District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 14

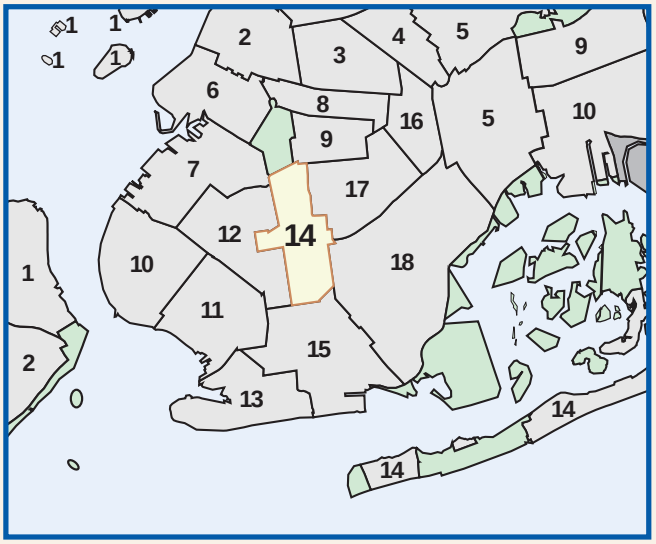
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	143,859	159,825	168,806
% Change	—	11.1	5.6

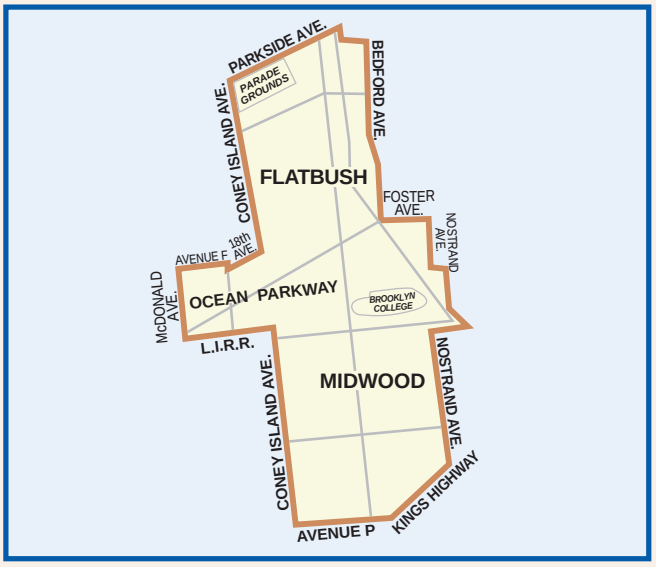
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	3,047	2,773
Rate per 1000	18.1	16.4
Deaths: Number	1,082	924
Rate per 1000	6.4	5.5
Infant Mortality: Number	17	15
Rate per 1000	5.6	5.4

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	11,320	5,925
Supplemental Security Income	10,262	10,046
Medicaid Only	14,885	48,033
Total Persons Assisted	**36,467**	**64,004**
Percent of Population	**21.6**	**37.9**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,886.3**
Square Miles:	**2.9**



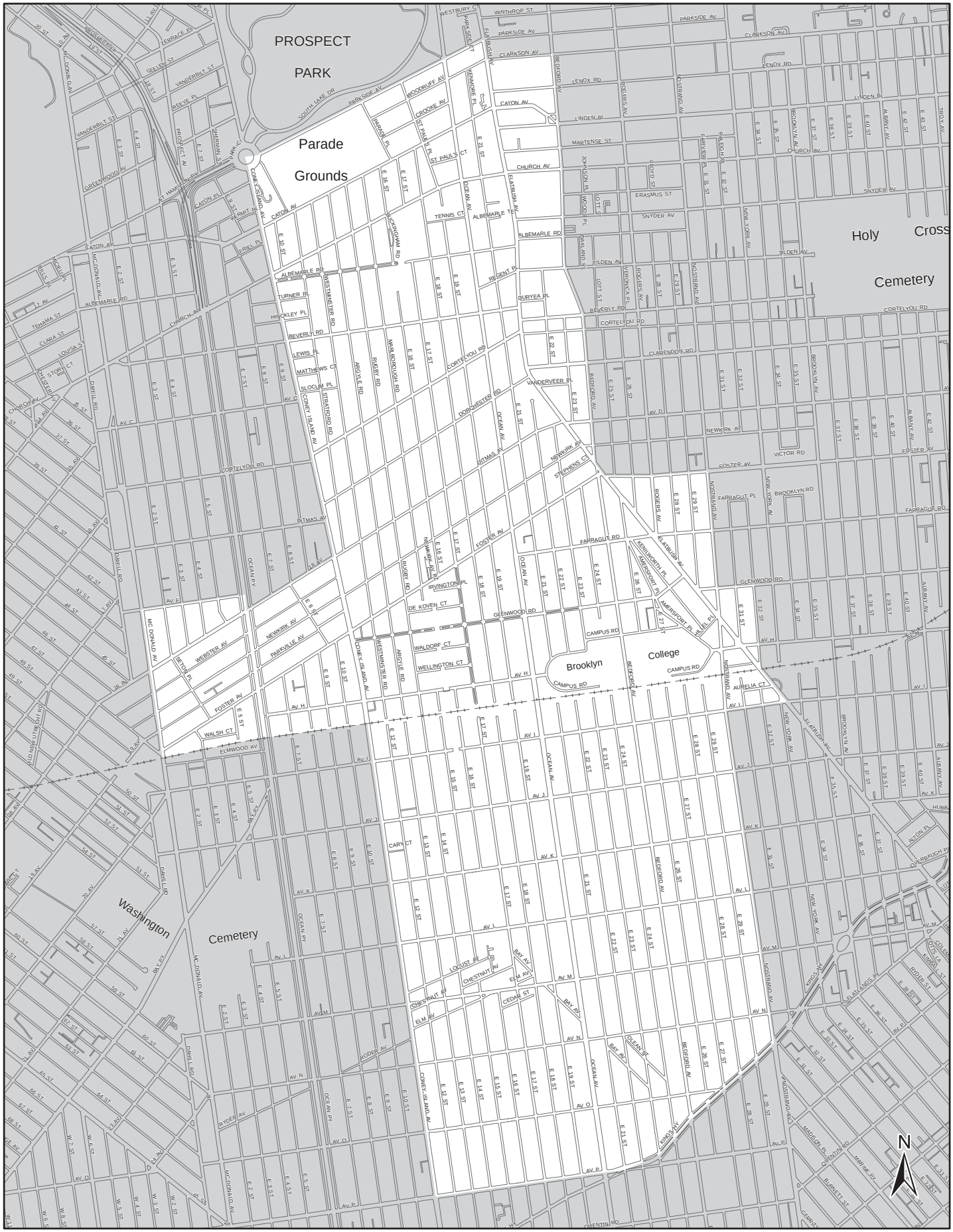


LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	7,940	26,956.6	48.4
Multi-Family Residential	1,751	13,623.4	24.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,071	2,824.8	5.1
Commercial / Office	474	2,842.0	5.1
Industrial	17	179.9	0.3
Transportation / Utility	73	1,418.1	2.6
Institutions	224	4,766.3	8.6
Open Space / Recreation	8	2,005.4	3.6
Parking Facilities	69	430.9	0.8
Vacant Land	158	613.7	1.1
Miscellaneous	22	40.5	0.1
Total	**11,807**	**55,701.7**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 14



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 14	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	159,825	100.0	168,806	100.0	8,981	5.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	61,054	38.2	60,268	35.7	(786)	-1.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	64,662	40.5	66,211	39.2	1,549	2.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	11,027	6.9	13,155	7.8	2,128	19.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	307	0.2	268	0.2	(39)	-12.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	403	0.3	893	0.5	490	121.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	5,769	3.4	-	-
Hispanic Origin	22,372	14.0	22,242	13.2	(130)	-0.6
Population Under 18 Years	44,297	100.0	48,747	100.0	4,450	10.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	13,430	30.3	15,473	31.7	2,043	15.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	20,794	46.9	20,453	42.0	(341)	-1.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,696	6.1	3,591	7.4	895	33.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	90	0.2	115	0.2	25	27.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	179	0.4	279	0.6	100	55.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,738	3.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	7,108	16.0	7,098	14.6	(10)	-0.1
Population 18 Years and Over	115,528	100.0	120,059	100.0	4,531	3.9
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	47,624	41.2	44,795	37.3	(2,829)	-5.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	43,868	38.0	45,758	38.1	1,890	4.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	8,331	7.2	9,564	8.0	1,233	14.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	217	0.2	153	0.1	(64)	-29.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	224	0.2	614	0.5	390	174.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,031	3.4	-	-
Hispanic Origin	15,264	13.2	15,144	12.6	(120)	-0.8
Total Population	159,825	100.0	168,806	100.0	8,981	5.6
Under 18 Years	44,297	27.7	48,747	28.9	4,450	10.0
18 Years and Over	115,528	72.3	120,059	71.1	4,531	3.9
Total Housing Units	58,726	-	59,614	-	888	1.5

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 14	Number	Percent
Total Population	**168,806**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	60,268	35.7
Black Nonhispanic	66,211	39.2
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	13,155	7.8
Other Nonhispanic	1,161	0.7
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	5,769	3.4
Hispanic Origin	22,242	13.2
Female	89,465	53.0
Male	79,341	47.0
Under 5 years	13,658	8.1
5 to 9 years	13,742	8.1
10 to 14 years	13,417	7.9
15 to 19 years	12,941	7.7
20 to 24 years	12,551	7.4
25 to 44 years	49,918	29.6
45 to 64 years	34,764	20.6
65 years and over	17,815	10.6
18 years and over	120,059	71.1
In households	167,544	99.3
In family households	145,614	86.3
Householder	40,112	23.8
Spouse	23,811	14.1
Own child under 18 years	42,535	25.2
Other relatives	34,277	20.3
Nonrelatives	4,879	2.9
In nonfamily households	21,930	13.0
Householder	17,545	10.4
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,247	3.1
Nonrelatives	4,385	2.6
In group quarters	1,262	0.7
Total Households	**57,657**	**100.0**
Family households	40,112	69.6
Married-couple family	23,811	41.3
With related children under 18 years	13,654	23.7
Female householder, no husband present	12,934	22.4
With related children under 18 years	8,706	15.1
Male householder, no wife present	3,367	5.8
With related children under 18 years	1,612	2.8
Nonfamily households	17,545	30.4
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	13,559	23.5
Persons Per Family	3.51	-
Persons Per Household	2.91	-
Total Housing Units	**59,614**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**57,657**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	46,628	80.9
Owner occupied	11,029	19.1
By Household Size:		
1 person household	14,571	25.3
2 person household	14,742	25.6
3 person household	10,345	17.9
4 person household	8,057	14.0
5 persons and over	9,942	17.2
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,336	4.1
25 to 44 years	23,631	41.0
45 to 64 years	20,690	35.9
65 years and over	11,000	19.1

Brooklyn Community District 14 PUMA 04015

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA5 04015, Brooklyn, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**165,220**	**5,989**	**165,220**	**(X)**
Native	91,597	4,729	55.4%	1.8
Foreign born	73,623	3,728	44.6%	1.8

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**125,848**	**4,228**	**125,848**	**(X)**
In labor force	74,811	3,293	59.4%	1.6
Civilian labor force	74,775	3,300	59.4%	1.6
Employed	70,344	3,242	55.9%	1.6
Unemployed	4,431	646	3.5%	0.5
Armed Forces	36	42	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	51,037	2,507	40.6%	1.6
Civilian labor force	**74,775**	**3,300**	**74,775**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	5.9%	0.9	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**56,765**	**1,648**	**56,765**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$42,497	2,756	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	18.1%	2.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	21.9%	3.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	21.3%	7.3	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	13.8%	2.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	13.8%	3.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	15.4%	7.3	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	28.3%	4.2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	33.9%	5.6	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	27.8%	15.5	(X)	(X)
All people	20.2%	2.2	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 14
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

1 Map Key

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 850 1,700 3,400 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 14

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	ANDRIES PLAYGROUND	Ave K & Nostrand Ave	NYC DPR	2.31
2	DIGILIO PLAYGROUND	Mcdonald Ave & Ave F	NYC DPR	0.83
3	EXPLORE CHART SCHOOL (OL K109)-K	15 Snyder Ave	NYC DPR	NA
4	HOT SPOT TOT LOT	Campus Rd, E 21 St & Ave H	NYC DPR	0.32
5	LT. FEDERICO NARVAEZ TOT LOT	Argyle & Cortelyou Rds	NYC DPR	0.13
6	OCEAN PARKWAY (5.5 MILES)	Park Circle to Coney Island Concourse	NYC DPR	140.00
7	P.S. 139 - BROOKLYN	330 Rugby Rd	NYC DPR	NA
8	PARADE GROUND	Caton, Coney Island, Parkside Aves, Parade Pl	NYC DPR	39.50
9	PAUL W KOLBERT PLAYGROUND	Ave L, E 17 to E 18 Sts	NYC DPR	1.58
10	PROSPECT PARK	Prospect Park West, Flatbush, Parkside, Ocean Avenues	NYC DPR	526.25
11	UMMA PARK	Woodruff, Ocean & Crooke Aves	NYC DPR	0.23

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 14, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-DN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER	CP	6,300 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE	CP	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-530	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB R.R. BDGE PARKSIDE & OCEAN AVE, BROOKLYN	2,322 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,033 (CN)	14,008 (CN)
HB-531	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB R.R. BDGE CATON & OCEAN AVE, BROOKLYN	2,510 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	18,248 (CN)
HB-1011	RECONSTRUCTION OF DORCHESTER ROAD OVER SUBWAY, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
HB-1032	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, CHURCH AVENUE, ETC., BROOKLYN	2,124 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,970 (CN)
HB-1095	RECON OF CORTELYOU RD BRIDGE OVER NYCTA BRIGHTON LINE, BROOKLYN	10,584 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1153	RECON NEWKIRK AVE BMT SUBWAY, BRIGHTON, BROOKLYN	3,211 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	7,889 (CN)
HB-1154	RECON CROOKE AVE BMT SUBWAY, BRIGHTON, BROOKLYN	2,366 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	6,932 (CN)
HB-1208	RECON FOSTER AVE, BMT SUBWAY ,BROOKLYN.	2,104 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,484 (CN)
HD-DN469	CAMBA	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN457	YATZKAN CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	395,736 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-C026	RECONSTRUCTION OF GATEWAY TRIANGLE PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-K008	CON OF COMFORT STATION, PARADE GROUNDS, BKLYN	345 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PO-196	70TH PRECINCT, BROOKLYN	6,200 (CN)	2,800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	9,808 (CN)	20,222 (CN)
PV-DN417	BROOKLYN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN221	JOEL BRAVERMAN FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN221	JOEL BRAVERMAN FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-209	CONSTRUCTION, GARAGE, SANITATION DISTRICT 14, BROOKLYN	15,121 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 14
FLATBUSH–MIDWOOD COMMUNITY DISTRICT
810 East 16th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11230

MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

ALVIN M. BERK
Chairman

DORIS ORTÍZ
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 14
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS
FISCAL YEAR 2011

OVERVIEW

Brooklyn Community District 14 comprises the vibrant and dynamic communities of Flatbush, Midwood, and eastern Kensington, located in the heart of Brooklyn.

Our district is renowned for its cultural and economic diversity, evinced by an extraordinary mix of housing, including landmarked Victorian-era homes on tree-lined streets in the north, newer masonry homes in the south, and throughout the district, solid, well-maintained apartment buildings constructed near mass transit during an era when spacious and comfortable apartments were the norm. This diverse housing stock continues to be renewed through ongoing condominium and cooperative apartment construction and numerous private home renovations, verifying that Brooklyn Community District 14 continues to be a wonderful place to live and invest for the future.

This investment extends to our commercial strips, which are extraordinarily healthy, with the opening of many new restaurants and stores and a new retail mall at the Flatbush/Nostrand Avenue Junction, which is southern Brooklyn's principal transportation hub. This new mall, anchored by a Target department store, has stimulated other new investment nearby on Flatbush Avenue, one of the City's busiest commercial corridors. Elsewhere in the district, commercial development is just as active, with upscale restaurants and national chain stores springing up where none existed before.

Districts 14's educational facilities are renowned nationally and are considered among the best in the City, particularly Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, and flagship high schools such as Erasmus Hall High School, Midwood High School, and Edward R. Murrow High School. These are augmented by several excellent parochial high schools.

Community District 14 is a great place from which to commute to work. Three parallel subway lines provide residents with convenient access to Manhattan and Downtown Brooklyn. The "F" train on the Culver Line serves the western portion of the district, while the "2" and "5" trains, originating at the Junction, serve the eastern part. The central corridor of the district is served by the "B" and "Q" trains of the Brighton Line.

Telephone: (718) 859-6357 / Fax: (718) 421-6077

Numerous local and express bus lines augment the subways and provide convenient service along the district's principal commercial strips.

Our greatest resources, however, are our approximately 163,000 residents, many of whom have organized effective block, tenant and neighborhood associations, merchant associations, local development corporations, and other efforts to preserve and improve their communities. In some cases, such as our growing number of Business Improvement Districts and our long-standing neighborhood security patrols, neighborhoods are performing services that elsewhere City government is expected to provide.

Brooklyn Community Board 14 tries to give all community residents and merchants a meaningful voice in how municipal services are delivered to our district. The community board advocates for the district's special needs and works for fairness in resource distribution, service delivery, and land use in all of our neighborhoods. The needs expressed in this document reflect this principle of fairness and our continued commitment to improve the quality of life for all who live or work here, while supporting orderly growth and change in the future. Our principal focus areas include:

- A need to ensure the health and vitality of residential and commercial areas within the district;
- A need to restore and improve adequate and effective social and other services, particularly for the most dependent population groups such as the young and the elderly; and
- A need to ensure effective communication and cooperation on community betterment among all groups in the District 14 community.

Specific needs to address the above are grouped into the following seven program areas, though order does not necessarily imply priority.

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

Street Trees: The district's trees are an indispensable resource, something that the City has acknowledged with its unprecedented ten (10) year commitment of over $400 million to planting and caring for our street trees. They are vital to preserving the unique attractiveness of the district's commercial and residential areas, which have a direct impact on investment and the City's real property tax revenues. In addition, they are essential to reducing the City's carbon footprint, removing carbon dioxide from the air and significantly reducing cooling needs during the summer.

NEEDED:

- Maintain or increase Parks Department Forestry and Maintenance personnel to care for the countless number of trees in our district;
- Increase frequency of current pruning program to restore health for existing trees and to prevent liability of damage to persons and property from falling limbs and branches; and
- Continuation of an adequately funded, staffed and equipped program to maintain and replace trees as needed.

Parks and Playgrounds: Our district is severely shortchanged when it comes to parks and recreational spaces. There are only three major park facilities within our district: Kolbert Park in the southern part of the district, Deputy Inspector Joseph DiGilio Playground in the west, and the Parade Ground in the north, whose almost 40 acres of athletic fields and tennis courts are accessed by borough permit only and are not available for informal use by local residents. The only recreational facility within the Parade Ground available to the local community without a permit is the heavily-utilized Detective Dillon Stewart Memorial playground. In addition, the district is served by two small tot-lots, several school playgrounds, a short section of the Ocean Parkway malls, all of which collectively offer limited recreational use for walking, jogging, biking and skating, and Prospect Park to our north. But total park space within walking distance for most of our residents totals only a few acres.

NEEDED:

- Acquisition of property to create new recreational spaces for the community; and
- Designation of one staff member per park or recreational area to organize activities for the community.

Sanitation Services: Adequate sanitation services are vital to the maintenance of the quality of life in all communities of the City. Community Board 14 feels strongly enough about this to have established in 1980 and 1981, with the Department of Sanitation, its own plan for local sanitation services. This plan, approved by the Department, and emulated elsewhere, seeks to make optimum use of manpower and equipment while meeting the needs of individual neighborhoods and facilities. Since the original plan was implemented, it has been enhanced to take advantage of improved street sweeping efficiency and to accommodate the City's recycling program.

NEEDED:

- Continuation of the special school collection truck route, including a provision for pick-up of recyclables on a more frequent basis in order to handle the ever-increasing waste generated by the additional number of meals served to the youth;
- Continuation of "Operation Clean Stretch" to provide nightly pick-up of baskets and the collection of residential garbage on commercial strips within Community District 14; and
- Allocate additional resources to address the particular sanitation needs of the northern part of our district, where the district's largest apartment dwelling population resides and which generates the most residential waste in our district.

Air Quality and Water/Sewer Facilities: Maintenance of good air quality and adequate water and sewer facilities is essential to environmental health and the quality of life in the district. Consistently clogged and dirty catch basins, as well as air and noise pollution, counteract positive efforts made by the City and community.

NEEDED:

- Adequate funding, equipment and staffing for maintenance of water supply and sewer facilities to ensure long-term clean City water supply; and
- Adequate enforcement of air pollution and noise regulations.

HOUSING AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

One and Two-Family Housing: The district is endowed with a unique supply of high quality one and two-family houses, which is a key factor in making it a desirable place to live. Programs to maintain and upgrade surrounding infrastructure must support direct preservation and improvement efforts as young professionals and young families are moving into our community. This district has experienced a trend of expansions of one- and two-family homes, particularly in the southern part of our district. Lastly, the preservation of this particular housing stock, both for aesthetic and historic reasons, is of paramount importance to our community. Initiated with the successful adoption of contextual downzoning in Midwood during 2006, a similar proposal by the Department of City Planning for Flatbush has just been approved by the New York City Council.

NEEDED:

- Support for the enforcement of the recently adopted contextual downzoning of the Flatbush portion of Community District 14 and funding for whatever support and personnel are needed to ensure compliance with the new zoning regulations; and
- Coordination by agencies to enforce against the proliferation of illegal curb cuts throughout the district. The Buildings Department issues a curb cut permit in most cases without inspections. Once reported to the agency and a violation is issued, however, there is currently no enforcement component to have the curb restored.

Multi-Family Housing: Interspersed with and adjoining its one and two-family residential areas, the district is home to a sizeable stock of multiple dwellings. Residents of these buildings range across all age and income groups. Such buildings are concentrated primarily in the northern section of our district in the Flatbush community, though examples also exist elsewhere. In addition, new condominiums are under construction throughout the district, adding to our housing stock and increasing the quality of housing in our community.

NEEDED:

- Continuation and strengthening of Citywide housing rehabilitation and tenant support services, in particular, the Neighborhood Preservation Consultation contracts for the Local Development Corporations within Community District 14;
- Continued and expanded funding of local development corporations and organizations to provide critically needed housing services;

- Continued funding for façade and street improvements to support housing rehabilitation programs;
- Support for more senior citizen housing to address the needs of older adults;
- A review and coordination of the maze of City agencies directly charged with all aspects of enforcing the recent down-zonings in our community; and
- Support for Quality Housing and Inclusionary Housing in selected medium- and high-density portions of the recently rezoned portions of Flatbush.

Commercial Revitalization and Economic Development: Maintenance of the health and vitality of the community depends not only on an adequate housing stock, but also on supporting the growing vitality of commercial areas, particularly Cortelyou Road, Church Avenue, Avenue J, Avenue M, and Flatbush Avenue, one of the City's longest commercial corridors. Many new restaurants and businesses are opening up on Cortelyou Road, Newkirk Avenue, and Church Avenue, and a new shopping mall has opened in the Flatbush/Nostrand Avenues Junction, featuring a Target department store as its anchor tenant.

NEEDED:

- Continued support for and expansion, where possible, of current commercial revitalization efforts; and
- Expansion of revitalization programs into areas where necessary and feasible, particularly the Flatbush/Nostrand Junction area, Cortelyou Road and Avenues J and M.

HUMAN SERVICES

As our population of both seniors and young families continues to grow, the delivery of services for seniors and youth is important to the overall stability and vitality of our community. Program areas which the board has identified as critical counterparts to physical improvements include:

Services for the Elderly: Community District 14 has a growing elderly population over 65. They range in capability from the relatively self-sufficient, to the homebound and very dependent. There are needs for all such groups, though they are certainly greatest for the more dependent.

NEEDED:

- Increase and/or restore funding to programs such as hot Meals-on-Wheels deliveries and to senior centers which provide essential services to the elderly;
- Programs which adequately address the needs of both Medicaid and non-Medicaid homebound elderly; and
- Necessary support for efforts to improve coordination of local delivery of services to the elderly.

Youth Services: Community Board 14's experience, along with that of the rest of the community, is that current services are not meeting the needs of youth for career planning and development and recreational activities, even though population numbers in these age groups have been growing since 1990. There is a clear and imperative need to increase youth services to achieve the goal of supporting the future success of our youth and ensuring that they have safe, healthy and balanced experience growing up in our community.

NEEDED:

- Restoration of funding for the Summer Bus Program;
- A broad effort by social service delivery agencies to effectively provide information on available services to potential client populations;
- Outstation service delivery staff within the Community District. Programs are desperately needed to provide pregnant and parenting teens with the resources to promote the health and well being of themselves and their families and to help establish a future of an economic independence. These programs are vital since many pregnant teens often find themselves without a support network when critical problems arise; and
- Continuation of Crisis Intervention programs which effectively address non-routine service needs.

Health and Hospital Services: Adequate hospital services are essential in any community, particularly in an area such as Community District 14, which has an increase in younger families and the elderly. With the closure of Caledonian Hospital, there is a disproportionate dearth of medical care and coverage in the northern portion of our district.

Furthermore, the spread of the West Nile Virus must be aggressively combated in light of our population of seniors and young children, who are primarily susceptible to infection.

NEEDED:

- Continue and expand all efforts necessary to combat the spread of the West Nile Virus
- Adequate hospital facilities to serve all Community District 14 residents.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Fire Protection: Community District 14 generally, and in particular the north Flatbush area, requires optimal fire protection because of copious multiple dwellings and century-old housing. This is essential to prevent fires, save countless lives, and preserve the historic and landmarked elements of our community for future generations.

NEEDED:

- Adequate manning as well as specialized equipment for local fire operations.

Police Services and Neighborhood Security: The men and women of the 70th Precinct have been serving our community exceptionally well, keeping crime and quality of life problems at historic lows. We cannot be grateful enough for the job that they have done. However, they could do their job even better if they had the modern facilities and resources necessary to fight crime in the 21st Century, primarily in the form of a new 70th Precinct house. Furthermore, residents of Community Board 14 have, on their own initiative, developed various forms of community-based security services to assist in crime-fighting efforts. These programs must be supported by modernized police services to ensure that an effective overall Criminal Justice system supports the efforts of the local precinct.

NEEDED:

- ***Continue to ensure funding for the acquisition of property for a new 70th Precinct facility. The existing physical plant is undersized, antiquated, and deteriorated. Its neighbor, the modern United Cerebral Palsy (UCP) complex, has enlarged and expanded their facilities. This has sequestered one of the most active New York City Police Department precinct facilities in the midst of the largest concentration of handicapped people in Brooklyn;***

- Attention also to the special crime prevention needs of the more densely populated neighborhoods in the Impact Zone portion of the district; and
- Development of specialized programs to combat illegal drugs sales within the district.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is, by nature, a support service, which enables a community to function. Our district needs to make optimum use of existing facilities and support community and public agency efforts in all other areas, such as commercial development, housing, social service delivery, recreation, and so forth. The central location of Community District 14 makes its local streets and avenues part of the daily commuting path for tens of thousands of Brooklyn residents. This places a great burden on the local roadway infrastructure. Needs identified in particular program areas are as follows:

Street System: Many of Community District 14's streets need more short-term and long-term attention. On-street parking is scarce, and off-street parking is even harder to find. Buses, trucks, and commuters comprise the heaviest users of our roadways each morning, and traffic jams exist on even tertiary roads. The level of maintenance for our roadways, however, does not match the wear and tear that they experience on a daily basis. Major arterial routes are in need of resurfacing and reconstruction, such as Flatbush Avenue, one of the borough's oldest and heavily utilized roads, along with Ocean Avenue and Coney Island Avenue. Traffic engineering services must be

sufficient to assure safe and effective use of streets by all users—vehicles, buses, bicycles and especially pedestrians. Traffic management programs must support local revitalization efforts and focus on the most congested areas.

NEEDED:

- Immediate attention to street improvement programs for the district's most deteriorated and hazardous streets;
- Improved coordination by City agencies and utilities on Capital projects, working with the community board. Currently, there is limited coordination producing waste and the perpetuation of negative public perception of City government. The board has made a major effort to coordinate these agencies/utilities in an effort to reduce duplication and conflicts with scheduled projects. Closer cooperation is needed;
- A program for night street resurfacing on commercial strips;
- Adequate staffing and equipment with particular emphasis on increasing Highway Operations "maintenance gangs" to conduct routine street maintenance;
- Focus on traffic planning resources for better management of our streets in congested commercial areas, specifically, Church Avenue, Avenue J and Foster Avenue within Community District 14. We believe similar programs should be developed for other commercial streets as well;
- Continuation and expansion of sidewalk façade improvement programs for commercial streets; and
- Continuation of funding of programs to repair sidewalks in violation in the district and to provide needed curb cuts to increase pedestrian safety.

Parking Facilities: Adequate off-street parking is seen as an essential component not only of commercial revitalization programs, but also the District's Sanitation Service Delivery Plan. Placing such facilities near mass-transit hubs, like the Flatbush/Nostrand Avenue Junction, would encourage commuters to leave their cars at home, and "park-and-ride" to their jobs around the city. Sufficient off-street parking must also be available to enable commercial streets to be effectively cleaned. Also, we have many apartment buildings without parking facilities, since they were exempt from such requirements before they were enacted by law. Also, there are many private homes which do not currently have their own garages or driveways.

NEEDED:

- Proper maintenance, adequate security, effective signage and appropriate rate structures are essential for existing parking facilities;
- Coordination with the Department of Buildings to prevent the installation of illegal curb cuts throughout the district, diminishing on-street parking availability. There is currently no enforcement component to have the curb restored, once a violation is issued. ***The Department of Transportation should restore the curb in violation and charge the owner of the property;*** and
- Development of additional off-street parking capacity in areas, where needed, to support commercial revitalization programs, including additional parking in the Avenue J, Coney Island Avenue, and Flatbush/Nostrand Avenue Junction area that also is home to Brooklyn College and Midwood High School.

Public Transit Service: Community District 14 is relatively well supplied with rapid transit facilities, but the growing needs of our commuting population are placing greater demands on it. The "B" and "Q" trains on the Brighton Line, for example, bisect the District, and eight (8) of the stations on these lines are located within the board's boundaries. Unfortunately, these are the only lines that have the capacity to absorb any increase in ridership. The "F" train on the Culver Line station on the west is severely congested, as are the "2" and "5" trains, which end their route at Flatbush Avenue in our district.

NEEDED:

- Expeditious completion of the station rehabilitation projects and advancement of station and line improvement projects for rapid transit facilities in the district, particularly those serving commercial areas;
- Create a new "F" express train;
- Extend "G" train service further down the Culver Line; and
- Rehabilitation in particular of the Brighton Line right-of-way through the District, including the restoration of deteriorated protective fences along the right-of-way.

NEW YORK AND ATLANTIC RAILWAYS: Community District 14 is also bisected by the open east-west cut of the New York and Atlantic Railways (formerly known as the Long Island Rail Road freight line). The line runs through both heavily populated residential and commercial areas. Despite sporadic cleanup operations to remove literally tons of refuse as well as extermination of rats during the past several years, the cut remains a serious sanitation and security concern of the board.

NEEDED:

- Immediate commencement of cleanup operations to include removal of tires along the cut which provide a haven for larvae of the West Nile Virus mosquito, along with other necessary repairs of eroded sections of the embankment; and
- Advance construction of fences between adjacent property

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES

Primary and Secondary School Facilities: The stability and attractiveness of Community District 14 as a residential area is due in no small measure to the quality of its educational facilities. Community Board 14 strongly supports their recommendations for needed improvements to local primary and secondary schools, and their efforts to make a maximum use of school facilities for both education and other relevant community purposes. In particular, the board continues to support wholeheartedly the development of a playground adjacent to the Public School 152 schoolyard at Bedford Avenue and Campus Road.

NEEDED:

- Expeditious advancement of needed improvements to local primary and secondary schools, particularly to address the serious problem of overcrowding; and
- Maximum utilization of school facilities to meet community needs.

Higher Education Facilities: Given its geographic location, Brooklyn College lies at the center of community life in District 14. The Community Board enthusiastically supports implementation of needed improvements to this great institution to improve its ability to serve the local community as well as all citizens of the borough.

NEEDED:

- Advancement of vitally needed improvements to Brooklyn College's physical plant.

Libraries: District 14's existing branch libraries are heavily used and highly valued by the community. The board ***strongly*** supports essential improvements needed by these libraries and objects to any budget cuts. Cuts to the libraries will greatly affect the literacy programs, GED programs and many more, which may be in danger of elimination as a result of budget cuts. Proportionately, the cuts to libraries are far greater than to other City agencies.

NEEDED:

- **Advance construction of the new Kensington Branch Library;**
- Restore funding previously cut to the local branch libraries to avoid elimination of these important programs in the district;
- Advance needed improvements to local branch libraries;
- Adequate funding to ensure that all branches remain open seven days a week; and
- Adequate staffing to ensure acceptable levels of service are provided.

Cultural Affairs: Community cultural activities are an essential component of quality of life in all communities of the City. Their continuation is needed to enhance City livability and promote the stability of communities.

NEEDED:

- Adequate funding for the Brooklyn Center for the Performing Arts at Brooklyn College (BCBC), which has provided this community with performances by world renowned artists, and other local cultural and artistic programs.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

Community boards continue to be an essential component of City government. In addition to their other Charter-mandated responsibilities, they provide crucial interagency linkages and possess unique local knowledge needed to avoid waste and

optimize service delivery. The boards continue to work hard with local agency officials to ensure that the limited municipal resources available are effectively used. The Administration's continued expansion of its Citywide 311 non-emergency telephone complaint system, more specific complaint information is retained centrally, thus making it increasingly difficult for community boards to monitor agency performance as intended by the New York City Charter. Increasingly, community residents complain about the difficulty of getting useful follow-up information concerning resolution of complaints submitted via 311. The end result may be an increase in the length of time in which problems are resolved and reduced transparency in government. Community boards are the only effective way to fill the gap. Although there has been some restoration of budget cuts to Community Board budgets, their budgets have not yet been substantially increased to meet the public's needs.

To fulfill their Charter-mandated responsibilities and continue to act as a government "frontline," the Boards must have the necessary resources to do so.

NEEDED:

- ***Recognition of the critical role played by Community Boards with a provision for budget adjustment and/or adequate funding to meet their responsibilities to the community.***

Please do not hesitate to call the Community Board 14 District office for further information or clarification.

Respectfully submitted,



Doris Ortíz
District Manager



Alvin M. Berk
Chairman

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 15

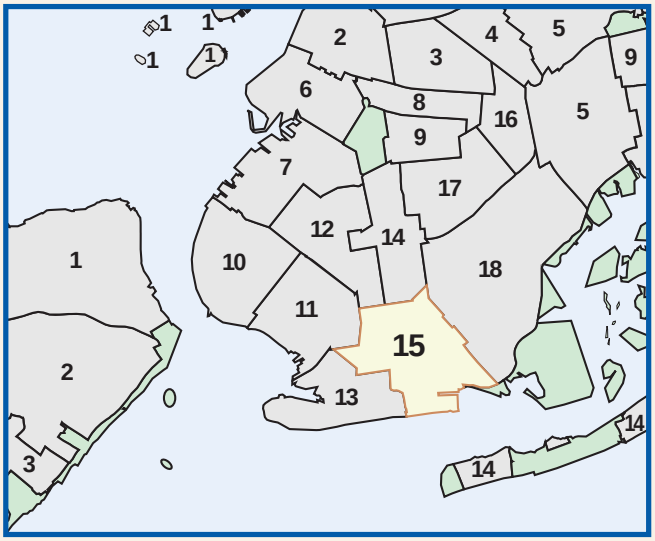
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	149,570	143,477	160,319
% Change	—	-4.1	11.7

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,954	2,000
Rate per 1000	12.2	12.5
Deaths: Number	1,489	1,360
Rate per 1000	9.3	8.5
Infant Mortality: Number	10	13
Rate per 1000	5.1	6.5

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	5,343	2,677
Supplemental Security Income	10,805	10,891
Medicaid Only	9,671	38,130
Total Persons Assisted	**25,819**	**51,698**
Percent of Population	**16.1**	**32.2**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**3,022.7**
Square Miles:	**4.7**



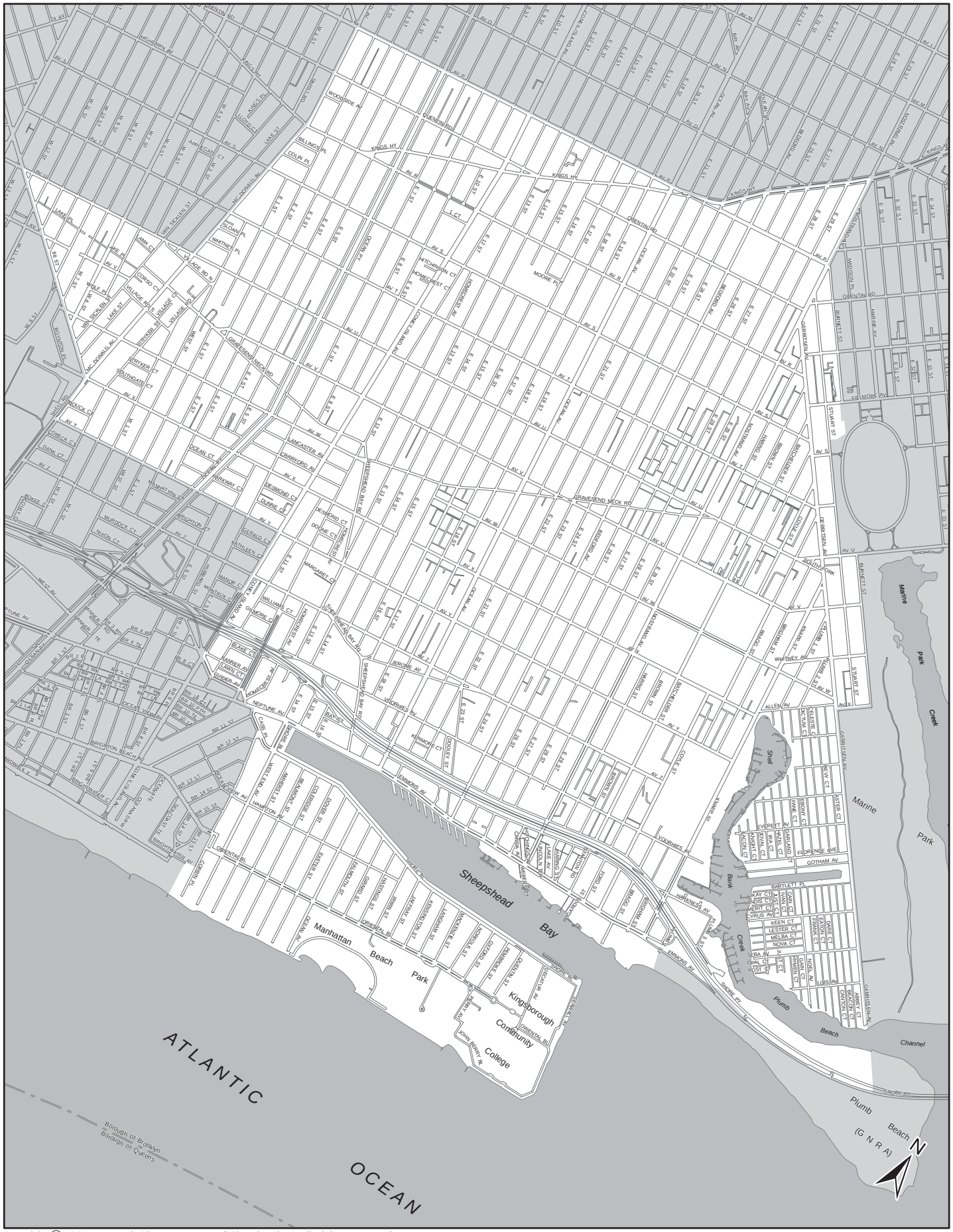


LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	17,869	45,848.7	50.9
Multi-Family Residential	2,439	16,086.8	17.9
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,071	2,971.2	3.3
Commercial / Office	783	5,474.9	6.1
Industrial	35	404.4	0.5
Transportation / Utility	71	2,383.3	2.6
Institutions	224	7,144.8	7.9
Open Space / Recreation	52	2,347.9	2.6
Parking Facilities	209	805.2	0.9
Vacant Land	695	6,086.6	6.8
Miscellaneous	136	585.3	0.7
Total	**23,584**	**90,139.2**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 15



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0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 15	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	143,477	100.0	160,319	100.0	16,842	11.7
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	121,135	84.4	121,052	75.5	(83)	-0.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,283	2.3	4,823	3.0	1,540	46.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,381	7.2	20,229	12.6	9,848	94.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	129	0.1	123	0.1	(6)	-4.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	136	0.1	340	0.2	204	150.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,506	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,413	5.9	10,246	6.4	1,833	21.8
Population Under 18 Years	28,050	100.0	35,002	100.0	6,952	24.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	22,242	79.3	24,073	68.8	1,831	8.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	958	3.4	1,718	4.9	760	79.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,443	8.7	4,935	14.1	2,492	102.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	36	0.1	40	0.1	4	11.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	44	0.2	87	0.2	43	97.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,059	3.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	2,327	8.3	3,090	8.8	763	32.8
Population 18 Years and Over	115,427	100.0	125,317	100.0	9,890	8.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	98,893	85.7	96,979	77.4	(1,914)	-1.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,325	2.0	3,105	2.5	780	33.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,938	6.9	15,294	12.2	7,356	92.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	93	0.1	83	0.1	(10)	-10.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	92	0.1	253	0.2	161	175.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,447	2.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	6,086	5.3	7,156	5.7	1,070	17.6
Total Population	143,477	100.0	160,319	100.0	16,842	11.7
Under 18 Years	28,050	19.6	35,002	21.8	6,952	24.8
18 Years and Over	115,427	80.4	125,317	78.2	9,890	8.6
Total Housing Units	62,101	-	64,359	-	2,258	3.6

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 15	Number	Percent
Total Population	**160,319**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	121,052	75.5
Black Nonhispanic	4,823	3.0
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	20,229	12.6
Other Nonhispanic	463	0.3
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,506	2.2
Hispanic Origin	10,246	6.4
Female	83,679	52.2
Male	76,640	47.8
Under 5 years	9,093	5.7
5 to 9 years	9,543	6.0
10 to 14 years	10,305	6.4
15 to 19 years	9,840	6.1
20 to 24 years	9,780	6.1
25 to 44 years	43,790	27.3
45 to 64 years	38,994	24.3
65 years and over	28,974	18.1
18 years and over	125,317	78.2
In households	158,617	98.9
In family households	136,198	85.0
Householder	41,719	26.0
Spouse	31,793	19.8
Own child under 18 years	32,145	20.1
Other relatives	28,442	17.7
Nonrelatives	2,099	1.3
In nonfamily households	22,419	14.0
Householder	19,867	12.4
Householder 65 years and over living alone	8,806	5.5
Nonrelatives	2,552	1.6
In group quarters	1,702	1.1
Total Households	**61,586**	**100.0**
Family households	41,719	67.7
Married-couple family	31,793	51.6
With related children under 18 years	14,455	23.5
Female householder, no husband present	7,239	11.8
With related children under 18 years	3,454	5.6
Male householder, no wife present	2,687	4.4
With related children under 18 years	876	1.4
Nonfamily households	19,867	32.3
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	21,294	34.6
Persons Per Family	3.21	-
Persons Per Household	2.58	-
Total Housing Units	**64,359**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**61,586**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	36,165	58.7
Owner occupied	25,421	41.3
By Household Size:		
1 person household	17,837	29.0
2 person household	18,181	29.5
3 person household	10,566	17.2
4 person household	8,001	13.0
5 persons and over	7,001	11.4
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,544	2.5
25 to 44 years	19,860	32.2
45 to 64 years	21,865	35.5
65 years and over	18,317	29.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 15 PUMA 04016

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04016, Brooklyn, New York

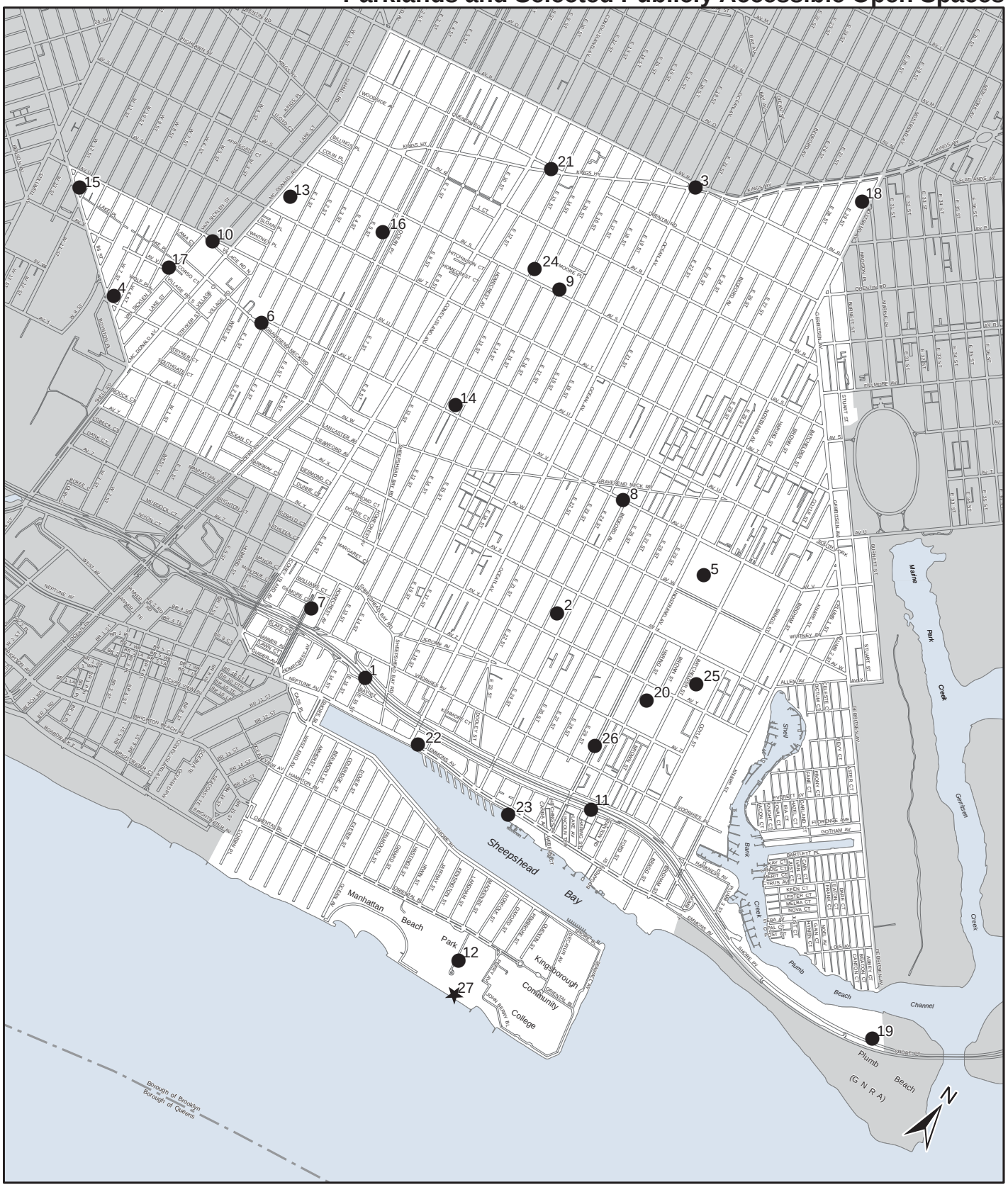
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**144,934**	**4,568**	**144,934**	**(X)**
Native	80,174	3,422	55.3%	1.6
Foreign born	64,760	3,123	44.7%	1.6

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**118,803**	**3,781**	**118,803**	**(X)**
In labor force	63,784	2,868	53.7%	1.6
Civilian labor force	63,771	2,865	53.7%	1.6
Employed	60,430	2,752	50.9%	1.5
Unemployed	3,341	492	2.8%	0.4
Armed Forces	13	21	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	55,019	2,430	46.3%	1.6
Civilian labor force	**63,771**	**2,865**	**63,771**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	5.2%	0.7	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**54,662**	**1,537**	**54,662**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$46,446	2,282	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	12.2%	1.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	16.8%	2.9	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	14.1%	5	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	10.1%	1.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	11.1%	2.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	7.4%	4.6	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	20.2%	5.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	35.9%	9.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	33.2%	17	(X)	(X)
All people	15.5%	1.8	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 15
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 15

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	16 LINDEN TREES TRIANGLE	Shore Pkwy, E 16 St	NYC DPR	0.49
2	BILL BROWN MEMORIAL PLAYGROUND	Bedford Ave, Ave X To Ave Y, E 24 St	NYC DPR	3.21
3	CORPORAL WILTSHIRE SQUARE	Ocean Ave & Ave P, Kings Highway	NYC DPR	0.05
4	CUTINELLA SQUARE	Ave W, W 6 & 86 Sts	NYC DPR	0.08
5	DOLGON PLAYGROUND	Ave V, Nostrand & Batchelder Sts	NYC DPR	1.89
6	GRAVESEND SQUARE	Gravesend Neck Rd, E 2 St & Ave V	NYC DPR	0.060
7	HOMECREST PLAYGROUND	Shore Pkwy To Williams Ct, E 12 St	NYC DPR	2.37
8	JOE GALAPO PLAYGROUND	Bedford Ave & GrAvesend Neck Rd, Ave V, E 24 St	NYC DPR	0.57
9	KELLY PLAYGROUND	N/S Ave S bet Bmt & Ps 255	NYC DPR	1.45
10	LADY MOODY SQUARE	Village Rd, Lake St & Ave U	NYC DPR	0.05
11	LEIF ERICSON DR (SHORE PKWY)	Ft Hamilton Pkwy To Knapp St, Cross Bay Blvd	NYC DPR	760.43
12	MANHATTAN BEACH	E/O Ocean Ave, North Shore Rockaway Inlet	NYC DPR	40.40
13	MCDONALD PLAYGROUND	Mcdonald Ave, bet Aves S & T	NYC DPR	3.49
14	MELLETT PLAYGROUND	Ave V, E 13 St & E 14 St	NYC DPR	1.06
15	MEUCCI TRIANGLE	Ave U, 86 St & W 12 St	NYC DPR	0.05
16	OCEAN PARKWAY (5.5 MILES)	Park Circle to Coney Island Concourse	NYC DPR	140.00
17	OLD GRAVESEND CEMETARY	Van Sicklen St bet Village Rd & GrAvesend Neck Rd	NYC DPR	1.65
18	PFC THOMAS NORTON MEM PLAYGROUND	Nostrand Ave & Ave P, Kings Highway	NYC DPR	0.55
19	PLUMB BEACH (GNRA)	Belt Pkwy., Dead Horse Bay, Brigham St, Rockaway Inlet	NPS	60.00
20	PS 286 PLAYGROUND	Ave Y, bet Brown & Haring Sts	NYC DPR	0.87
21	SGT JOYCE KILMER SQUARE	Kings Hwy, Quentin Rd, E 12 - E 13 Sts	NYC DPR	0.001
22	SHEEPSHEAD BAY PIERS	Emmons Ave, E 21-26 Sts	NYC DPR	1.22
23	TUCKER PLACE	E 27 St & Emmons Ave	NYC DPR	0.16
24	WM E KELLY MEMORIAL PARK	Ave S, E 14 & E 8 Sts	NYC DPR	3.50
25	YAK PLAYGROUND	Ave Y bet Coyle & Batchelder Sts	NYC DPR	3.64
26	ZEBRA PLAYGROUND	Ave Z, Nostrand Ave To E 29 St	NYC DPR	2.46
	PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WATERFRONT OPEN SPACES**			Linear Feet
27	MENORAH HOME AND HOSPITAL (IN PROGRESS)	1516 Oriental Blvd	PRIVATE	1,032.00

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 15, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-DN226	KINGS BAY YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (YM & YWHA)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN226	KINGS BAY YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (YM & YWHA)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-643	RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE, GERRITSEN INLET-BSHP BKLYN	31,850 (CN) 525 (F) 133 (S)	1,515 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	29,484 (CN) 87,476 (F) 0 (S)	1,149 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1090	RECON OF THE BELT/SHORE PARKWAY BRIDGE OVER NOSTRAND AVE, BROOKLYN	12,390 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	7,775 (CN) 33,141 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HL-DN377	SEPHARDIC ADDICTION AND FAMILY EDUCATION FOUNDATION INC. (SAFE)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-N377	SEPHARDIC ADDICTION AND FAMILY EDUCATION FOUNDATION INC (SAFE)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-K250	KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	954 (CN)	CP
HW-478	REHABILITATION OF SEA WALL AT EMMONS AVENUE, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	CP
HW-1152	RECONSTRUCT THE GERRITSEN BEACH BULKHEAD, BROOKLYN	3,170 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-D037	RECONSTRUCTION OF MANHATTAN BEACH PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-Y004	MISCELLANEOUS PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, BRKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN227	KINGS BAY YOUTH ORGANIZATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN379	SEPHARDIC COMMUNITY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN227	KINGS BAY YOUTH ORGANIZATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN379	SEPHARDIC COMMUNITY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-175	CONSTRUCTION, GARAGE FOR SANITATION DISTRICTS 13 AND 15, BROOKLYN	15,765 (CN)	675 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

The City of New York
Brooklyn Community Board 15

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BOROUGH PRESIDENT

THERESA SCAVO
CHAIRPERSON

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MAYOR

PEARL BURG
DISTRICT MANAGER

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PAST CHAIRPERSON

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS FISCAL YEAR 2011



District Overview

Brooklyn Community Board 15 is a local governmental body in the New York City Borough of Brooklyn. The District encompasses the neighborhoods of Sheepshead Bay, Manhattan Beach, Kings Bay, Gerritsen Beach, Kings Highway, East Gravesend, Madison, Homecrest and Plumb Beach. The area is delimited by Corbin Place, Coney Island Avenue, Avenue Y, 86th Street, Avenue U and McDonald Avenue on the West, Avenue P and Kings Highway on the North, Nostrand Avenue and Marine Park on the East and the Atlantic Ocean on the South.

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This District has seen a continuous increase in population density, economic resurgence and ever-changing demographics.

It is the policy of Community Board 15 to see to the needs of the local residents it serves and ensure the delivery of services to the District. Open communication between residents and the Community Board is an essential part of maintaining public safety, development and prosperity for all.

LAND USE

The District has a land area of 3166.9 acres or 4.9 sq. miles. According to the Department of City Planning (2008), the District includes: one and two-family residential units (51.1%), multi-family residential units (18%) and mixed residential-commercial units (3%). Non-residential land use in the District includes: commercial-and-office units (6.1%), industrial regions (0.5%), transportation/facility (2.7%), institutions (8.0%), open-space recreation (2.8%), parking facilities (1%) and vacant land (6.5%).

POPULATION

As of the U.S. Census, 2000, the Community Board has a population of 160,319 up from 143,477 in 1990 and 149,570 in 1980. Of them (as of 2000), 121,052 (75.5%) white, non-Hispanic, 4,823 (3.0%) African American, 20,229 (12.6%) Asian or Pacific Islander, 123 (0.1%) American Indian or Native Alaskan, 340 (0.2%) of some other race, 3,506 (2.2%) of 2 or more race, 10,246 (6.4%) of Hispanic Origins.

In the decade, birth-rate remained almost constant, death-rate dropped slightly and infant mortality dropped drastically. The largest percentage change occurred in the District population receiving income support either by Social Security or Medicaid. 26.6 % of the population benefit from Public Assistance as of 2004, up from 16.1% in 2000.

The District is ethnically diverse including but not limited to: African, Chinese, Hispanic, Irish, Italian, Israeli, Japanese, Korean, Pakistani, Russian and Turkish.

Economic Development and Business Services

COMMERCIAL STRIPS

During these hard economic times, Community Board 15's many commercial areas (Kings Highway, Avenue U, Sheepshead Bay Road, Nostrand Avenue, Coney Island Avenue, McDonald Avenue, Avenue X, Emmons Ave and Gerritsen Avenue) are showing more vacancies than in years gone by. These commercial areas are crucial to the economic vitality of Community Board 15, yet each shares similar problems (parking, sanitation issues and the high cost of conducting business in the City of New York.)

PARKING

The District is mainly comprised of one and two family homes. Each household maintains at least 2-4 cars. The available parking throughout the District is stressed both on our commercial strips as well as residential streets.

Many of our main commercial strips are serviced by major train lines and bus lines compounding the already traffic congested areas of Community Board 15. Blocked bus-stops and blocked fire hydrants are chronic problems in this District. Double parking is an additional annoyance that greatly interferes with the constant flow of heavy traffic. Many two-lane Avenues are reduced to one lane by the proliferation of illegal parking.

The 61st Precinct has been attentive but does not have the man-power to police all of these areas. It is the feeling of Community Board 15 that, Traffic Enforcement Agents should be given the authority to issue summonses for any of the illegal parking infractions as well as certain moving violations.

SANITATION

The District is comprised of mostly residential units. A major problem is the inordinate amount of violations issued to homeowners for what is termed a "dirty area" in front of their homes. Many homeowners are unaware of the rules governing the cleanliness of one's property. More educational material is needed for residents to understand proper cleaning procedures.

A well-manicured shopping area is both an excellent advertisement for both buyers and sellers alike. Department of Sanitation through enforcement must insist on storefront cleaning by merchants and should also implement crews of street-sweepers to further enhance the cleaning of our City streets. Trash receptacles must be strategically placed and regularly emptied along these commercial avenues. In heavily congested areas such as Avenue U and Kings Highway where both residential and business owners are utilizing these corner trash receptacles, enforcement and emptying should be further enhanced.

INTERFERENCE WITH QUALITY OF LIFE

Many new establishments in the District have opened in recent years. The overwhelming majority of these establishments serve alcoholic beverages, offer music and must not be allowed to disturb the Quality of Life of the area residents. Similar situations exist throughout the District with blocked sidewalks, unlicensed cafes, loud disturbing noise from both within the establishments and outside on the sidewalks by the hordes of people congregating smoking. Community Board 15 believes a compromise can be achieved by designating well ventilated smoking areas in these establishments. It is also the feeling of this Board that Consumer Affairs should conduct periodical, evening patrols of these known problematic areas to enforce regulations.

With major crime at an all time low, residents turn their attention to many of the Quality of Life issues such as barking dogs, construction noise, horn honking and graffiti.

NON-COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Our District has seen a surge in recent years of residential development. Although in today's economic climate sales have slowed. These units are still drawing new residents to our District. A problem beginning to evolve, along many of the commercial strips throughout Community Board 15, is the development of residential units along many of the commercial corridors. On Avenue U, what once was a supermarket today stands as a 6-story condo development. The community's future economic development is dependent on new businesses coming to the area as opposed to more residential units being erected, killing our economy.

SIDEWALK CAFES

Along many streets in the District, “al fresco” dining is noted. Many of these sidewalk eateries are legal, yet many have unilaterally usurped the sidewalks as their own. The Community Board should have a greater voice in the approval process of Sidewalk Café Licenses. Who better than the area residents to know the harmful effects of blocked sidewalks in one’s own community? The Department of Consumer Affairs seems to unilaterally approve Sidewalk Café Licenses (enclosed/unenclosed) even with the objection of the Community Board. Business establishments known to disrespect our community should not be considered for a Sidewalk Café License.

LIQUOR LICENSES

With a proliferation of Liquor Licenses, whether new or renewals, the Community Board must have more than an advisory role in the decision making process. For the Community Board to receive notification of a renewal of a license or a first application is not sufficient enough information to make an informed decision. The Community Board should be given the authority to delay, deny or question any application before the Liquor Authority. Community Boards work closely with NYPD and if an establishment is known for unlawful activities the Community Board, in conjunction with the NYPD should have the right to deny any application.

Environmental Issues

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

The long awaited Sanitation garage at the old Keyspan location is still a top priority on our list and completion should be a priority of the city. Although, they are working out of the temporary Knapp Street location, Community Board 15 appreciates the consistent service received throughout the District by the Department of Sanitation.

With the increase in the number of homes and businesses in the District, we expect sufficient funding to be made available to maintain the personnel and equipment needed to service our area.

Enforcement along commercial strips should be maintained and additional enforcement should be placed in known illegal dumping areas. Several locations in this District have seen high incidents of illegal dumping. These locations should be red-flagged and patrolled to violate these illegal dumpers.

Community Board 15 supports legislation that would fine, deter or prohibit the distribution of flyers placed on all motor vehicles, residential gates, hung on street poles, thrown into yards or placed on steps, etc. The neighborhood is inundated with unsolicited flyers which end up on our sidewalks and streets.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Community Board 15 has one of the highest numbers of 311 sewer backup complaints in the city. The response time to these complaints is not acceptable. The Department of Environmental Protection needs the manpower to clean these sewer lines periodically and make repairs in a timely fashion.

Within the District, severe sink holes are reported constantly. These sinkholes pose a major safety issue for vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic.

Within the District there is an overwhelming amount of waterways. These waterways are enjoyed by residents and tourists alike. The District needs a skimmer boat to maintain the beauty and cleanliness of our waterfront haven. If maintenance is performed periodically visible floatables would be non existent.

CONEY ISLAND WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The Treatment Plant is not the type of facility that would be welcomed in other communities. We have been chosen as home for this Treatment Plant and have had to deal with the many problems associated with it. The Plant emits odors on a regular basis, contaminates the air and has become a quality of life issue for residents in the area. Although the Board is aware that routine maintenance is necessary, improper notification to the Board and residents is not acceptable. An open dialogue must be reached to alleviate the issues associated with this Plant.

Health and Human Services

DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING

In recent years, Medicaid subscribers in this District tripled. This is indicative of the increase of our aging population. This district is in need of Affordable Assisted Living Residences.

Programs must be implemented to educate our seniors as to what services are available for them.

With a large immigrant population, translators should be available at all Senior Centers to help them maneuver the bureaucratic system of New York.

To ensure the Mental Health of our seniors we must foster both, educational and social skills.

Volunteer Mentor Programs can be formed between local senior centers and local schools. This will allow our seniors the opportunity to give back to their Community with their vast wisdom.

CONEY ISLAND HOSPITAL

On the border of our District lies Coney Island Hospital located on Ocean Parkway. It sits adjacent to the Belt Parkway on the westbound side. Due to its physical location it would be the Hospital of choice for accident victims. But with the lack of a trauma center, severe medical emergencies are forced to be transported to Hospitals many miles away.

The residents of our District utilize this facility and adequate funding must be allocated to ensure Coney Island Hospital remains a valuable Health Care Provider and becomes a complete care facility.

Housing and Land Use

DEPARTMENT OF BUIDLINGS

With the economy on a downturn, construction in the community has slowed. Although, the problems created from years of overdevelopment persist throughout the community.

Many locations where a single family home once stood are now occupied by multi-family dwellings. A severe strain has been put on an already burdened infrastructure and because of the lack of parking spaces many homeowners have resorted to illegal parking pads in front of their homes. These illegal parking pads have created less green space in our Community and violations should be strictly enforced.

Due to the desirability of this neighborhood, developers have used every open lot and spot of green space for more and more construction.

The Department of Buildings must have an adequate amount of Plan Examiners with the advent of the new Zoning Compliance Public Challange. In addition, Field Inspectors are needed for the follow up on issues. These Inspectors must have the equipment and the clerical support needed to carry out their duties. Funding must be made available for evening and weekend inspectors. Community Board 15 has seen a surge in complaints and violations issued. With added personnel each issue could be handled more expediently.

The Department of Buildings must be given the ability to criminally charge these violators who chronically ignore Zoning ordinances. This Community Board will be working closely with the City Council to try to enact legislation to give Department of Buildings inspectors entrée to any construction site in question.

Community Board 15 is urging a change in the uses allowed in Residential Districts. We are trying to prevent medical facilities from being “as of right” in these areas. Our residential communites are inundated with medical facilities opening adjacent to private homes. These facilities are destroying the character of our Community. Narrow one way streets are conjested with ambulettes creating obstacles beyond tolerance.

HOUSING COMPLEXES

Community Board 15 is home to 2 housing complexes; the Nostrand apartment buildings and the Sheepshead apartment buildings. They are both publicly built and operated housing developments. These housing complexes are located on an already congested Avenue. To compound the congestion there is a Junior High School and High School (Shell Bank and Sheepshead Bay High School) directly across the street. Adequate funding must be allocated for the maintinance and security of these residential units.

Housing Police must have the funding needed to patrol these complexes in our District.

Parks and Recreation



Department of Parks and Recreation acquired the Marina of Sheepshead Bay many years ago. During these years the Parks Department has done little to revitalize the Sheepshead Bay Waterfront. New innovative ideas are needed to bring back the vitality the Bay once had.

The Sheepshead Bay Marina, a popular fishing and boating local, has in recent years experienced a severe change in water depth. This reduction in depth poses many navigational issues. Dredging of this waterway is imperative to maintain this historical, landmarked area and the only way possible to maintain the natural character of the Bay. The dredging would also ensure the safety of our boaters.

Ranking as third lowest in green space throughout the City, Community Board 15 needs to develop Brigham Street Park, located at Brigham Street and Emmons Avenue. This barren land could be an oasis for the many seniors who live in the Nursing Homes surrounding the property. The nearest green space is Plumb Beach located off the Belt Parkway and is a far walk and does not offer a park setting.

Funding must be allocated for the existing parks throught the community to preserve the limited amount of green space in the District. Parks such as, Millet Playground, Kelly Park, Little Kelly Park and Bill Brown Park are in need of major rennovation. Years of neglect have left our Parks old and tired.

Department of Parks and Recreation is in need of additional personnel to shorten the tree pruning cycle, to make repairs necessitated by uprooted trees, to adequately handle repairs to benches and other equipment in parks and playgrounds and maintaining the parks across our District on a daily basis.

On several open ball fields in the District, the replacement of existing grass by artificial turf would make it ideal for both baseball and soccer games, alleviating the problem of soccer players uprooting grass on ball fields. Also, the artificial turf would not require expensive maintinance.

An intergral part of Manhattan Beach is the Art-Deco Manhattan Beach Bathhouse, which is in disrepair and unused. This building is reminiscent of times gone by. The rehabilitation should be a priority of the Parks Department. With the sky-rocketing cost of construction today this building could be renovated at a fraction of the cost of erecting a new building.

Public Safety, NYPD/ FDNY

61st POLICE PRECINCT

The statistics within the seven major crime areas have declined steadily over the last several years. With major crime at an all time low, Quality of Life issues have become a priority in this District. Noise complaints, double parking, blocked driveways, loitering and commercial vehicles parking on residential streets have become important issues to the area residents. With the increase of the Quality of Life complaints from area residents the need for sympathetic and competent Community Affairs Officers are necessary.

In order for the 61st Precinct to carry out their responsibilities effectively, our Police Officers need the proper equipment and vehicles. The 61st Precinct must be provided with all terrain vehicles (ATV's) to aid in patrolling our beaches and parks. Due to the large area of the Precinct additional sector cars and unmarked cars should be designated for the Officers.

The Precinct Station House is in need of major rennovation. The building's interior is not suited to accommodate the day to day operations of a large Metropolitan Police Station.

With the many beaches in the 61st Precinct's District, additional Officers should be assigned to this Precinct, during the summer months, to accommodate the many beach-goers in the District.

The 61st Precinct is home to the largest Auxiliary Force in the City. Funding is needed for the equipment for these brave volunteers.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

In addition to patrols by 61st Precinct Officers, Community Board 15 should have a detail of Traffic Enforcement Agents assigned to the District to patrol the commercial strips, the major throughway Avenues and in the summer months the "No Parking" zone of Manhattan Beach. Strict enforcement would help alleviate traffic back-ups on major cross streets. With a proliferation of forged parking permits, agents must be educated to recognize these forgeries.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK

Fire companies and battalions should not be removed from our neighborhood for training purposes. In doing so, this leaves our community without the best possible fire protection availible. It requires personnel and apparatus from outside of our area to respond to a fire or other emergency in an area that they may not be familiar with.

With a large immigrant population, the Fire Department should help ensure their safety with educational information, translators and Fire Marshalls to inspect the many illegal apartments housing this immigrant popluation.

Transportation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

With a marked increase in population in Community Board 15 comes additional vehicular traffic. The additional traffic moving through our streets has caused traffic back-ups on major Avenues and parking problems throughout the entire District.

Several intersections in our community are in need of traffic turning signals. A recent study performed by DOT called the Coney Island Gravesend Sustainable Transportation Project proposed several solutions to our traffic problems. The solutions presented were rejected unanimously by the community. The Board believes that the installation of turning signals at Kings Highway and Coney Island Avenue & Guider Avenue and Coney Island Avenue would be the first step in alleviating some of this congestion as well as safety issues.

Additional traffic signals are warranted on East 9th and Avenue U, Gerritsen Avenue and Gotham Avenue. The change of the flashing yellow signal on Ocean Avenue and Oriental Boulevard to a traditional signal light would resolve the confusion witnessed at this anomole.

Also, Community Board 15 believes that with all the additional moving traffic DOT should not consider the addition of any bike lanes in the District.

Community Board 15 believes the process of repairing street light outages, missing signs and pothole repairs should be streamlined. The length of time needed for these minor repairs causes frustration to the area residents.

Many of the major streets in this community are in dire need of reconstruction. The Courts in the Old Section of Gerritsen Beach are in major disrepair and should be addressed to alleviate the ponding and flooding created during minor rain storms.

A priority of DOT should also be to find parking solution alternatives to ease the congestion in this District.



Community Board 15 has been part of the “Adopt A Highway” program for the past 3 years to help beautify and maintain areas in which DOT does not have the man power.

With the reconstruction of the seven bridges on the Belt Parkway about to begin. DOT must ensure that residents of the Community have easy access to the Belt Parkway and do not face hours of grueling traffic snarls due to this reconstruction project.

MTA

The reconstruction of Avenue U and Gravesend Neck Road on the B and Q Train Lines has begun. It should be a priority of MTA to complete these projects as soon as possible and in the interim help commuters maneuver the system easily. The newly rennovated Train Stations will feature Mosaic Murals and Community Board 15 thanks Arts For Transit for beautifying our District Transit Stations.

Community Board 15 is oppossed to the proposed Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) for Nostrand Avenue. The Board believes that such a change would take away much needed parking spaces, complicate the already busy street and not produce the expected outcome.

The antequated buses being used to service this District must be replaced. Many of the older buses were used for express service. They make it extremely difficult for users to get on and off the bus and they must be replaced with more modern, energy efficient vehicles.

Youth Services and Education

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Within the confines of the District there are 27 Elementary Schools, 4 Junior High Schools, 11 High Schools and 1 College. Improvements to our schools physical conditions and updating technology is vital to our communities future success. Therefore, we request the necessary modernization of all schools within our District.

Kingsborough Community College continues its reputation as a premier institution of higher learning in the District and a leading provider of higher education for all New Yorkers. Over the years, Kingsborough has also served residents by hosting numerous community events. Kingsborough needs support in it's Capital and Expense Budget in order to keep pace with the continuing growth of the community it serves.



With the current state of the ecomony and children coming from homes where both parents work, it is essential for funding to be supplied to maintain after school programs in this area.

Conclusion

Community Board 15 is a thriving and diverse community. With the joint effort of residents and City Agencies working hand in hand the quality of life in this District can be hightened. It is the goal of Community Board 15 to make our Community a safe haven where life runs smoothly.



Theresa Scavo

Theresa Scavo
Chairperson

Pearl Burg

Pearl Burg
District Manager

* Photography credit courtesy of Butch Moran.

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 16

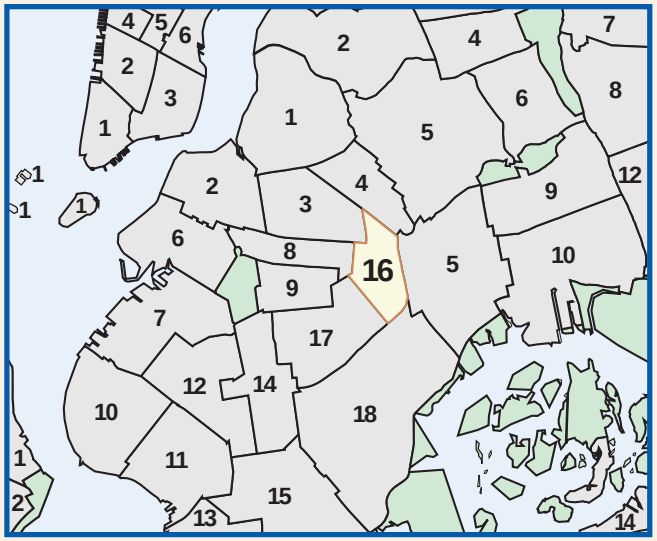
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	73,802	84,923	85,343
% Change	—	15.1	0.5

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	1,550	1,403
Rate per 1000	18.2	16.4
Deaths: Number	610	626
Rate per 1000	7.1	7.3
Infant Mortality: Number	20	12
Rate per 1000	12.9	8.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	17,322	12,676
Supplemental Security Income	7,044	7,871
Medicaid Only	8,186	22,679
Total Persons Assisted	**32,552**	**43,226**
Percent of Population	**38.1**	**50.6**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,188.5**
Square Miles:	**1.9**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	3,730	7,750.1	22.8
Multi-Family Residential	2,422	12,556.5	36.9
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	502	1,594.5	4.7
Commercial / Office	331	1,505.5	4.4
Industrial	132	1,557.9	4.6
Transportation / Utility	116	1,026.4	3.0
Institutions	192	3,149.7	9.3
Open Space / Recreation	38	1,665.0	4.9
Parking Facilities	173	795.2	2.3
Vacant Land	627	2,158.5	6.3
Miscellaneous	57	304.6	0.9
Total	**8,320**	**34,064.0**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 16



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 16	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	84,923	100.0	85,343	100.0	420	0.5
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	760	0.9	589	0.7	(171)	-22.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	68,747	81.0	66,712	78.2	(2,035)	-3.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	352	0.4	542	0.6	190	54.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	234	0.3	228	0.3	(6)	-2.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	182	0.2	191	0.2	9	4.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,701	2.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	14,648	17.2	15,380	18.0	732	5.0
Population Under 18 Years	29,951	100.0	30,939	100.0	988	3.3
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	162	0.5	151	0.5	(11)	-6.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	23,971	80.0	24,059	77.8	88	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	92	0.3	138	0.4	46	50.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	75	0.3	70	0.2	(5)	-6.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	67	0.2	75	0.2	8	11.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	473	1.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	5,584	18.6	5,973	19.3	389	7.0
Population 18 Years and Over	54,972	100.0	54,404	100.0	(568)	-1.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	598	1.1	438	0.8	(160)	-26.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	44,776	81.5	42,653	78.4	(2,123)	-4.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	260	0.5	404	0.7	144	55.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	159	0.3	158	0.3	(1)	-0.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	115	0.2	116	0.2	1	0.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,228	2.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	9,064	16.5	9,407	17.3	343	3.8
Total Population	84,923	100.0	85,343	100.0	420	0.5
Under 18 Years	29,951	35.3	30,939	36.3	988	3.3
18 Years and Over	54,972	64.7	54,404	63.7	(568)	-1.0
Total Housing Units	28,485	-	30,780	-	2,295	8.1

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 16	Number	Percent
Total Population	**85,343**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	589	0.7
Black Nonhispanic	66,712	78.2
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	542	0.6
Other Nonhispanic	419	0.5
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	1,701	2.0
Hispanic Origin	15,380	18.0
Female	48,199	56.5
Male	37,144	43.5
Under 5 years	7,884	9.2
5 to 9 years	9,086	10.6
10 to 14 years	8,892	10.4
15 to 19 years	7,981	9.4
20 to 24 years	6,468	7.6
25 to 44 years	23,543	27.6
45 to 64 years	14,983	17.6
65 years and over	6,506	7.6
18 years and over	54,404	63.7
In households	82,807	97.0
In family households	73,368	86.0
Householder	20,157	23.6
Spouse	6,192	7.3
Own child under 18 years	23,606	27.7
Other relatives	20,598	24.1
Nonrelatives	2,815	3.3
In nonfamily households	9,439	11.1
Householder	8,148	9.5
Householder 65 years and over living alone	2,541	3.0
Nonrelatives	1,291	1.5
In group quarters	2,536	3.0
Total Households	**28,305**	**100.0**
Family households	20,157	71.2
Married-couple family	6,192	21.9
With related children under 18 years	3,718	13.1
Female householder, no husband present	12,266	43.3
With related children under 18 years	9,598	33.9
Male householder, no wife present	1,699	6.0
With related children under 18 years	955	3.4
Nonfamily households	8,148	28.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	5,546	19.6
Persons Per Family	3.50	-
Persons Per Household	2.93	-
Total Housing Units	**30,780**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**28,305**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	23,851	84.3
Owner occupied	4,454	15.7
By Household Size:		
1 person household	7,214	25.5
2 person household	6,358	22.5
3 person household	5,497	19.4
4 person household	4,285	15.1
5 persons and over	4,951	17.5
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,354	4.8
25 to 44 years	12,536	44.3
45 to 64 years	9,627	34.0
65 years and over	4,788	16.9

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA5 04007, Brooklyn, New York

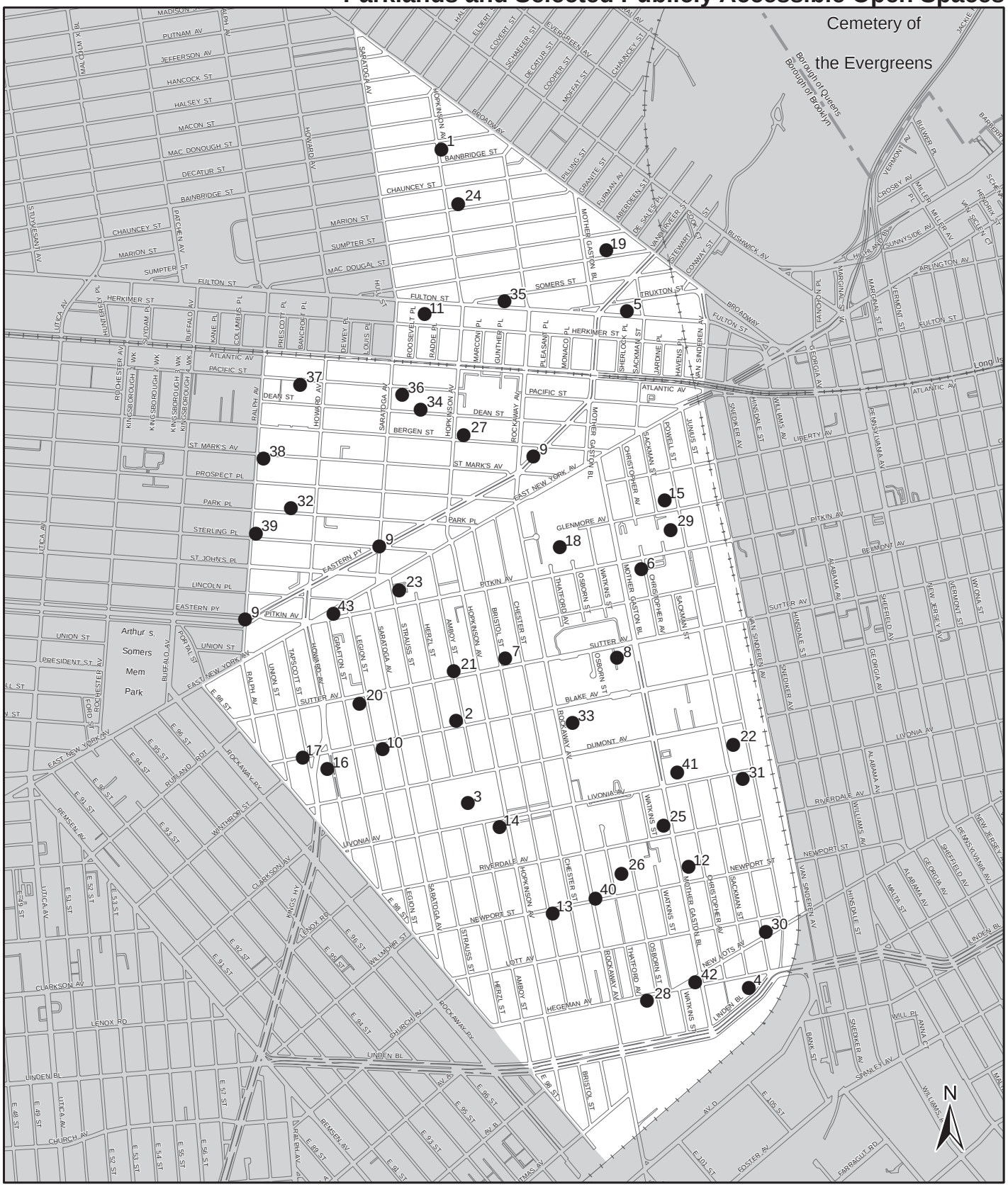
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**116,679**	**4,153**	**116,679**	**(X)**
Native	85,166	3,619	73.0%	2
Foreign born	31,513	2,739	27.0%	2

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**83,034**	**2,702**	**83,034**	**(X)**
In labor force	45,984	2,198	55.4%	1.8
Civilian labor force	45,984	2,198	55.4%	1.8
Employed	39,763	2,033	47.9%	1.8
Unemployed	6,221	897	7.5%	1
Armed Forces	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	37,050	1,896	44.6%	1.8
Civilian labor force	**45,984**	**2,198**	**45,984**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	13.5%	1.8	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**38,938**	**984**	**38,938**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$25,954	1,524	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	32.4%	2.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	38.5%	3.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	33.0%	7.7	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	16.1%	3.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	17.2%	5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	22.9%	11.5	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	43.2%	3.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	48.1%	4.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	43.0%	11	(X)	(X)
All people	35.6%	2.7	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 16
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

1 Map Key

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 16

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	700 DECATUR ST. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	Hopkinson Ave	NYC DPR	0.04
2	AMBOY NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER	205-203 Herzl St	NYC DPR	0.39
3	BETSY HEAD MEMORIAL PLAYGROUND	Livonia, Dumont, Hopkinson, Blake Aves, Strauss St	NYC DPR	10.56
4	BROWNSVILLE REC CENTER & PLAYGROUND	Linden Blvd, Hegeman & Christopher Aves	NYC DPR	3.02
5	CALLAHAN-KELLY PLAYGROUND	Fulton, Truxton Sts, Van Sinderen Ave, Eastern Pkwy	NYC DPR	3.65
6	CARTER G WOODSON CHILDRENS PARK	Christopher St, Sutter Av, Belmont Av	NYC DPR	0.92
7	CHESTER PLAYGROUND	Chester St, Sutter Ave, Bristol St, Pitkin Ave	NYC DPR	1.00
8	DR RICHARD GREEN PLAYGROUND	Mother Gaston Blvd & Sutter Av	NYC DPR	1.79
9	EASTERN PARKWAY MALLS	Ralph to Bushwick Aves	NYC DPR	2.06
10	FANTASY GARDEN	181 Legion St	NYC DPR	0.23
11	FISH PLAYGROUND	Saratoga Ave bet Herkimer & Fulton Sts	NYC DPR	0.98
12	FLOYD PATTERSON FIELD	Christopher, Riverdale Aves, Newport St	NYC DPR	2.30
13	GETHSEMANE GARDEN	Newport St bet Bristol St & Chester St	NYC DPR	0.05
14	HOPKINSON R & L BLOCK ASSOC. GARDEN	Corner Of Hopkinson & Livonia Aves	NYC DPR	0.10
15	HOUSTON PLAYGROUND	Powell St & Liberty Ave, Sackman St, Glenmore Ave	NYC DPR	0.92
16	HOWARD AVE BLOCK ASSOCIATION	750 Howard Ave	NYC DPR	0.22
17	HOWARD MALLS	Howard Ave, Blake to Dumont Aves	NYC DPR	0.19
18	HOWARD PLAYGROUND & POOL	Glenmore & Mother Gaston Blvd	NYC DPR	1.21
19	HULL STREET GARDEN	Hull St, Mother Gaston Blvd, Broadway	NYC DPR	0.32
20	IS 392	104 Sutter Ave	NYC DPR	NA
21	JES GOOD REWARDS CHILDREN'S GARDEN	Corner Of Sutter Ave & Amboy St	NYC DPR	0.21
22	LIVONIA PARK	Powell St, Dumont, Julius, Livonia Aves	NYC DPR	0.92
23	MARCUS GARVEY TENANTS ASSOCIATION GARDEN	Strauss St bet East New York & Pitkin Aves.	NYC DPR	0.23
24	MARION & HOPKINSON PLAYGROUND	Hopkinson Ave & Marion St	NYC DPR	1.32
25	NEHEMIAH PARK	Osborn St, Watkins St, Riverdale	NYC DPR	1.65
26	NEWPORT PLAYGROUND	Newport Ave & Thatford Ave, Osborne St	NYC DPR	0.92
27	OCEAN HILL PLAYGROUND	Bergen St, Rockaway Ave, Dean St	NYC DPR	1.60
28	OSBORN PLAYGROUND	Linden Blvd & Osborn St, Thatford Ave	NYC DPR	2.30
29	POWELL PLAYGROUND	Sackman to Powell Sts bet Glenmore & Pitkin Aves	NYC DPR	1.02
30	POWELL ST. BLOCK ASSOCIATION	Powell St & New Lott Ave	NYC DPR	0.02
31	POWELL STREET LIVONIA GARDEN	Livonia Ave between Powell St & Junius St	NYC DPR	0.46
32	PRESTON COMM. GARDEN	1711 Park Pl	NYC DPR	0.06
33	PS 125 PLAYGROUND	Rockaway Ave bet Blake & Dumont Aves	NYC DPR	0.41
34	SARATOGA BALLFIELDS	Hopkinson bet Dean & Pacific Sts	NYC DPR	1.10
35	SARATOGA SQUARE URBAN RENEWAL AREA, SITE 164	Somer St, Rockaway Ave, & Fulton St	NYC DPR	0.44
36	SH'MA YISRAEL	Pacific St bet Saratoga & Hopkinson Aves	NYC DPR	0.15
37	SOUTH PACIFIC PLAYGROUND	W/S Howard Ave, Pacific to Dean Sts	NYC DPR	2.26
38	ST. MARK'S BLOCK ASSOCIATION	Corner Of St Mark's & Ralph Ave	NYC DPR	0.20
39	STERLING COMMUNITY GROUP	Sterling Place	NYC DPR	0.12
40	UNITED COMMUNITY CENTERS YOUTH FARM	Corner Of Rockaway Ave & Newport St	NYC DPR	0.14

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 16

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
41	VAN DYKE PLAYGROUND	Dumont Ave, Powell St	NYC DPR	1.40
42	VETERANS MEMORIAL PARK	Mother Gaston Blvd, Hegeman & New Lots Aves	NYC DPR	0.03
43	ZION TRIANGLE	Pitkin & E New York Aves, Legion St	NYC DPR	0.21

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
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COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 16, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-1034	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, LIBERTY AVENUE, ETC., BROOKLYN	5,473 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1097	RECON OF PITKIN AVE BRIDGE OVER LIRR BAY RIDGE LINE, BROOKLYN	6,434 (CN)	61 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,647 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	44,572 (CN)
HD-DN551	LOWEN DEVELOPMENT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-151	NEHEMIAH HOUSING CONSTRUCTION	23,517 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-158	NEHEMIAH PROGRAM, ASSOC. COSTS, BROOKLYN AND THE BRONX	40,373 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HL-DN367	SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN	CP	844 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN608	EAST NEW YORK DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN078	BROWNSVILLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP	220 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	395,736 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-568	RECONSTR. OF FULTON ST. FROM RALPH AVE. TO PENN. AVE., ETC., BKLYN.	5,901 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-C605	BETSY HEAD PLAYGROUND, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C885	RECONSTRUCTION OF BROWNSVILLE RECREATION CENTER, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-K885	RECONSTRUCTION OF BROWNSVILLE RECREATION CENTER, BROOKLYN	399 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-885	RECONSTRUCTION OF BROWNSVILLE RECREATION CENTER BROOKLYN	10,967 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

MARTY MARKOWITZ
Brooklyn Borough President

Tel: (718) 385-0323/24
Fax: (718) 342-6714

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 16

444 Thomas S. Boyland Street -Room 103
Brooklyn, New York 11212

HAZEL A. YOUNGER
Chairperson

VIOLA D. GREENE-WALKER
District Manager

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS FOR FY' 2011

OVERVIEW

Community District #16 is located in East Brooklyn and encompasses the neighborhoods of Ocean Hill and Brownsville. It is comprised of 1,230.6 acres of land and is bounded on the north by Broadway, on the east by Van Sinderen Avenue, on the south by the Long Island Railroad, and on the west by East 98th Street, East New York Avenue, Ralph Avenue, Atlantic Avenue and Saratoga Avenue.

According to the 2000 census, Ocean Hill-Brownsville is home to 85,343 people of which 78.2% are Black, 18% are of Hispanic origin, and 3.8% are of another descent. Our population continues to increase with the ongoing construction of housing units.

Our residential properties are comprised of one-to three-family homes, 4-story multiple dwelling walkups, Section 8 housing, Mitchell-Lamas, cooperatives, condominiums, New York City Housing Authority buildings, single and family shelters, and SRO housing.

On the commercial strips of Broadway, Fulton Street, Saratoga Avenue, Pitkin Avenue, Rockaway Avenue, Belmont Avenue, Livonia Avenue, and Mother Gaston Boulevard, you will find personal service shops, small retail clothing, appliance and furniture stores, fast food eateries, supermarkets and bodegas.

Our needs for Fiscal Year 2011 are similar to those of previous years. We continue to need more permanent and affordable housing, safe community facilities, improved infrastructure and transportation, sanitation services, more commercial and industrial revitalization, quality health care, and support services.

HOUSING

Permanent and affordable housing continues to be a high priority for our community to meet the needs of senior citizens, families, and single adults with minimum wage jobs. We also need affordable housing for young adults whose income is below or above certain income thresholds – too much for subsidized housing but not enough for market rate housing.

Because of the downturn in the economy, the price of real estate has fallen, however, housing is still unaffordable for many of our residents. Even with government subsidies, the cost of a new home is unattainable for many of our hardworking families whose incomes have not appreciably increased with the cost of living. Rental housing costs are also skyrocketing, thus making it difficult for families and single adults to maintain permanent housing.

We appeal to the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) to continue with plans to build affordable and permanent housing on the remaining City-owned vacant lots in Community District #16, and provide subsidies to truly make the units affordable to our residents.

Construction is almost completed on the townhouses which are part of the New York City Housing Authority's (NYCHA) HOPE VI project. We need NYCHA to move forth on plans to renovate and upgrade the three remaining towers of Prospect Plaza without further delay and return much needed housing to former tenants who were displaced and are anxiously waiting to return to their homes.

Where there are small irregularly shaped City-owned parcels that are not suitable for housing construction, we urge HPD to dispose of these parcels to adjacent property owners. This will also place the property back on the tax roll.

We are pleased to see new homes being built on privately-owned vacant lots throughout the community. We encourage developers to make them affordable to residents of the community.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

We need continued funding for our three Beacon schools which provide a "safe haven" for our children, youth, and adults and offer a range of educational, cultural and recreational programs, social services, and vocational activities.

We need regular maintenance of our New York City Department of Parks and Recreation facilities to prevent their deterioration. The roof of the Brownsville Recreation Center is leaking in several areas, causing structural damage to the building and equipment. We need the roof repaired. In addition, the central air conditioning system at the Brownsville Recreation Center needs to be repaired.

We also need lights on the ballfield of the Brownsville Recreation Center playground to accommodate night games. In addition, because the ballfield abuts a very busy eight lane highway, the fence needs to be extended upward along Linden Boulevard to prevent balls from going into the street and endangering passing motorists.

Our playgrounds and parks provide the only recreation for many of our residents. We need regular maintenance to prevent their deterioration from normal wear and tear of daily use. Several of our facilities are in dire need of rehabilitation:

- **The Betsy Head Park ballfield needs to be reconstructed with synthetic turf. The running track also needs to be resurfaced.**

- **Howard Playground basketball courts are uneven in several areas and need resurfacing.**

- **Ocean Hill Playground needs new backboards for the basketball courts.**

- **The weather worn monument at Zion Triangle needs refurbishing.**

- **Floyd Patterson Field needs to be reconstructed to include a comfort station and installation of synthetic turf for multi-purpose uses such as baseball, football, and soccer.**

- **Callahan-Kelly Park's ballfields, benches and water fountains need refurbishing.**

- **Houston Playground needs refurbishing.**

Playground Assistants are needed during the summer months to provide structured activities in our parks.

We urge the Department of Education to continue with plans to rehabilitate our school buildings and provide a safe environment for our children and teachers.

The roof at the Brownsville Public Library branch is severly damaged and needs replacing; the HVAC system needs repair; bathrooms modernized; and the interior of the building needs painting.

Our day care centers also need capital improvements to make them safe for our children. Additional day care services are needed to meet the growing needs of working parents.

We need job training centers and vocational schools to equip our young adults with skills to enhance their employability.

Many of our gifted youngsters and adults are unable to display their creative talents while others lack exposure to the artistic resources of our community. We encourage the development of a comprehensive cultural and performing arts center where our residents can display their talents, learn about cultural diversities, and foster better community relations in our neighborhood and City.

The importance of providing adequate and well-equipped educational facilities and programs cannot be over emphasized, especially in our attempt to attract middle-income families with children. The educational facilities, coupled with quality programming, are important determinants for those families contemplating residence in a community.

PARK AND STREET TREES

A districtwide pruning of trees in our parks and on the sidewalks is needed. Tree limbs are blocking street lights and hanging low in the path of pedestrians on many of our streets. Trees are becoming top heavy and limbs are frequently breaking off which present a hazard to pedestrians and motorists. The addition of new trees through the Million Tree initiative are welcomed, however, resources must be allocated to maintain them and the existing stock.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORTATION

We continue to need regular maintenance of catch basins. During heavy rainfall, flooding and ponding conditions are common at a number of heavily trafficked locations throughout the district.

We are also seeing more sewer back ups, especially on streets where new housing has been built. It appears that the sewer capacity is inadequate to accommodate our growing population.

Potholes and depressions continue to imperil traffic. The Departments of Transportation and Environmental Protection need to jointly inspect locations that frequently depress and eventually cave-in to identify the origin of the roadway condition and repair them in a timely fashion.

With the new housing construction, the volume of traffic is increasing. It is imperative that the Department of Transportation conduct a districtwide survey to determine locations for new traffic lights and All-way stop signs.

Some of our streets are dimly lit and create an atmosphere conducive to criminal activities. The intensity of our street lights need upgrading, especially underneath the elevated train lines along Broadway and Livonia Avenue, and along bus routes.

Truck traffic is increasing throughout the district. Residential blocks, instead of designated truck routes, are being used by 18-wheelers which are destroying our streets and creating congestion.

The Sutter Avenue, Livonia Avenue, and New Lots Avenue stations on the "L" line are elevated structures and are not accessible to the physically challenged. We are requesting that they be made handicap accessible.

We call upon the Metropolitan Transit Authority to appropriate needed funds to construct a connecting passageway between the "L" line and the IRT "3" at Junius Street and Livonia Avenue to enable commuters to freely transfer between the stations.

Extensive repairs are needed on the IRT-3 line stations. Sections of the stairway at the Rockaway Avenue Station have deteriorated and are endangering the safety of commuters. In addition, the Sutter Avenue, Saratoga Avenue, Rockaway Avenue, and Livonia Avenue stations need painting.

The Broadway Junction station, which has connections to 3 train lines and 5 bus lines, needs to be made handicap accessible. The station has a series of steps that prevent the physically challenged from using the facility. We are encouraged by the study being conducted to ascertain methods to reduce the congestion of vehicles and pedestrians along Van Sinderen Avenue between Broadway and Fulton Street. We appeal to the agencies to follow through on its findings.

The East New York Station of the Long Island Railroad is in need of updating. Cameras are in place on the platforms and should also be placed in the tunnel connecting the stairwells leading to the service roads of Atlantic Avenue. The stairs on the eastern end of the westbound platform should be converted to a ramp to provide access to wheelchair-bound passengers. Train schedule information should also be placed on platform level for those who are unable to descend the stairs to the ticket booth.

SANITATION AND PEST CONTROL SERVICES

New housing construction is bringing new families to the community. We need more Sanitation personnel to pick up garbage and clean our streets.

Community District #16 continues to remain at the bottom for recycling. We need ongoing community outreach to educate our residents about the benefits of recycling.

Illegal dumping in vacant lots and on sidewalks in front of vacant buildings and lots continue to obstruct pedestrian traffic and create a nesting place for rodents. We need regular Sanitation Police patrol of chronic dumping locations to apprehend violators. We also need manpower and equipment to keep these areas clean.

Our schools and New York City Housing Authority buildings generate tons of garbage and they have limited storage space on site. Several locations have containerized service while others do not. Consequently, bags of garbage are placed on the sidewalks daily. We need daily pick up of this garbage.

We also need more bulk collections to prevent the dumping of household debris on sidewalks in front of vacant buildings and in vacant lots.

Large rats are attracted by garbage on our streets and in vacant lots. Excavations for housing units are also unearthing them. We need Pest Control to bait these areas.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REVITALIZATION

Belmont Avenue, a once thriving four-block commercial strip between Rockaway Avenue and Mother Gaston Boulevard, has a number of vacant stores. We appeal to the owners of the these properties to market them at a reasonable rate to encourage entrepreneurs to come and provide goods and services to our community.

There are several undeveloped properties along the commercial strips of:

- **Rockaway Avenue between East New York Avenue and Newport Street.**
- **Broadway between Saratoga Avenue and Eastern Parkway.**
- **Livonia Avenue between Mother Gaston Boulevard and Junius Street.**
- **Atlantic Avenue between Howard Avenue and Eastern Parkway.**
- **Fulton Street between Saratoga Avenue and Van Sinderen Avenue.**
- **Saratoga Avenue between Atlantic Avenue and Eastern Parkway.**
- **Mother Gaston Boulevard between Pitkin and Sutter Avenues.**

We appeal to the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development and the New York City Economic Development Corporation to market City-owned parcels and work with private owners who are in need of financial assistance to develop their properties.

As our residential population increases, so does our need for banking services, quality supermarkets, meat markets, bakeries, dry cleaners, pharmacies, hardware stores, family restaurants, and clothing stores. We appeal to businesses to come into our community and request that tax incentives be given to developers to encourage their investment.

We encourage the NYC Economic Development Corporation to continue marketing vacant parcels in the East New York In-Place Industrial Park to bring new businesses and employment opportunities to our community.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Statistics reflect a decrease in the major crime categories in the 73rd Precinct. However, unreported crimes and injuries from street justice continue to negatively impact on our community. Gun violence is an increasing problem. We need continued police presence on our streets, in the subways, and in our New York City Housing Authority buildings.

We have witnessed the positive effects that an impact zone has had in reducing crimes in our community. We encourage its continuation and expansion.

After hours and social clubs in basements on residential blocks continue to be a problem in the community as they generate loud noise and large crowds. These establishments need to be identified and property owners made to comply with noise, fire and building codes.

We are also seeing an increase in the number of illegal boarding houses, many of which have hazardous conditions and house a vulnerable population of single adults with mental illness and other disabilities. Many of these occupants are formerly homeless who come out of the City's shelter system and prison facilities. They are least likely to complain about their living conditions for fear of losing this housing.

We need a coordinated effort involving the New York City Department of Homeless Services, the New York City Department of Buildings, the New York City Fire Department, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the New York State Department of Health to close down these illegal boarding houses which are endangering the lives of those who live in the buildings as well as adjacent property owners and their tenants.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Many people have lost their homes and ended up in shelters due to loss of a job or a medical emergency.

We need homeless prevention programs to assist those at risk of homelessness from losing affordable housing by linking them to needed resources such as job training, childcare, and substance abuse programs. Community-based social service agencies that can give these families the long-term support they need must receive sufficient funds to outreach to this population.

Many of our elderly and infirm adults who live alone need escort services to accompany them on shopping trips and medical appointments. They also need assistance with personal care, housekeeping, and financial management as they strive to live independently in their own homes.

We need continued funding of senior citizen centers which provide daily meals and socialization for many seniors who do not have the family support and would be left isolated in their homes.

HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Many of our residents are uninsured and underinsured. We need health insurance companies to continue their outreach in the community to enroll individuals and families in health plans.

We seek assistance for adults who are experiencing financial hardship due to escalating costs of prescription medication. Our senior citizens, in particular, are finding it most difficult to pay out-of-pocket costs for prescriptions.

A healthy diet is paramount to the well-being of an individual. We need nutrition education outreach in the community to identify and assist persons who are not eating properly and are at-risk of becoming obese and developing circulatory and respiratory conditions.

Asthma and diabetes are on the rise in our community and we need services to combat these health challenges.

Teenage pregnancy continues to be a major concern to us. We need programs to outreach to our adolescents and educate them about the consequences of engaging in premarital sex. We also need resources to identify and assist those in need of prenatal care. Infant mortality is one of the leading causes of death in our community.

There is also a need to expand obstetric, pediatric, geriatric, mental health, HIV and AIDS services.

SUMMARY

As our population increases, we must meet the community's needs for police and fire protection, garbage collection and street cleaning, parks and playgrounds, day care centers and public schools, employment opportunities

and other resources for a healthy community. Therefore, we call upon the City Administration to work with us and provide those services that we so desperately need.

We also encourage the private sector to come and do business in our community where there is a need for quality goods and services and employment opportunities.

Respectfully submitted,

Viola D. Greene-Walker

VIOLA D. GREENE-WALKER
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 17

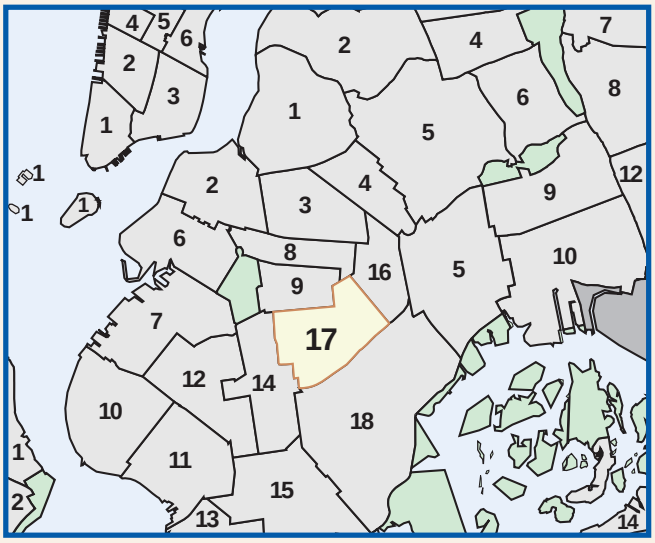
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	154,596	161,261	165,753
% Change	—	4.3	2.8

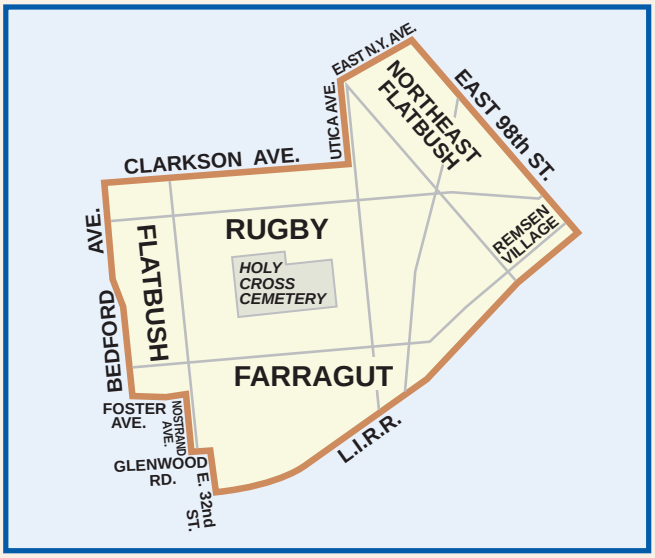
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	2,650	2,366
Rate per 1000	16.0	14.3
Deaths: Number	839	824
Rate per 1000	5.1	5.0
Infant Mortality: Number	27	15
Rate per 1000	10.2	6.3

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	10,116	7,065
Supplemental Security Income	6,279	6,028
Medicaid Only	12,755	40,287
Total Persons Assisted	**29,150**	**53,380**
Percent of Population	**17.6**	**32.2**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,153.3**
Square Miles:	**3.4**



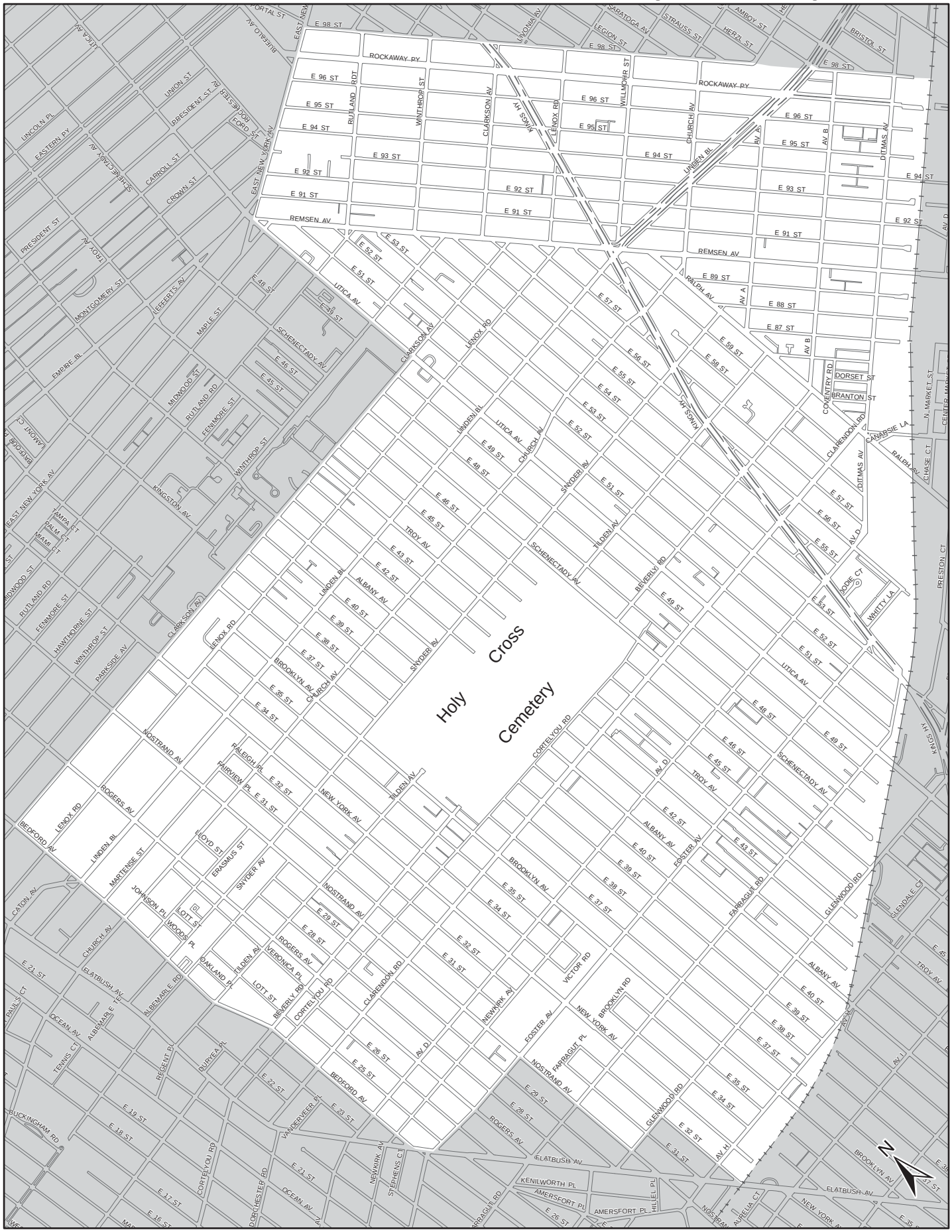


LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	11,947	27,442.5	44.7
Multi-Family Residential	3,872	14,813.3	24.2
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,049	2,970.9	4.8
Commercial / Office	317	2,170.5	3.5
Industrial	207	2,374.7	3.9
Transportation / Utility	118	1,694.7	2.8
Institutions	239	4,226.8	6.9
Open Space / Recreation	14	3,483.8	5.7
Parking Facilities	191	1,022.8	1.7
Vacant Land	260	809.1	1.3
Miscellaneous	54	323.4	0.5
Total	**18,268**	**61,332.7**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 17



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Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 17	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	161,261	100.0	165,753	100.0	4,492	2.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	5,666	3.5	2,577	1.6	(3,089)	-54.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	141,893	88.0	146,506	88.4	4,613	3.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,780	1.1	1,709	1.0	(71)	-4.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	532	0.3	304	0.2	(228)	-42.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	301	0.2	779	0.5	478	158.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,614	2.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	11,089	6.9	9,264	5.6	(1,825)	-16.5
Population Under 18 Years	45,054	100.0	44,792	100.0	(262)	-0.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	490	1.1	289	0.6	(201)	-41.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	40,979	91.0	40,344	90.1	(635)	-1.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	373	0.8	331	0.7	(42)	-11.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	156	0.3	100	0.2	(56)	-35.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	97	0.2	215	0.5	118	121.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,069	2.4	-	-
Hispanic Origin	2,959	6.6	2,444	5.5	(515)	-17.4
Population 18 Years and Over	116,207	100.0	120,961	100.0	4,754	4.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	5,176	4.5	2,288	1.9	(2,888)	-55.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	100,914	86.8	106,162	87.8	5,248	5.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,407	1.2	1,378	1.1	(29)	-2.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	376	0.3	204	0.2	(172)	-45.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	204	0.2	564	0.5	360	176.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,545	2.9	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,130	7.0	6,820	5.6	(1,310)	-16.1
Total Population	161,261	100.0	165,753	100.0	4,492	2.8
Under 18 Years	45,054	27.9	44,792	27.0	(262)	-0.6
18 Years and Over	116,207	72.1	120,961	73.0	4,754	4.1
Total Housing Units	53,607	-	59,045	-	5,438	10.1

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 17	Number	Percent
Total Population	**165,753**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	2,577	1.6
Black Nonhispanic	146,506	88.4
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,709	1.0
Other Nonhispanic	1,083	0.7
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,614	2.8
Hispanic Origin	9,264	5.6
Female	92,611	55.9
Male	73,142	44.1
Under 5 years	11,732	7.1
5 to 9 years	12,749	7.7
10 to 14 years	12,446	7.5
15 to 19 years	12,842	7.7
20 to 24 years	12,701	7.7
25 to 44 years	49,949	30.1
45 to 64 years	38,302	23.1
65 years and over	15,032	9.1
18 years and over	120,961	73.0
In households	164,138	99.0
In family households	145,799	88.0
Householder	40,985	24.7
Spouse	18,156	11.0
Own child under 18 years	35,245	21.3
Other relatives	45,463	27.4
Nonrelatives	5,950	3.6
In nonfamily households	18,339	11.1
Householder	15,105	9.1
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,000	1.8
Nonrelatives	3,234	2.0
In group quarters	1,615	1.0
Total Households	**56,090**	**100.0**
Family households	40,985	73.1
Married-couple family	18,156	32.4
With related children under 18 years	9,847	17.6
Female householder, no husband present	18,838	33.6
With related children under 18 years	12,767	22.8
Male householder, no wife present	3,991	7.1
With related children under 18 years	2,098	3.7
Nonfamily households	15,105	26.9
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	11,829	21.1
Persons Per Family	3.41	-
Persons Per Household	2.93	-
Total Housing Units	**59,045**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**56,090**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	39,620	70.6
Owner occupied	16,470	29.4
By Household Size:		
1 person household	12,670	22.6
2 person household	14,137	25.2
3 person household	11,435	20.4
4 person household	8,574	15.3
5 persons and over	9,274	16.5
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,293	4.1
25 to 44 years	22,626	40.3
45 to 64 years	22,696	40.5
65 years and over	8,475	15.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04010, Brooklyn, New York

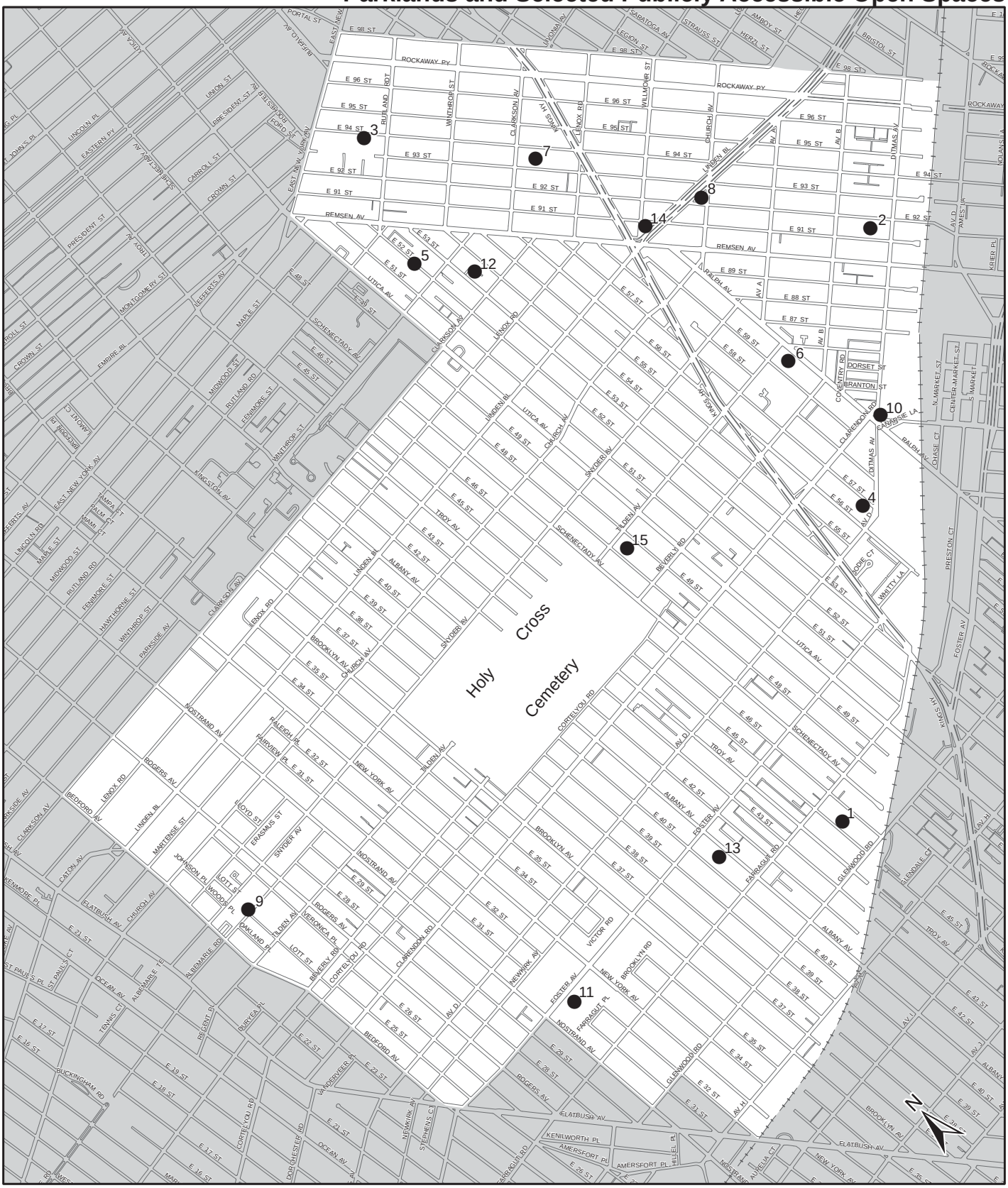
PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**143,010**	**5,100**	**143,010**	**(X)**
Native	66,545	2,893	46.5%	1.4
Foreign born	76,465	3,632	53.5%	1.4

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**112,283**	**4,218**	**112,283**	**(X)**
In labor force	74,698	3,109	66.5%	1.6
Civilian labor force	74,698	3,109	66.5%	1.6
Employed	68,238	2,968	60.8%	1.6
Unemployed	6,460	805	5.8%	0.7
Armed Forces	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Not in labor force	37,585	2,465	33.5%	1.6
Civilian labor force	**74,698**	**3,109**	**74,698**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	8.6%	1	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**46,710**	**1,307**	**46,710**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$43,873	1,545	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	13.2%	1.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	17.1%	2.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	16.0%	6.2	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	6.6%	2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	6.8%	3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	4.6%	5.4	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	20.6%	3.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	26.1%	4.4	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	25.8%	11.7	(X)	(X)
All people	15.5%	2	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 17
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces

★ Waterfront Open Spaces

1 Map Key

▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 17

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	CHIARANTANO FIELDS	E 45-E 46 Sts, Glenwood to Farragut Rds	NYC DPR	2.13
2	DITMAS PLAYGROUND	Ditmas Ave bet E 91 & E 92 Sts	NYC DPR	2.30
3	EAST FLATBUSH CHILDREN'S PARK	E 94 St B/W E New York Ave & Rutland Rd	NYC DPR	0.11
4	HARRY MAZE PLAYGROUND	Ave D bet E 56 & E 57 St	NYC DPR	2.43
5	I.S. 232 - BROOKLYN	905 Winthrop St	NYC DPR	NA
6	I.S. 285 - BROOKLYN	5905 Beverly Rd	NYC DPR	NA
7	KENNEDY-KING PLAYGROUND	Lenox Rd, Clarkson Ave, E 93 & E 94 Sts	NYC DPR	0.79
8	LINDEN SITTING AREA	Linden Blvd, Church Ave, E 92 St	NYC DPR	0.14
9	LOTT PARK	Albemarle Rd bet Bedford Ave & Veronica Place	NYC DPR	0.06
10	M. FIDLER WYCKOFF HOUSE PARK	E 59 St,Ditmas Ave,Clarendon Rd	NYC DPR	1.13
11	NOSTRAND PLAYGROUND	Nostrand & Foster Aves	NYC DPR	3.02
12	P.S. 268 - BROOKLYN	133 E 53 St	NYC DPR	NA
13	PAERDEGAT PARK	Foster Ave & Farragut Rd, E 40 St, Albany Ave	NYC DPR	3.56
14	PUBLIC PLACE	Willmohr St, Linden Blvd, & E 91 St	NYC DPR	0.05
15	TILDEN PLAYGROUND	Tilden Ave, E 48 to E 49 Sts	NYC DPR	1.19

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 17, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN203	JEWISH ASSN FOR SERVICES FOR THE AGED (JASA) EAST FLATBUSH SENIOR CTR	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-KN154	FLATBUSH HAITIAN CENTER, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-535	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE AVE H & 40TH ST, BROOKLYN	4,188 (CN) 5,884 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HB-1208	RECON FOSTER AVE, BMT SUBWAY ,BROOKLYN.	2,104 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,484 (CN)
HD-DN528	ACORN HOUSING COMPANY, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN030	ARTHUR ASHE INSTITUTE FOR URBAN HEALTH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	395,736 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-764	REHABILITATION OF WYCKOFF HOUSE SITE.	775 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-DN085	CARIBBEAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY INC. (CACCI)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN085	CARIBBEAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY INC. (CACCI)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

Community Board 17

39 Remsen Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11212-1536
(718) 467-3536 FAX (718) 467-4113

Executive Officers:

Lloyd Mills
Chairperson

Ms. Sherif Fraser
District Manager

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS 2011

INTRODUCTION

Community District 17 hereby submits the following Statement of Community District Needs in accordance with §2800-d (10) of the Charter of the City of New York for Fiscal Year 2011. The contents of the statement result from local citizen complaints and testimony given at public hearings, as well as long-standing and, yet unmet needs and priorities.

Community District 17 is comprised of the following neighborhoods: East Flatbush, Northeast East Flatbush, Rugby, Farragut/Hyde Park, Remsen Village, Distmas Village and the Erasmus area. The geographic district encompasses East New York Avenue from East 98 Street to Utica Avenue, south on Utica Avenue to Clarkson Avenue, west on Clarkson Avenue to Bedford Avenue, south on Bedford Avenue, zigzag south on Bedford Avenue to the Long Island Railroad, east along the railroad to East 98 Street, then north on East 98 Street to East New York Avenue, the point of origin.

Roughly 70% of Community District 17 consists of one and two family homes, about 20% are walk-ups, 3.6% is used commercially, 1% or less for industrial uses, and very little is vacant land. The industrial area is located adjacent to the Bay Ridge line of the Long Island Railroad but threatens to spill over onto abutting property. The commercial strips consist primarily of small shops, medical offices, few large dry goods stores and senior day care service centers, private day care and pre-school, restaurants and auto repair shops.

According to the 1990 – 2000 census count, our population has risen by about 15,000. However, we strongly believe that we have many undocumented residents who, if counted, would probably double the estimated increases. The black –non-Hispanic population continues to grow, the census count shows that approximately one-third of our population is under 18 years of age. There has been an increase in our Asian and Caucasian population. Additionally, members of the orthodox Jewish Community continue their rapid acquisition of real property of multiple dwelling strategically in CB 17 and CB 15 to the East and the construction of large apartment buildings for their ethnic and religious constituents.

Email: bkbfd17@optonline.net

Community District 17 needs additional resources and services from all city agencies, individually and collectively, to satisfy the needs of its constituents as all other communities within New York City and New York State.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

We support the Brooklyn Public Library's need for increased funding to provide the much needed services, supplies and equipments for our Branch libraries so that the needs of our students and adult population can be met. All of the Branch Libraries in Community Board 17 must be considered for Capital improvement to avoid further deterioration of the physical structures.

Capital requirement to complete the renovation at the Rugby Branch in the amount of $600,000 for furnishing and equipment cannot be overlooked or postponed. Adequate arrangement to serve the public during the renovation period must be a top priority.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Community is concerned that more than a DECADE have elapsed and the dangerous floors at Engine Company 310 located at 5105 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn, has not been repaired. Additionally, the kitchen and electrical upgrade remains a priority.

The repaving of the rear yard at Engine 248 is badly in need of repairs. The City and the Fire Department should make these request a top priority to avoid a crisis at the locations.

The Board is overly concerned about the on-going neglect of and wanton avoidance of addressing these issues and once again reiterates the importance of prioritizing this project.

We have received many allegations of homes occupied illegally, often in rooms with flimsy dividers, crowded conditions with overloaded electrical wiring that creates fire hazards. In 1998 we requested a pilot program to permit the NYC Fire Department to inspect multiple dwellings as they inspect places of business for violations. This may be done in conjunction with the Buildings Department which usually cannot gain entry without a warrant and have to discontinue multiple dwelling inspections for many, many years.

Once again we reaffirm our support for the Fire Prevention Inspection Program, Fire Prevention Inspection Team and the Juvenile Fire Setter Intervention program.

Off-Street parking for Engine Company 248 is a Priority. It is our hope that the responsible person will follow through with NYC Office of Management and Budget to acquire the space at 2913, 2917 and 2919 Snyder Avenue for Off-street Parking for both service agencies, FDNY and NYPD. Community Board #17 has done the due diligence we were reassured that the Department have signed off on the proposal and forwarded same to Office of Management and Budget.

HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

We are requesting that the New York City Housing Preservation and Development re-institute the inspection of multiple dwelling buildings.

Community Board #17 recommends funding for non-for-profit organizations within the confines of District 17 that are engaged in Foreclosure Prevention and Mortgage Modification within the current calendar year and beyond.

We have asked for a feasibility study and after years of gentle persuasion demanded an urban renewal program and development of land near the LIRR. There is currently a salvage yard directly behind a new school and an early childhood learning center. This yard, and an abandoned car lot with car parts and other debris creates an unhealthy surrounding and are harmful to the health of our children. Please include this request as an emergency item in the fiscal year 2011 Budget.

Community Board #17 supports Flatbush East Community Development Corporation, Neighborhood Housing Services of East Flatbush Inc. and Erasmus Neighborhood Federation in their request for funding a Youth Arts, Culture and Literacy Center under the Neighborhood Preservation Consultant Contract. We hope they will be designated recipients. This community needs all the help it can receive to improve and maintain its housing stock. Also, there is a need to work more closely with the community to facilitate community needs/goals.

We believe that Neighborhood Housing Services of East Flatbush must be funded for Foreclosure Prevention through HPD's Neighborhood Preservation Consultant Contract.

We are requesting Funding of $150,000 more annually to support Neighborhood Housing Services of East Flatbush Foreclosure Prevention Programs. They are most experienced and efficient service providers with Twenty-seven (27) years of such service to the community.

We also support additional funds for code enforcement, demolition/seal-up and the Narcotics Control Unit where applicable.

The community is in desperate need of C2 Housing for our aging population. Central Brooklyn has a very large population of persons 65 years and older one of the largest population concentration in the State of New York. The lack of affordable housing for our senior population presents a very serious problem.

OFFICE OF BUSINESS SERVICES

Nothing has been done in Community District 17's industrial commercial areas, primarily along the Long Island Railroad and the commercial strips. Community District 17 has great potential for a flourishing industrial park-like development. We also ask for agency outreach to Community District 17's businesses.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

There has been an increase in the amount of commercial activities taking place in residential areas, such as, restaurants, bakeries, car repair shops operating out of private garages, retail stores and offices in homes. Efforts must be made by this agency to enforce all buildings and zoning codes. Building code violations make tenants and neighbors justifiably angry and concerned for their safety and quality of life.

The Department of Buildings in the past Twenty years or more has not met its responsibility of inspecting multiple dwelling buildings. It is incumbent upon this agency, that, given the unabated

increase of the illegal renovations/apartments throughout the city, that the Buildings Department re-institutes inspection of multiple dwelling houses. The wanton lack of inspection and code enforcement has indeed created a clear and present danger in our community and other communities during the last decade resulting in displacement of residents and insurmountable personal losses.

The Department of Buildings and New York City Government must recognize that self-inspection of new construction and violation removal is not a workable solution to the agency's responsibilities of "Building Inspections." In the past five years, New York City has experienced more than its fair share of collapsed buildings, new in-progress construction and falling debris. This agency must re-institute massive bi-annual inspections of multiple dwellings and commercial properties and the timely inspections due to complaints. Additionally, some non-offending renovations should be Grand Fathered in as done in DUMBO years ago.

We are requesting that the Buildings Department inspect all commercial enterprises operating with variances for violations.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Problems related to water meter billing continue to plague District 17. Many residents who had meters installed have received very high water bills, which are subsequently found to be in error. It is often difficult for them to have these bills rectified. They are understandable confused. The self-metered and installation cost reimbursed by this agency is unfair and punitive to homeowners. Homeowners have paid for meters over a decade through special rate increases for this purpose. Additionally, DEP must modify its procedures for informing customers of inoperable meters and Remote Meter Readers and the process must be simplified to facilitate repairs.

There is a long delay in answering complaints about clogged catch basins. This indicates a need for more frequent preventive maintenance. Many catch basins in CB17 are imploding due to a lack of repair. Throughout the community, the smell from the sewer has reached an intolerable and hazardous level. This agency has not responded adequately to complaints. We implore this agency to act responsibly and address these unhealthy conditions.

DEP must work with the officials (when necessary) to improve on drainage and remedy these troublesome and very dangerous problems that continues to exist in our community.

Our District is saturated with auto repair shops which discharge large amounts of volatile organic solvents and volatile organic compounds into the air which contributes to respiratory diseases. DEP must do a study and provide Community Board #17 with a corrective action plan to address these dangerous and increasing health issues. These health issues have been ignored over the past twelve years and needs to be expeditiously addressed. We are insisting on a written response regarding this issue.

HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

We continue our support for the various preventive/family programs, the family day care network furnished by the Erasmus Neighborhood Federation and the Flatbush Haitian Center and the Torah Head Start programs.

All programs funded by HRA are sorely needed in Community District 17 and funding should be provided, increased and expanded where needed.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

The Sanitation Department and staff does an excellent job of collections and street sweeping. However, daily complaints regarding dumping on streets, remain constant. Monthly reports of the cleanliness of our streets and sidewalks continue to show some areas with low cleanliness rating. These areas need to be monitored and improved. The Sanitation Department has the ability to effect positive changes. Also, enforcement efforts needed to be quadrupled to address blocked sidewalks by businesses. Sanitation should coalesce with the Department of Consumer Affairs to improve cleanliness compliance by businesses and to also address sidewalk clutter.

While it is important to remove the dump-out promptly, we believe it would be more cost effective to prevent this illegal activity by posting police and installing surveillance cameras to apprehend the perpetrators and confiscate the vehicles used for illegal dumping.

Illegal postering continues to be a problem. During Fiscal Years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, this activity has increased more than 100%. Illegal postering is being done with impunity. In addition to the large posters, construction advertisements are often nailed to trees and poles. Smaller signs are glued to poles, street signs, walls and all available areas, even painted on sidewalk creating an eyesore. The Sanitation Inspectors who perform daily inspections, Sanitation Enforcement and the citywide postering team must make a concerted and consistent effort to reverse this trend.

Five day collection at public and private schools must remain a high priority, especially at those schools with a breakfast program and several lunch hours. Collections must be made around schools that put out garbage on Friday past the regular pickup. Also, the Sanitation department must clean-up all debris spilled when pick-up are made at public school locations.

On weeks when there are holidays, a regular two-day a week pickup becomes a one day scheduled pick-up. This diminution of service is even worse for recyclable materials and the problems of vermin and rodent infestation multiplies.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Community District 17 appreciates the Department of Park's Greening Project. During the past ten years, Community District 17 has had limited success with tree pruning. Therefore, we are requesting that our schedules for pruning and planting be prioritized due to the years of deliberate neglect. Our waiting list for tree planting and pruning has increased. Tree pruning and planting must be given top priority for Calendar Year 2011 and beyond.

The greening of our community is very important because of the high rates of respiratory diseases. Community District 17 has made multiple requests to the Parks Department and the Parks Commissioner for Tennis Court permits for off-hours usage by our community youths at no charge. Community District 17 has the fewest parks and/or recreational areas in New York City. The issuance of these free permits will cost the Parks Department zero dollars. However, they will provide an hour of meaningful recreational time for our community youths. Please arrange for easy access to these permits through our local Community Board 17.

There is also a great need for a multi-service community center. This District lacks every amenity considered routine necessities by other communities.

The Board is terribly disappointed that the sidewalk reconstruction project on Albany Avenue between Foster Avenue and Farragut Road has taken so long to be completed. The deterioration of the sidewalk and the ponding during inclement weather continue to affect the quality of life of residents in the immediate area and the children and teachers attending PS 198 (adjacent to the park). The reconstruction project for this location needs to be prioritized.

The Parks Department and the New York City 311 Service Center must address the difficulty in getting serious complaints for dangerous trees to be pruned and removed. It is virtually impossible to lodge a complaint and get a response to these issues expedited.

The Mayor's initiative to plant one million trees mandates that a Budget Specific for the tree pruning be set up. It is necessary to have adequate guaranteed funding for the tree pruning now and thereafter.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE AGING

Community Board #17 would like to once again applaud Department For the Aging for approving a Senior Center in our community. The center has been in operation since July 1, 2007, and the seniors are extremely grateful and ecstatic to return to their community. However, there is dire need for a Seniors' Bus and a driver to accommodate the seniors experiencing difficulties utilizing public transportation. Mr. Commissioner, please use your good office and make this possible for our seniors.

Our population continues to age like the rest of the country; the frail and elderly are growing more numerous. They need the services provided by the programs funded by the Department for the Aging more than ever. There is a desperate need for C2 housing to meet the needs of our community's aging population namely: assisted living, independent living and dependent living.

There remains a great need for additional senior centers throughout Community District 17 to meet this growing population. It is to be noted that there were four senior centers in this district and currently there is only one. Additional funding is needed to continue the current programs and to expand where current and additional senior services can be provided. Sincere efforts must be made to promote greater outreach to the shut-ins who depend on the Meals on Wheels program. We are requesting that the Commissioner address these concerns of our seniors.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation must erect "Local Traffic Only" signs throughout Community District 17 in areas that are illegally utilized by commercial vehicles, as there are too many pass through commercial traffic in District 17. There is a need for additional enforcement to curtail the abuse of large trucks using local residential streets as Interstate highways and parking garages. These large oversized tractor trailers, because of their gross weight including freight, do considerable damage to our residential streets and homes.

We continue to be troubled by the congested and dangerous traffic conditions along our streets, namely Church Avenue/Bedford Avenue to East 98th Street; Nostrand Avenue/Empire Boulevard to Flatbush Avenue; Rogers Avenue/Glenwood Road to Empire Boulevard; Utica Avenue from Empire Boulevard to Glenwood; entering from both the southern and western side of Linden Boulevard from Kings Highway to Flatbush Avenue; Remsen Avenue from East New York Avenue to Foster Avenue. Most of our major intersections are choked with traffic. A comprehensive traffic study is imperative to alleviate

this terribly dangerous traffic situation. These conditions also contribute to asthma and other respiratory health problems due to huge amounts of auto exhaust caused by stalled traffic.

Community Board 17 and its constituents strongly request New York City Department of transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency conduct an Environmental Impact Study along the streets in Community District 17, such as Linden Boulevard, Snyder Avenue and Clarendon Road to evaluate the health and traffic conditions impact resulting from DOT's Traffic Calming Program in CB#17

We admire DOT's "schoolxing" signs throughout the community. However, Community District 17 again requests the erection of the appropriate signage throughout the community and especially around our schools, both public and private. In some commercial areas of the district, the new sweeping signage does not reflect the customary commercial hours. All non-confirming signs must be replaced as soon as possible.

There is an urgent emergency need to resurface Bus Pads throughout Community District 17. There is no appropriate way to express CB#17's disappointment that after Sixteen years DOT have no immediate plans to reconstruct Church avenue, Rogers to Bedford Avenues, a plan that was approved. Community Board 17 needs a written update on the status of this project.

The Board is requesting more bicycle routes throughout the district and that the appropriate street markings be painted on the street to reflect the already designated locations.

We have requested construction of curb cuts throughout Community District 17. We need curb cuts throughout our district to meet the needs of our young children, seniors, the disabled and physically challenged. This is a top priority and one that will bring the city into compliance with the American with Disabilities Act passed by Congress. There is a chronic problem with double parked vehicles on the major thoroughfares throughout Community District 17.

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

There is no more important priority for the future of our city than services for our youth. The need for youth services must be provided to the youth of Community District 17, whose needs are the same as those in every community throughout the city, yet Community district 17's requests have been neglected and blatantly ignored for decades.

The children in our district, some from one-parent families, most from families where both parents are wage-earners, and many for whom English is a second language, all need after school and serious meaningful year round youth and after school programs.

We are in dire need of Youth Centers and publicly funded recreational facilities. The City of New York and DYCD must double its funding and efforts to provide for more Adult Job Training, Youth Education and Youth Job Training in Brooklyn District 17. We ask that this agency live up to its mandate to provide youth programming that will satisfy the needs of our youths mental, physical, educational and social needs and aid in raising the standards of our poorest constituents to above the Federal poverty level.

We hope that funding will be reinstated for Youth Delinquency Diversion Programs, Summer Youth Recreation Programs, and after school and evening programs in Community District 17.

The Beacon Program, at three of our schools, is most welcome. We would like to see these pro-

grams continued and expanded. We need additional funding to support and expand the Music Outreach Program in our community schools.

Employment program for our youth is an indispensable necessity for Adults and Youths in our community not only during the summer but all year and in perpetuity.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In Community District 17, there are a number of schools that needs immediate intervention to rescue the 15,000 plus students who are in the 8th Grade and cannot read and do math at a third grade level. A deadline of two years is quite adequate to turn these schools around.

Community Board #17 constituents are very disappointed by the difficulty and lack of access to those who are responsible for the education of our children and therefore advocates for some local community control and involvement in the governance of our local schools.

Our school buildings, though old, are cherished by all. The replacement of missing floor tiles, broken window panes, leaking roofs and other minor repairs should never be classified as Capital improvements to be placed on the Department of Education's ten year plan. It cost very little to make these minor repairs versus what it usually costs to renovate or close down school buildings and then lease and renovate private property. We are requesting that our needs be given serious consideration and be expeditiously addressed.

The Board is extremely concern about the educational needs of our children and would appreciate the opportunity of being notified in advance of any future school closing and modification and/or configuration. We are also requesting that the Board's office be apprise of all future planning for new schools and to be involved in the pre-proposal process.

We are encouraged to learn that the Department of Education now has new accountability tools that will enable parents, teachers, principals elected officials and Community Board members access to the progress report and quality review of our schools. We are asking the Department to be open and responsive to outside request for information.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Community Board 17 is deeply concerned about the disproportionate deployment of rookie police officers from the Police Academy. It is to be noted that the 67th Precinct despite reporting the most murders and felonies received less officers from the Academy. Community Board #17 commends the Commissioner for the Impact Zone initiative in the 67th Precinct and hope this initiative continues. Additional officers and increase visibility deters criminal activities.

There is a direct relationship between the absence of police officers patrolling our community and crime in the community. The 67th Police Precinct needs to respond to in excess of 9000 (radio runs) calls to 911 per month plus calls to 311. We believe it is impossible for the 67th Precinct to respond to all the calls made by the community with the resources available. Deployment of officers after training must adequately address the safety needs in our District especially on the Merchant Strips where day time criminal stick-ups of businesses have increased tremendously. The 67th Precinct is also in desperate need of Three Wheeled Scooters.

We applaud the 67th Precinct for its community involvement. Our community demands the re-implementation and expansion of a "Safe Corridor for Seniors Programs." This program is financed by a specific tax levy and has been discontinued for no good or apparent reason(s).

Based on numerous complaints from residents, we are requesting that the police department step up enforcement efforts to address truck trafficking, especially along Linden Boulevard and the overnight parking for weeks of over the road tractor trailers and other commercial vehicles.

The 67th Precinct Off-Street parking is a Priority. It is our hope that NYPD will follow through with NYC Office of Management and Budget to acquire the space at 2913, 2917 and 2919 Snyder Avenue for Off-street Parking. Community Board #17 have done the due diligence and the NYPD have reassured us that the Department have signed off on the proposal and forwarded same to Office of Management and Budget.

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT

Every effort must be made by this agency, to provide adequate transportation for our community residents. We reiterate the need for a rush hour bus route for Remsen Village which is serviced mainly by dollar/commuter vans and the B46 and B 17 Buses. Additionally, more local buses must be added to the B 46 and B17 bus route during rush hours.

There have been numerous complaints regarding the bunching of buses, and delay by drivers who are ahead of their schedule. We are requesting that the MTA implement procedures that will eliminate these types of situations.

The Board urges the MTA to revisit the study of the Franklin Avenue Subway Station to address the numerous complaints regarding the infrequency of trains (#2 & #5) going towards Flatbush Avenue versus the frequency of trains (#3 & #4) going towards Utica Avenue Subway Station.

The Transit Authority must extend the daily hours of use of all buses and subway passes for all high school students. Additionally, Community Board #17 is requesting a fair consideration for an additional bus to service the students at PS/IS 109 located at 1001 East 45 Street. We are requesting that the students receive the same treatment as the children at IS 278. The New York City Transit Authority in the past chose to single out one group of students for special consideration while ignoring the needs of the majority of students for the special services desperately needed by all New York City students.

RE- ZONING

Based on the numerous complaints Community Board 17 has received regarding overdevelopment in certain areas of the District, the Board has embarked on a re-zoning project in an effort to preserve the character of the neighborhood. We are currently awaiting the review by the New York City Department of City Planning.

Lloyd Mills
Lloyd Mills
Chairperson

Sherif Fraser
Sherif Fraser
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 18

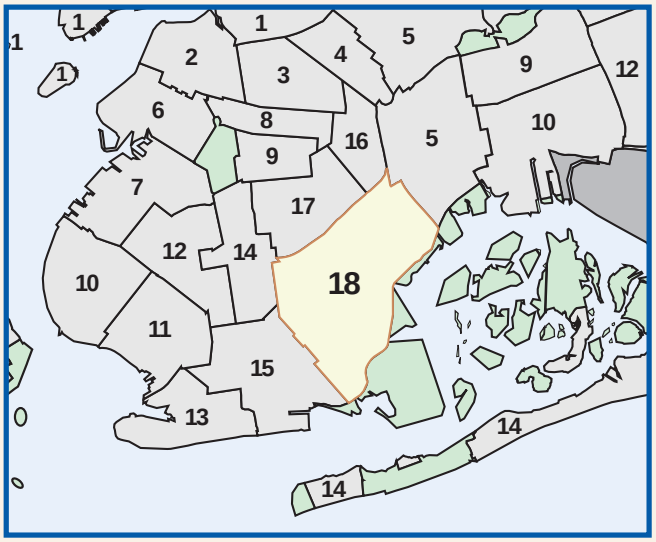
TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	169,093	162,428	194,653
% Change	—	–3.9	19.8

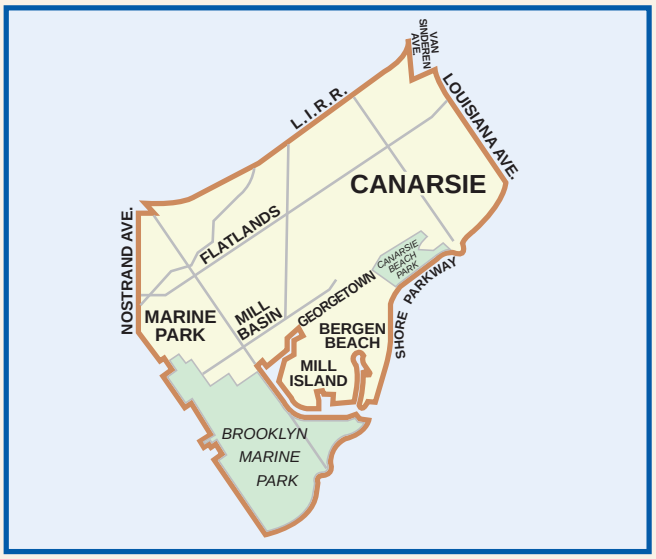
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2007
Births: Number	2,587	2,673
Rate per 1000	13.3	13.7
Deaths: Number	1,266	1,155
Rate per 1000	6.5	5.9
Infant Mortality: Number	23	17
Rate per 1000	8.9	6.4

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2009
Cash Assistance (TANF)	6,225	4,755
Supplemental Security Income	6,149	6,313
Medicaid Only	8,902	35,910
Total Persons Assisted	**21,276**	**46,978**
Percent of Population	**10.9**	**24.1**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**5,748.0**
Square Miles:	**9.0**





LAND USE, 2009

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	30,336	77,212.0	37.8
Multi-Family Residential	2,386	13,412.1	6.6
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	752	2,332.7	1.1
Commercial / Office	635	7,713.9	3.8
Industrial	152	6,083.0	3.0
Transportation / Utility	200	4,077.1	2.0
Institutions	190	7,995.1	3.9
Open Space / Recreation	90	75,925.2	37.2
Parking Facilities	185	1,624.3	0.8
Vacant Land	635	6,961.3	3.4
Miscellaneous	111	988.3	0.5
Total	**35,672**	**204,325.2**	**100.0**

New York City Department of City Planning

Brooklyn Community District 18 (Part 1)



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Brooklyn Community District 18 (Part 2)



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0 900 1,800 3,600 Feet

Table PL P-103: Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 and 2000

Brooklyn Community District 18	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	162,428	100.0	194,653	100.0	32,225	19.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	112,921	69.5	67,303	34.6	(45,618)	-40.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	31,649	19.5	98,714	50.7	67,065	211.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,705	3.5	7,203	3.7	1,498	26.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	224	0.1	254	0.1	30	13.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	250	0.2	824	0.4	574	229.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,469	2.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	11,679	7.2	15,886	8.2	4,207	36.0
Population Under 18 Years	35,550	100.0	52,476	100.0	16,926	47.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	20,928	58.9	12,936	24.7	(7,992)	-38.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	9,692	27.3	30,962	59.0	21,270	219.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,415	4.0	1,847	3.5	432	30.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	65	0.2	91	0.2	26	40.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	113	0.3	266	0.5	153	135.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,328	2.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	3,337	9.4	5,046	9.6	1,709	51.2
Population 18 Years and Over	126,878	100.0	142,177	100.0	15,299	12.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	91,993	72.5	54,367	38.2	(37,626)	-40.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	21,957	17.3	67,752	47.7	45,795	208.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,290	3.4	5,356	3.8	1,066	24.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	159	0.1	163	0.1	4	2.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	137	0.1	558	0.4	421	307.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,141	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,342	6.6	10,840	7.6	2,498	29.9
Total Population	162,428	100.0	194,653	100.0	32,225	19.8
Under 18 Years	35,550	21.9	52,476	27.0	16,926	47.6
18 Years and Over	126,878	78.1	142,177	73.0	15,299	12.1
Total Housing Units	60,931	-	69,036	-	8,105	13.3

Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1

Brooklyn Community District 18	Number	Percent
Total Population	**194,653**	**100.0**
White Nonhispanic	67,303	34.6
Black Nonhispanic	98,714	50.7
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,203	3.7
Other Nonhispanic	1,078	0.6
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,469	2.3
Hispanic Origin	15,886	8.2
Female	105,731	54.3
Male	88,922	45.7
Under 5 years	13,488	6.9
5 to 9 years	14,990	7.7
10 to 14 years	15,218	7.8
15 to 19 years	13,956	7.2
20 to 24 years	12,691	6.5
25 to 44 years	58,360	30.0
45 to 64 years	44,156	22.7
65 years and over	21,794	11.2
18 years and over	142,177	73.0
In households	192,734	99.0
In family households	174,058	89.4
Householder	49,982	25.7
Spouse	31,321	16.1
Own child under 18 years	45,329	23.3
Other relatives	42,761	22.0
Nonrelatives	4,665	2.4
In nonfamily households	18,676	9.6
Householder	16,016	8.2
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,066	2.6
Nonrelatives	2,660	1.4
In group quarters	1,919	1.0
Total Households	**65,998**	**100.0**
Family households	49,982	75.7
Married-couple family	31,321	47.5
With related children under 18 years	16,835	25.5
Female householder, no husband present	15,068	22.8
With related children under 18 years	9,640	14.6
Male householder, no wife present	3,593	5.4
With related children under 18 years	1,668	2.5
Nonfamily households	16,016	24.3
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,185	24.5
Persons Per Family	3.39	-
Persons Per Household	2.92	-
Total Housing Units	**69,036**	**-**
Occupied Housing Units	**65,998**	**100.0**
Renter occupied	29,776	45.1
Owner occupied	36,222	54.9
By Household Size:		
1 person household	13,903	21.1
2 person household	17,386	26.3
3 person household	13,111	19.9
4 person household	11,067	16.8
5 persons and over	10,531	16.0
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,748	2.6
25 to 44 years	26,908	40.8
45 to 64 years	24,798	37.6
65 years and over	12,544	19.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Brooklyn Community District 18 PUMA 04009

Selected Characteristics: 2006-2008
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates
Geographic Area: PUMA 04009, Brooklyn, New York

PLACE OF BIRTH	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total population	**205,164**	**6,257**	**205,164**	**(X)**
Native	124,877	4,814	60.9%	1.3
Foreign born	80,287	3,491	39.1%	1.3

Selected Economic Characteristics	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	**160,953**	**4,659**	**160,953**	**(X)**
In labor force	100,280	3,485	62.3%	1.3
Civilian labor force	100,086	3,496	62.2%	1.4
Employed	94,657	3,337	58.8%	1.3
Unemployed	5,429	638	3.4%	0.4
Armed Forces	194	131	0.1%	0.1
Not in labor force	60,673	2,868	37.7%	1.3
Civilian labor force	**100,086**	**3,496**	**100,086**	**(X)**
Percent Unemployed	5.4%	0.6	(X)	(X)
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2008 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)	**Estimate**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
Total households	**64,694**	**1,651**	**64,694**	**(X)**
Median household income (dollars)	$62,997	2,020	(X)	(X)
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL	**Percent**	**Margin of Error (+/-)**		
All families	8.7%	1.3	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	11.6%	2	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	14.0%	5.6	(X)	(X)
Married couple families	4.1%	1.1	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	5.2%	1.7	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	9.0%	6.3	(X)	(X)
Families with female householder, no husband present	16.4%	2.5	(X)	(X)
With related children under 18 years	21.2%	3.8	(X)	(X)
With related children under 5 years only	20.8%	11.1	(X)	(X)
All people	10.7%	1.3	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey
Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a Census Bureau survey that provides estimates for all geographic areas of the nation, including New York City, the five boroughs, and the 55 Public use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) that approximate New York City's 59 Community Districts. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. To learn more about the American Community Survey in NYC see ACS.

Brooklyn Community District 18 (Part 1)
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



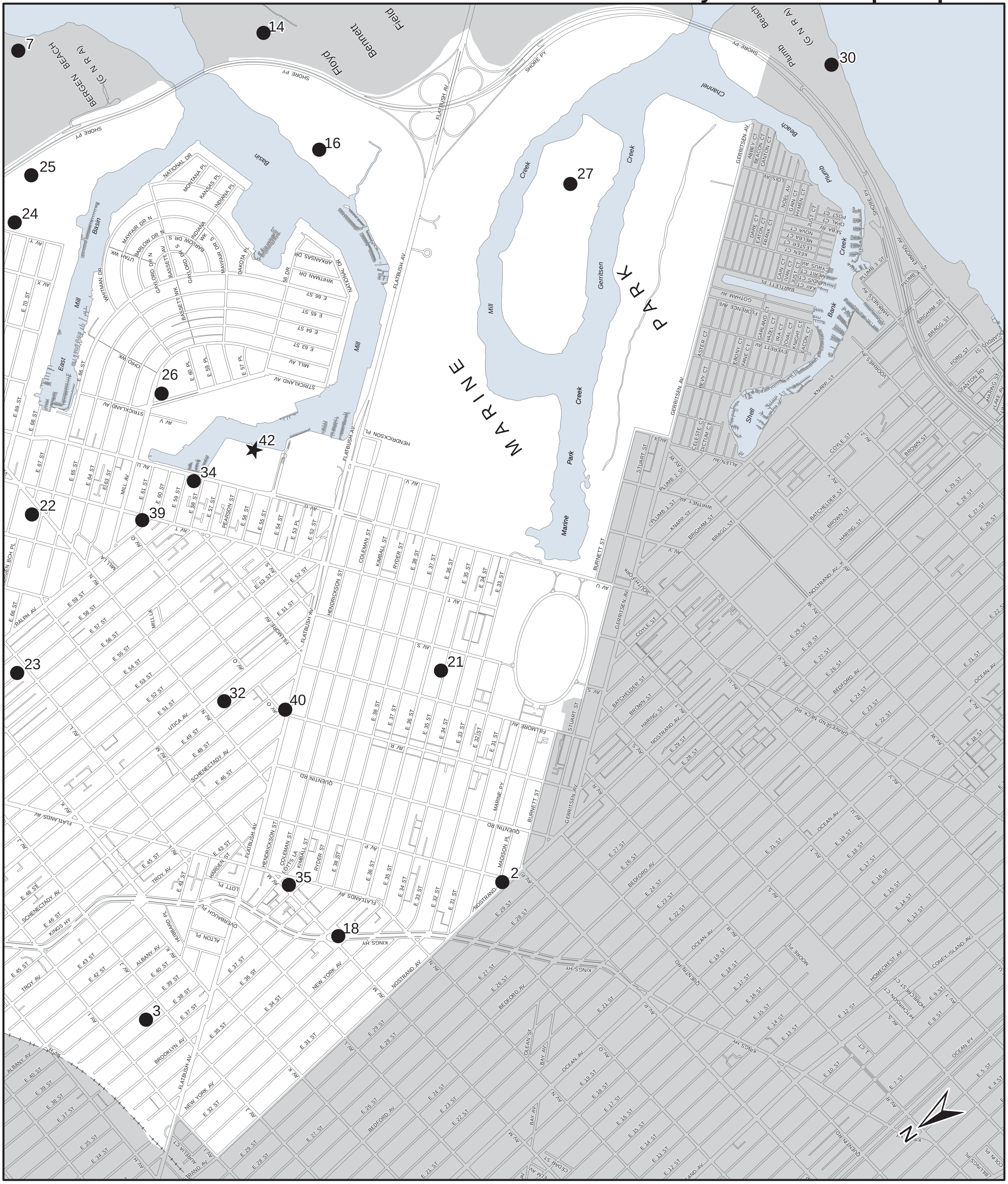
● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces	★ Waterfront Open Spaces
1 Map Key	▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Brooklyn Community District 18 (Part 2)
Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces



- ● Parklands and Other Public Open Spaces
- ★ Waterfront Open Spaces
- 1 Map Key
- ▲ Privately Owned Public Spaces (POPS)

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DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

0 875 1,750 3,500 Feet

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 18

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Acreage
1	100% PLAYGROUND	Glenwood Rd, E 100 & E 101 Sts	NYC DPR	1.62
2	AIMEE TRIANGLE	Nostrand Ave, Madison Pl & Ave P	NYC DPR	0.11
3	AMERSFORT PARK	Ave I, 38 & 39 Sts, Ave J	NYC DPR	3.56
4	AVE J PLAYGROUND	Aves J & K, 103 & 104 Sts	NYC DPR	0.92
5	BARONE TRIANGLE	Ave U, E 71 St At Veterans & Island Aves	NYC DPR	0.01
6	BAY VIEW	S/S Seaview Ave Opp E 99 St	NYC DPR	2.55
7	BERGEN BEACH (GNRA)	Belt Pkwy., Paerdegat Basin, Mill Basin, Jamaica Bay	NPS	40.00
8	BERGEN BEACH PLAYGROUND	Ave T, Ave N, E 71 & E 72 Sts	NYC DPR	0.93
9	BILDERSEE PLAYGROUND	Flatlands Ave bet E 81 & E 82 Sts	NYC DPR	1.42
10	BREUKELEN PLAYGROUND	Louisiana Ave, Stanley To Flatlands Aves	NYC DPR	16.16
11	CANARSIE PARK	Paerdegat Basin,Seaview Ave,Shore Pkwy,Jamaica Bay	NYC DPR	132.20
12	CANARSIE PIER (GNRA)	Belt Pkwy, Fresh Cr Basin, Paerdegat Basin, Jamaica Bay	NPS	NA
13	CURTIS PARK	S/S Foster Ave, E 81 & E 82 Sts	NYC DPR	1.00
14	FLOYD BENNETT FIELD (GNRA)	Belt Pkwy., Mill Basin, Dead Horse Bay, Rockaway Inlet	NPS	1448.40
15	FOUNTAIN AVENUE LANDFILL (GNRA)	Old Mill Creek, Jamaica Bay, Belt Parkway, Hendrix Creek	NPS	NA
16	FOUR SPARROW MARSH	Mill Basin bet Flatbush Ave & Shore Parkway	NYC DPR	68.50
17	FOX PLAYGROUND	Aves H & I, E 54 To E 55 Sts	NYC DPR	2.25
18	FRASER SQUARE	Kings Highway, Ave M, E 34 To E 35 Sts	NYC DPR	0.67
19	FRESH CREEK NATURE PRESERVE	Flatlands Ave & Louisiana Avenue	NYC DPR	74.31
20	GLENWOOD PLAYGROUND	Ralph Ave & Farragut Rd	NYC DPR	1.43
21	HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE	36 St Btwn Fillmore & Ave "S"	NYC DPR	0.73
22	HICKMAN PLAYGROUND	Veterans Ave bet E 68 & E 66 Sts	NYC DPR	2.66
23	JACOB JOFFE FIELDS	Ave K bet E 58 & E 59 Sts	NYC DPR	2.98
24	JOSEPH T MCGUIRE PARK	Mill, East Mill & Paerdegat Basins, Shore Pkwy	NYC DPR	77.181
25	LEIF ERICSON DR (SHORE PKWY)	Ft Hamilton Pkwy To Knapp St, Cross Bay Blvd	NYC DPR	760.43
26	LINDOWER PARK	Mill & Strickland Aves	NYC DPR	6.70
27	MARINE PARK	Flatbush, Gerritsen & Filmore Aves, Jamaica Bay	NYC DPR	798.00
28	PAERDEGAT BASIN PARK	Bergen Ave, E 76 St, Paerdegat Ave North	NYC DPR	168.74
29	PENNSYLVANIA LANDFILL (GNRA)	Hendrix Creek, Fresh Creek Basin, Belt Parkway, Jamaica Bay	NPS	NA
30	PLUMB BEACH (GNRA)	Belt Pkwy., Dead Horse Bay, Brigham St, Rockaway Inlet	NPS	160.00
31	PONDEROSA GARDEN	664 East 105 St	NYC DPR	0.09
32	POWER PLAYGROUND	Ave N & Utica Ave	NYC DPR	2.30
33	REMSEN PLAYGROUND	Remsen Ave, Glenwood Rd, E 92 St, Bay View Pl	NYC DPR	1.33
34	REV T J CRAWFORD ATHLETIC FIELD	Ave U, E 58 To E 60 Sts	NYC DPR	2.29
35	SARSFIELD PLAYGROUND	E 38 St & Ryder St	NYC DPR	0.56
36	SLEDGE PLAYGROUND	E 95 St bet Aves K & L	NYC DPR	0.33
37	SPRING CREEK PARK	Border Ave, Shore Pkwy, Fresh Creek Basin	NYC DPR	NA
38	SUNNERS PLAYGROUND	Ave H, Kings Highway & E 49 St	NYC DPR	0.20
39	TRIANGLE	Ralph Ave, Ave T & E 61 St	NYC DPR	0.02
40	TRUST TRIANGLE	Flatbush & Schenectady Aves, Ave R	NYC DPR	0.03
41	WILSON PLAYGROUND	Aves J & K, E 100 To E 101 Sts	NYC DPR	1.72

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

Parklands and Selected Publicly Accessible Open Spaces

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 18

Map Key	Name	Address	Jurisdiction	Size
	PARKLANDS* AND OTHER PUBLIC OPEN SPACES			Linear Feet
42	LOWE'S HOME IMPROVEMENT (IN PROGRESS)	5610-5502 Ave U	PRIVATE	663

*Does Not Include Greenstreets
**In Addition to Parklands on the Waterfront
Linear feet are derived from measuring shoreline in GIS
***Some POPS sizes are the sum or approximate sum of multiple spaces

DCP Data Sources: *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City,* Release 2009.1
Publicly Accessible Waterfront Spaces Database
Privately Owned Public Spaces Database (POPS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 18, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/09	FY2010 EXEC CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN215	JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF CANARSIE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-535	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE AVE H & 40TH ST, BROOKLYN	4,188 (CN) 5,884 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HB-1023	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, MILL BASIN BRIDGE,ETC., BROOKLYN	55,933 (CN) 15,000 (F) 15,000 (S)	11,520 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	44,970 (CN) 157,946 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	1,967 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1024	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, BELT PARKWAY OVER PAERDEGAT BASIN, BROOKLYN	191,498 (CN) 159,020 (F) 10,125 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1072	RECONSTRUCTION BELT SHORE PARKWAY/FRESH CREEK BIN 2-23150-9, BROOKLYN	109,797 (CN) 93,456 (F) 6,000 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1091	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BELT PARKWAY BRIDGE OVER ROCKAWAY PKWY, BROOKLYN	84,468 (CN) 31,870 (F) 10,000 (S)	0 (CN) 17,930 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HD-158	NEHEMIAH PROGRAM, ASSOC. COSTS, BROOKLYN AND THE BRONX	40,373 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-161	SPRING CREEK, ASSOC. COSTS, BROOKLYN	44,273 (CN)	6,318 (CN)	0 (CN)	4,400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HL-DN050	BETH ISRAEL MEDICALCENTER- KINGS HIGHWAY DIVISION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN156	FLATLANDS VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-614	RECONSTRUCTION OF BERGEN AVE & STS IN VIC OF AVE T & E71, BKLYN	31,665 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	17,761 (CN)
HW-636	RECONSTRUCTION, AVENUE J FROM DAHILL RD. TO FLATLANDS AVENUE, BROOKLYN	3,147 (CN) 8,097 (F) 491 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-855	RECONSTRUCT EAST 108TH STREET FROM SEAVIEW TO FLATLANDS AVE., BROOKLYN	2,314 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	5,580 (CN)
P-C077	RECONSTRUCTION OF MARINE PARK, BROOKLYN	6,882 (CN) 1,193 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
P-K077	RECONSTRUCTION OF MARINE PARK, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-1130	CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT SHORE PKWY BIKE PATHS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 236 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PW-DN211	JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF CANARSIE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN382	SHEMA KOLAINU: HEAR OUR VOICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN584	HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	300 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN064	BROOKLYN AMITY SCHOOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN382	SHEMA KOLAINU: HEAR OUR VOICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-205	CONSTRUCTION, NEW BORO. REPAIR SHOP FOR BROOKLYN AND QUEENS	13,185 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

The City of New York

COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 18

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Mayor

MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

SAUL NEEDLE
Chairperson

DOROTHY TURANO
District Manager

STATEMENT OF NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FISCAL YEAR 2011

Within the boundaries of Community Board #18 are many communities that comprise the "southern tier" of Brooklyn which can be classified as middle income neighborhoods with a solid tax base.

Throughout our communities there exists a network of volunteer civic, parent, religious, and service organizations working, in a congruous atmosphere of partnership with our elected officials, to enhance the quality of life for all of our residents. It is that spirit of commitment and activity that makes the neighborhoods of Community Board #18 perhaps some of the finest places in which to live and raise a family.

The communities that comprise Community Board #18 are truly representative of the city as a whole and must be maintained in order to attract and keep families, business, and industry in the city. Only through a comprehensive program of improvement and long-range planning can we attempt to fulfill these planning objectives. Every effort must be made by the city to grant our Capital and Expense Budget requests and recognize the priorities that we have attached to these funding recommendations. Unfortunately, at the present austere funding level, we can barely maintain the basic and essential facilities and services.

We urge the Mayor's **Community Assistance Unit (CAU**), **the Office of Citywide Event Coordination** and Management, and the **Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications (DOITT)** to continue the strong working relationship between their centralized staff and our Community Board to assist in the resolution of problems and issues. We commend their expansion of internet access and support. Computer support services are even more essential as the use of the internet for conducting government business increases.

Local Law 47 Legislation of 2005, amended the New York City Charter and required DOITT to provide electronic data, broken down by community district, on complaints collected by the **311 Citizen Service Center**. Data report listings posted on NYC.gov was an important step toward sharing 311 data on a monthly basis. However, we still need to be informed about specific complaint collection data including location, tracking, and the resolution process. Interaction and sharing of information between the Community Board and city agencies enhance city service delivery and coordinate efforts to improve the quality of life for our residents.

GATEWAY NATIONAL PARK/JAMAICA BAY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Jamaica Bay is one of the largest and most productive coastal ecosystems in the northeastern United States, and includes the largest tidal wetland complex in the New York metropolitan area that serves as flood protection and shoreline erosion control for the homes and businesses of the encircling neighborhoods. More than 500,000 people live within the Jamaica Bay watershed. Jamaica Bay bordering on Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau County includes 26,645 acres consisting of open water, meadowland, marshes, dunes, and forests. Its inlets are under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, Gateway National Recreational Area. The future of this ecosystem, including wildlife, local homes, and infrastructure is of deep interest to conservation groups and environmentalists as well as community organizations and residents. We continue to stress the aggressive pursuit, by the Administration, to bring Jamaica Bay water quality to levels that would meet and, hopefully, exceed Federal standards for recreational use which would ultimately help save this lush, but threatened, natural resource.

Paerdegat Basin, on the Northwestern edge of Jamaica Bay, is one of the largest remaining coastal ecosystems in the New York City area. Portions of the Gateway National Recreation Area are on both banks at its mouth and dot the landscape. Gateway National Recreation Area, one of our nation's 391 national parks, plays host to more than 400 species of birds and butterflies which live in or visit the park during seasonal migrations. The bay is a critical stopover area along the Atlantic Flyway migration route and is one of the best bird-watching locations in the western hemisphere. The National Audubon Society and the American Bird Conservancy designated Jamaica Bay as an Important Bird Area.

We support the efforts of the National Park Service to implement a pilot marsh restoration project encompassing approximately two (2) acres of Big Egg Marsh with the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, a component of the Gateway National Recreation Area. It is well documented by various scientific investigations that the tidal marshes that occur in Jamaica Bay are disappearing at an unprecedented rate. From 1924 to 1999 more than 50% of the bay's marshes disappeared. The Bay is being overloaded with nitrogen from NYC's DEP waste treatment plants, discharging 30,000-35,000 tons a day of nitrogen into the bay -- destroying aquatic life and the marshes at the rate of 35-40 acres of marshlands a year. At this rate, this important community resource will cease to exist in our lifetime. Although marsh plants require nitrogen to thrive, too much can kill them. Recent efforts by the Army Corp of Engineers resulted in rebuilding 48 acres of marshland including more than 240,000 cubic yards of beach and transplanting more than 750,000 native marsh plants. The initiative is now considered a major success with recovery efforts finally outpacing marsh erosion for the first time by 15 acres.

As part of the "Gateway System," we serve as host to Floyd Bennett Field -- an historic treasure -- home to the first municipal airfield, where the sounds of the departing aircraft of Wiley Post, Amelia Earhart and Douglas "wrong-way" Corrigan stand as a testament to times past. Visitors can watch dedicated volunteers from the Historic Aircraft Restoration Project work to restore and maintain a variety of planes kept in Hangar B and learn about the park's aviation history. Views from the control tower at Floyd Bennett Field give clear vision to the criss-crossing runways of New York's first municipal airport. Now...ruinous hangars, derelict buildings, and dilapidated roads abound. A cemetery of destroyed boats and debris mark the field's coast, and the legendary runway is now a barren pothole-ridden road. The park's surrounding waters are polluted, visitor services are limited, and the loss of native species is widespread. With nearly 400 buildings and

structures, many of which are seriously deteriorated and remain empty, park managers are hard pressed to preserve or restore them with the very limited resources provided by the Department of the Interior, the National Parks Service, and the Federal Government.

In 2006 the National Parks Service leased four (4) of the eight (8) original airport hangars as a business concession for a "mega" community-based sports and entertainment complex known as "Aviator Sports & Recreation." The historical integrity of some of the hangars have been compromised by this conversion, and in contradiction to the protection in place by their inclusion on the National Register and under their management by the National Park Service. Promoting commercialization and excessive delegating of public responsibility to private concessionaires jeopardizes this natural treasure.

Throngs of visitors travel to the park to attend large outdoor concerts and major events as well as to utilize the facilities at the sports and entertainment complex. By virtue of its Federal Jurisdiction, the National Park Service is immunized from impact studies concerning pedestrian/vehicular traffic and city infrastructure. Consequently, negligible attention is being given to accommodate the visitors or to alleviate local traffic congestion and further destruction of the surroundings.

The Board urges the Department of the Interior to restore Floyd Bennett Field and its water access to its original prominence. The restoration of the boat docks at Floyd Bennett Field and at Canarsie Pier would allow for the use of the on-again, off-again use of water taxis at peak times to facilitate the movement of participants of large outdoor events as well as visitors to the Park and the Sports Entertainment Complex. It would enable connection with other parts of the borough and city aboard the New York Water Taxis and their "Hop-on, Hop-off" service which is already prepared to provide stops in Red Hook, Fulton Ferry Landing in DUMBO, and Governors Island an National Historic District where the public can enjoy summer programming and concerts or take a car-free bike ride.

In January 2007, the National Park Service launched a competition named "Envisioning Gateway" that focused on a new design for Gateway with the hopes of increasing public awareness of the park. The project deals with the challenge that sixty one percent (61%) of Gateway is water and by the year 2017 the sea level is expected to increase by six feet as a result of global climate changes. This Administration and its successors need to act upon a plan to protect Gateway and the city's waterfront from the effects of sea level rise and storm surges.

Ashley Scott Kelly and Rikako Wakabayashi presented the

winning design entitled "Mappery of the Ecotone," and recommends using the islands off the coast of Canarsie for park visitors as transportation and education about the tension that occurs when ecological and human environments intersect. We need to capitalize on this opportunity to preserve and improve local wildlife and plant habitat. We encourage the expeditious implementation of this project -- **concepts are no substitute for action!** Nowhere else in the world is there the potential that exists at Gateway -- to be used as an example of what an Urban National Park should be.

The area surrounding the head of Paerdegat Basin supports New York City infrastructure. The Department of Transportation (DOT) operates a maintenance and storage facility at the northwest corner. DEP operates a maintenance and storage facility at the northwest corner and a Pumping Station at the headwater terminus of Paerdegat Basin.

During the mid-to-late Nineteenth Century, Brooklyn experienced explosive growth. Up-

lands were leveled, wetlands were filled, and as a progressively more urban landscape developed, storm sewers were constructed to convey street runoff directly to Paerdegat Basin. The tributary watershed to Paerdegat Basin includes 6,825 acres spanning portions of the Canarsie, Brownsville, Crown Heights, Flatbush, East Flatbush, Marine Park, and Flatlands neighborhoods of Brooklyn. The Bay is the depository of the city's treated wastewater -- approximately 300 million gallons a day.

More than a decade ago, in 1997, as part of the Paerdegat Basin Water Quality Facility Plan, the ULURP application included the conversion of approximately 177 acres of Paerdegat Basin shoreline and submerged land to parkland. As a result of that action, DEP designed and presented a proposed Paerdegat Basin Natural Area Park and Ecology Park. The project has been developed and coordinated with the Department of Parks and Recreation.

The Natural Area Park is a restoration of a coastal grassland community over much of the project site. Public access is restricted as its goal is to promote habitat restoration and ecological improvement. The Ecology Park, a 5-acre section of the project will highlight many of the plant community types that exist or once existed in New York City. The Ecology Park will be equipped with a trail and viewing platforms for public access and will be used as an educational resource to promote awareness of the various environments found throughout the city.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) has included Jamaica Bay on its Section 303(d) impaired water list since 1998 because of violations of water quality standards relating to pathogens, nitrogen, and oxygen demand. The NYS DEC is currently preparing to deal with this situation to save these wetlands by bringing DEP into full compliance. The DEP Jamaica Bay Watershed Protection Plan Advisory Committee goals include reducing the impacts from contaminated sediment, reducing the amount of nitrogen and pollutens in the water to prevent further loss of wetlands.

A firm commitment was also in place by DEP, as part of the Paerdegat Basin Water Quality Facility Plan, to upgrade the Pumping Station at the base of the shoreline and build a thirty-million gallon underground Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Retention Facility to hold and treat the overflow until the Knapp Street Sewage Treatment Plant could properly process the sewage. This project, coupled with a twenty-million gallon "in-line" retention, is an engineering solution to the current pollution problems that continue to plague the Basin.

The project, due for completion this September, includes DEP maintenance and personnel facilities and a "new home" for Community Board #18 -- a separate, state-of-the-art, building equipped with offices and a conference center. We have been working closely with DEP Administration for more than twelve (12) years to develop its design.

We applaud the City Council's Waterfront Planning Legislation, approved on October 7, 2008, which requires the Department of City Planning to file a waterfront plan with the Mayor, the Council, the Public Advocate, the Borough Presidents, and the Community Boards by December 31, 2010, and to repeat the filing not less than every ten (10) years thereafter. The purpose of the plan is to take into account the changing needs of the waterfront. The plan will include an assessment of waterfront resources, a statement of planning policy, and proposals for implementing such policy. This Legislation will ensure that New York City never turns its back on the waterfront and will allow the city to assess the different ways our entire city waterfront can be used for leisure, employment, and industry.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Each year, the Mayor proposes further "attacks" on the Community Boards by reducing their meager budgets...only to be partially restored by the City Council during Budget negotiations. The Boards continually struggle to fulfill their Charter mandated obligations under its paltry budget allotment. The Mayor would be better served if he left the operating budgets intact and cut the tens (10's) of millions of taxpayer dollars spent each year on unnecessary studies contracted to outside sources. -- Concepts are no substitute for action!

The Board urges increased funding to allow Community Boards to function -- to hire planners and consultants to provide the essential tools to the community to address pressing and necessary zoning expertise and resources for effective neighborhood planning. The concept of community-based planning was the reason Community Boards were created when Mayor Wagner took his "Community Planning Council" concept city-wide in 1963. The boards were envisioned as town halls for community based planning, equipped with a full-time professional urban planner. More than four (4) decades later, despite the tireless efforts of their members and staff, Community Boards and community-based organizations have few real opportunities to engage in proactive planning and even fewer opportunities to ensure that development suits neighborhood needs. Funding, training, and resources must be provided to assure active and meaningful participation.

We urge the Department of City Planning (DCP) to develop a new text amendment that would strengthen rules and zoning regulations for the placement of communication towers and poles, especially in residential neighborhoods. The Federal Telecommunications Law of 1996 does not restrict the placement of cellular transmission devises based on health concerns since no hazard has been established. The Board of Standard Appeals Special Permits for non-accessory towers in residential districts, ZR 73-30, only looks at the effect of the utility on the "privacy, quiet, light, and air of the neighborhood." With the proliferation of cell phone antennas and towers, we must use zoning laws to regulate the location, size, design, and operating characteristics of the proposed use to be compatible with adjacent uses, residents, buildings or structures. The Federal Appeals Court (Sprint Telephony PCS v.

San Diego, 2008) upheld the right of the municipality to regulate towers and poles as long as they do not actually prohibit wireless service or create significant service coverage gaps. New Zoning Regulations would insure the least intrusive placement of communication towers and poles that are sensitive to the nature and character of the community.

On June 30, 2009 the City Council approved the DCP ULURP Application for lower density and contextual zoning map changes for the Canarsie neighborhood. Community Board #18 unanimously supported the ULURP Application. We commend the DCP, Borough President Marty Markowitz, and the City Council for their thoroughness and speed. It's a job well-done... it's a finely-crafted neighborhood preservation plan!

Our special thanks to Commissioner Amanda Burden, Chair, and Commissioner Angela Battaglia for walking the streets of Canarsie -- and to all the Commissioners, Administrators, and Planners of the DCP for observing and protecting our community's rich heritage which dates back to the Canarsie Indians and is home to the historic Canarsie Cemetery and prominent Canarsie Pier, an integral part of Gateway National Park.

Special thanks to Council Member Lewis Fidler, who fostered and closely monitored its advancement, and to all the "Canarsie Stakeholders" for their commitment, expertise, cooperation, patience, and above all, teamwork!

The scope of this Canarsie rezoning, a neighborhood consisting of approximately 300 blocks, was an enormous undertaking. The planning process was a difficult and daunting task. Planning cannot be done in a vacuum. It must be done in the context of an overall plan with a vision and a direction for long-term redevelopment of residential maintenance and commercial competitiveness. This plan met that criteria.

Would we have wanted to be more creative with each block? -- Absolutely! Would we have wanted to see a more regionalized approach toward our infrastructure, be it shopping, schools, religious institutions, or transportation? -- Without a doubt! However, we have what we have -- a lengthy, in-depth, and well thought-through plan to rezone this community consistent with its existing unique character.

It embraces our diverse neighborhood and recognizes its historic and geographical boundaries.

It is the sense of this Board that all of the communities within our Board be rezoned to create a rational zoning plan that reflects natural residential, commercial, and manufacturing boundaries. The current land use is largely an artifact of historical urbanization. Future land use must be controlled by zoning, public policy, and land use regulations intended to promote activities appropriate to preserve the neighborhood character and infrastructure for those who live and work there.

Comprehensive planning is essential for zoning for the future. Out-of-scale development is a city-wide concern. The objectives of our housing priorities are to support continued development of vacant land suitable for housing with designs that are consistent with the residential nature and character of the communities. Zoning must be made to protect the infrastructure and the extraordinary neighborhoods of our city. The Zoning Resolution must be reformed to restrict community facilities from imposing non-conforming structures in residential districts, out-of-scale development of large box-like condominiums, or the replacement of an historic single family home with a huge community facility or multi-family dwellings. The non-restrictive Zoning Regulations for "community facilities" date back to 1961 and are no longer sensitive to current conditions. They must be revised to reflect today's needs. Communities with low population and low density must not be redeveloped in the image of Manhattan's high-rise, mixed-use zoning.

A partner in the planning process is the **Board of Standard and Appeals (BSA).** BSA's original mission was to provide a relief valve for property owners in those **rare** circumstances where existing zoning regulations prohibited them from reasonably developing their property. BSA is frequently misused to circumvent the existing zoning text. BSA should base their decisions on the responses to the following: ...does the unique condition of the property prevent reasonable development? ...would unique property conditions prevent an owner from obtaining a reasonable financial return? ...does the variance, if granted, alter the essential character of the neighborhood? ...is the situation a self-imposed hardship? (buying the property knowing the restrictions and then claiming hardship) ...is the variance requested the minimum necessary to afford relief?

For the protection of generations to come -- we must continue to fight to maintain and preserve our natural resources and the unique character of the diverse neighborhoods of our city. We

must continue to examine and revise, when necessary, current zoning laws.

Community Board 18's housing stock basically consists of well maintained owner occupied one and two family homes with scattered co-op and large-scale condominium development. Additionally, there are several high-rise buildings and three (3) New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) Projects, Bayview, Breukelen, and Glenwood, within our boundaries -- all of which have been upgraded using Housing and Urban Development (HUD) allocations. NYCHA received over $423 million in Federal Stimulus Funding in June 2009 for construction, modernization, and other related infrastructure upgrade, and are temporarily offering job opportunities to city housing residents under Section 3.

We are concerned about efforts to create "Retail Subdistricts" throughout the city. Our communities do not need the added heavy commercial burden on our streets and in our neighborhoods. Additionally, the tenuous economic condition of our local "strip" shopping centers, as well as our network of "Mom & Pop" stores, could not endure the "heavy-handed" competition of large discount "mega" stores. We continue to work with merchant groups to develop strategies for commercial revitalization programs. "Strip" shopping is vital to the economic stability of our communities, and special attention must be paid to their well-being.

The Community Board questions the Application by the NYC Economic Development Corporation (EDC) and the Department of Small Business for the Change in the City Map for the "Mill Basin Projects (Kristal Auto Mall and Toys "R" Us)." The property, totaling 5.5 buildable acres, fronts on the east side of Flatbush Avenue to the Mill Basin bulkhead line, and south by the Belt Parkway Right-of- Way, north of the interchange of Flatbush Avenue with the Belt Parkway.

The Community Board strongly opposes the proposal which includes the "demapping" of the mapped portion of Flatbush Avenue, from the Belt Parkway to Avenue U, from the subject property, to provide sufficient property for the construction of the "Kristal Auto

Mall" parcel which is projected to be built in front of Toys "R" Us. This strategy will narrow city-owned Flatbush Avenue and eliminate the future contemplated widening of Flatbush Avenue to create a bus lane. How will we plan to accommodate the current and anticipated massive increase in traffic and bus ridership upon completion of this complex?

We question the process that was followed by EDC and the Department of Small Business Services to market this property as two (2) parcels - totaling 5.5 acres. As they are well aware, there is a third (3rd) parcel, totaling approximately twelve (12) buildable acres, for sale next to this tract of land adjacent to the Four Sparrow Marsh land. Why isn't that parcel being considered at this time? We respectfully urge the Department of Business Services and EDC to advance this project when all parcels are combined....and allow for one ULURP Application?

The Board is concerned that the already negotiated arrangement with Forest City Ratner Companies, with a signed "Memorandum of Understanding" with the city, has somehow been side-tracked in a desperate effort to advance only half of the development to accommodate the interest of Vornado Realty Trust who are the owners of the "bankrupt" Toys "R" Us and the Kings Plaza Shopping Center. We question Vornado's future plans for Toys "R" Us and/or the property.

A toxic relationship exists between Vornado Realty Trust and the community. Its management and

unkempt condition of Kings Plaza Shopping Center's adjoining property, coupled with their nefarious attempts to circumvent existing zoning to allow for the development of the Lowe's Home Improvement Complex in their former adjacent parking lot, raise serious questions as to their credibility as it relates to any further negotiations with our community.

We ask the Department of Business Services and EDC to follow the policy they promoted and executed for the sale and development of the "Gateway" property in Spring Creek - to one (1) developer responsible for the entire project.

Consequently, it is our expressed belief that the community is best served by Forest City Ratner Companies, and ask that its proposal for the adjoining parcel be joined with all development plans for the entire property to establish a seamless transition of the ownership of the Flatbush Avenue property. Forest City Ratner Companies will be responsive to the community, and ultimately be responsible for the entire property development with a vision and plan. Planning for the future is imperative for the entire Development of Flatbush Avenue, in the middle of Kings Plaza Shopping Center and Gateway National Recreation Area.

The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) has initiated the process, once again, for the sale of the city-owned Canarsie Cemetery. The Community Board asks that the sale include the preservation of the name for the historic "Canarsie" Cemetery; ...that the character of the walks and occupied area be maintained and protected from the use for future burials; ...that, as a condition of the sale and made part of the deed, the site be restricted for the construction and/or use of a crematorium. It should be noted that a crematorium is not permitted under the cemetery's current R5 zoning. This request is for future protection of the historic cemetery.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Transportation needs, particularly total reconstruction, contract resurfacing, and scheduled repair of the roadways within the Board area, present an ever increasing need. Much of the existing street system in the southern portion of the Board area was constructed by builders more than forty-five (45) years ago. Canarsie and surrounding communities were built on landfill that is rapidly deteriorating requiring an aggressive street and sewer reconstructive program. The Community Board urges the Department of Transportation to advance our Board's Capital Project requests.

As our communities age, it becomes increasingly essential that the Capital Budget needs of the area be met if we are to maintain public structures and facilities at acceptable levels. Emphasis must be placed on long-term infrastructure rebuilding as well as short-range improvements.

The desperately needed "Reconstruction of the Seven (7) Bridges on the Belt Parkway" will commence this September with the first of three contracts. Fresh Creek Bridge, Paerdegat Basin Bridge, two (2) separate bridges eastbound and westbound, and the Rockaway Parkway Bridge. The second contract - Mill Basin Draw Bridge, a fixed structure with 60-foot clearance over Mean High Water obviating the need for opening and closing the bridge, will begin the end of 2010. The three (3) remaining bridges within Community Board 15 -- the Gerritsen, Bay Ridge, and Nostrand Avenue Bridges will begin in September 2012. The entire project will be completed by August 2014. The landscaping contract will then follow and is scheduled for completion during 2016.

Transportation issues persist to rank high on the problem list for our Community Board.

Pedestrian and vehicular safety at many of the intersections within our Board area are the source of continued concern. The intersections around the Kings Plaza Shopping Center, and the congested junction of the "Home Depot" shopping center along with the impending "Lowe's Home Improvement" complex on the adjoining sites on Avenue U adjacent to Kings Plaza, present special challenges and are only a few examples of Board requests to this Agency for pedestrian/vehicular traffic safety solutions, not studies. A coordinated effort must be made to implement the suggestions of the costly studies already completed and not initiate new studies -- concepts are no substitute for action!

Kings Plaza Shopping Center, built on city-owned land and leased to Vornado Realty Trust, is the cause of constant consternation. Numerous costly and time consuming studies have been performed by outside consultants, the Departments of Transportation and City Planning, as well as the Borough President's Office, in an effort to improve pedestrian, vehicular, and bus circulation problems at the intersections and along Flatbush Avenue and Avenue U. The studies continue to identify the same problems and continue to propose a myriad number of improvements including changes in bus stop locations and operations, directional signage, street configuration with the widening of Avenue U and Flatbush Avenue, and the installation of pedestrian safety fencing along Avenue U and on the center traffic island on Flatbush Avenue, between Avenues U and V. Our Community Board also included in our Capital Budget Priorities and Requests a request for the construction of an elevated pedestrian overpass at this intersection. **-- To date...nothing of consequence has been done, except for the movement of bus lanes on Flatbush Avenue and Avenue U and the widening of the traffic islands on Flatbush Avenue that have created additional confusion, danger, and further bottleneck the intersection!**

All the studies performed...All the dollars spent...All the changes suggested...All the promises made...All the time and money wasted -- To date...nothing of consequence has been done. It is the opinion of the Community Board that money should not continually be spent on costly studies. The problem is self-evident -- the solutions have been proposed -- implement the recommendations. Remember, -- concepts are no substitute for action!

EMERGENCY SERVICES - FIRE

We are optimistic that funds will be increased to establish an even greater emergency service presence for the improvement of service delivery to battle fires, reduce crime, and enhance quality of life conditions within our Community Board area.

Fire protection in a residential community, comprising tens of thousands of frame dwellings, is obviously of paramount concern. The theory used by the Fire Department for "manning" decisions includes statistics that do not include literally thousands of homes and tens of thousands of area residents that have become part of the Board area since that statistical information was compiled decades ago. Consequently, analysis of the Department's decision should be the subject of "up-to-date" review.

POLICE

We have praiseworthy day-to-day "line" contact with the two area Police Precinct Commanding Officers and Community Affairs Officers; from the 63rd Police Precinct, Commanding Officer, Deputy Inspector Frank V. Cangiarella and Community Affairs Officers, P.O. Theresa McElroy and P.O. Michael Boyland; and from the 69th Police Precinct, Commanding Officer, Captain Miltiadis Marmara, and Community Affairs Officers, Sgt. Newell Laird and P.O. Debra

Thompson as well as Crime Prevention P.O. Dominic Daniele. Special praise must be given to our Borough Chief, Joseph Fox, who works closely with the Commanding Officers in making prudent command decisions in police utilization. Active participation at the Community Council level further improves community relations. The Auxiliary Police continue to play a vital role in the day-to-day operations of both Precincts. We commend these vital groups of community volunteers.

Our Community Board is frustrated, however, in our attempts to address the following specific areas of concern that we and other neighboring Community Boards continue to identify time-and-time-again with little or no positive results. We ask the Police Department to increase their staffing to provide for continual enforcement of the laws to maintain the quality of life for all city residents. Special attention must continue to be given by law enforcement agencies to aggressively address the following violations:

—The rampant illegal street parking of commercial vehicles, delivery trucks, 18 wheelers, car carrier trailers, the well-defined "4-Sale" cars, and the autos/SUV's, with and without license plates, left all day at metered parking and on the sidewalk in front of the various Auto Malls on Utica Avenue, Ralph Avenue, and Kings Highway.

—Double parking continues to plague our neighborhoods, in general, and the "Kings Plaza" shopping area, schools and places of worship, in particular.

—The proliferation of illegal "dollar" vans particularly at and around the Kings Plaza Shopping Center, on Flatbush Avenue, Remsen Avenue, Ralph Avenue, Utica Avenue, and Flatlands Avenue, and all the routes leading to the Kings Plaza Shopping Center and the Gateway Shopping Complex in East New York. The Administration must establish stronger enforcement with severe penalties for operation of licensed, unlicensed, and "renegade" dollar vans illegally operating in our communities. Rather than develop a strategy to shift the illegal parking and van problems from block-to-block we must adhere to a strong commitment of interminable rigorous enforcement of these "quality of life" violations. We look forward to working together to bring these obnoxious blights on our communities under control.

The need for a new 63rd Precinct Stationhouse continues to be an absolute necessity. Although the Department allocates funds for rehabilitation of the antiquated Stationhouse to meet staffing needs and patrol requirements, the poor conditions and problems still exist. Funding must be set aside for relocation. Modern, adequately sized police precincts are essential to good policing. We urge the NYPD to aggressively explore the acquisition of city-owned properties.

TRANSPORTATION & THE METROPOLITAN TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Fares continue to rise, service continues to deteriorate, equipment becomes outdated, and no light appears on the horizon! In this time of rising, out-of-control fuel costs we urge the MTA to develop a long-term strategy for meeting the public transportation needs of our area and for all city residents.

We remain frustrated in our efforts to provide adequate public transportation to other parts of the Borough due to the lack of speed, curtailed, changed, and/or eliminated service on the surface bus lines. The speed and traffic flow can be easily improved by strict enforcement of regulations prohibiting the use of illegal vans on bus routes and adjacent streets.

We continue to ask for attention to, and relief from, the constant parking, double and triple parking of idling buses outside the Flatbush Bus Depot, 4901-23 Avenue O, on Fillmore Avenue, Utica Avenue, and along Flatbush Avenue. The buses regularly block the street and the Flatbush Avenue entrance/exit to the adjacent Floridian Diner and Burger King. They create hazardous pedestrian, vehicular, and environmental conditions. The TA's lack of vigilance and action underscores their unwillingness to work with the community, city and state agencies, and our elected officials.

Our thanks to NYS DEC for their dedication, commitment, and tireless efforts in responding to this offense. We acknowledge with appreciation their generous spirit of cooperation with the community to answer concerns and provide information pertaining to the ongoing diesel fuel oil spill clean-up at the Flatbush Bus Depot.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The maintenance and upkeep of our parks and playgrounds continues to remain a major area of concern due to insufficient staffing. Many of the parks and playgrounds in our District are in various stages of design, scope and reconstruction. The Board fully supports the continued funding of these projects. Several of our smaller parks and playgrounds require reconstruction or "in-house" spruce-up. We urge that these projects as well as increased staffing be addressed through the Capital and Expense Budget.

The implementation of the Greenstreets Program provided us with an opportunity to beautify our barren neighborhood triangles and traffic islands. We wholeheartedly support and commend the continuation of this program. We encourage strategies for additional conservation and beautification programs to include sorely needed maintenance provisions. Special attention should be paid to the traffic islands along Kings Highway -- they are in desperate need of reconstruction and inclusion in the Greenstreets Program.

Parks' Department equipment and personnel are always in short supply. We urge that our requests, as well as the Departmental requests, be given a high priority in budget negotiations for adequate maintenance and operation of our parks. The park areas of Community Board #18 provide recreational and cultural outlets for all ages, and are truly a valued natural resource that must be protected and maintained. Marine Park comprising 798 acres, and Seaview Park comprising 540 acres, are regional facilities that serve a large population outside our local neighborhoods. We anxiously await completion of the construction for the Marine Park Community/Senior Center. This facility will provide sorely needed recreational activities for our vital seniors and active youth population.

Department budget cuts have historically negatively impacted the Forestry Division of the Department of Parks & Recreation and continue to cause great consternation for the residents of our community. The large geographic area of our Community Board and its residential neighborhoods are the "home" to the largest street tree population in the Borough. Consequently, we must cope with a Parks' Division that falls behind in its protracted pruning and dead tree/stump removal schedules. We are hopeful that additional funds will be allocated to this desperately needed service.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

Sanitation Commissioner, John Doherty, brought a life-time of experience to the job. We urge the Administration to listen more closely to his advise and suggestions, and implement many

of the management proposals he has advanced. Most particularly, give him the manpower necessary to do the job.

The supervisory staff of BK18, Assistant Borough Superintendent Gary Falconer, Superintendent Sal Ceraulo, and Supervisor Louis Otarola, have been exemplary in their willingness to work with the Board in developing the maximum potential of their limited manpower and equipment to deliver quality service to a community experiencing ever-increasing population growth.

Increased manpower is needed to maintain the numerous center malls along our roadways. Neglected and unattended they grow into breeding grounds for vermin and illegal dumping creating a community nuisance and safety hazard. Additional Salt Spreaders must also be provided for the maintenance of safe negotiable streets. BK18 is currently equipped with five (5) spreaders, which are not operational at all times, for the maintenance of seven (7) Sections. Barely enough to adequately cover primary street maintenance.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Increased staffing for the Department of Buildings is critical. Code enforcement personnel are a crucial component in enforcing the Zoning Resolutions and Building Codes. Unchecked greed and neglect will lead to gross abuse in many instances, and dangerous code violations in some instances.

YOUTH

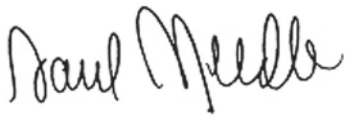
The Board continues to direct its attention to the needs of our area youth by developing and supporting broad outreach after-school and evening recreational, cultural, and educational programs within the community. We are currently working with our local elected officials, community and youth organizations, to securing funds for special programs designated to address identified youth problems.

The State Legislature has given the Mayor broad authority in running the retooled Board of Education as the Department of Education. Reading and math scores reflect a distorted picture of the crisis in our local schools. Fancy slogans such as “no child left behind” and “children first” become the advertising campaign of a failed system. Closing schools to reopen new schools is costly and ineffective. We urge the State Legislature and the Mayor to continue to examine the direction that public education is going and recognize the role of the teacher and the need for parental involvement as the first line of defense in providing a sound basic education. That formula puts “children” first rather than “control” first.

IN CONCLUSION.....

Notwithstanding the drastic budget cuts suffered by the Community Board, we continue to make a major impact in implementing our Charter mandated obligations. We look toward the continued support of our elected officials as key ingredients in restoring these funds so that we may be even more responsive in addressing the needs of our community. The partnership that has developed between government and community is best exemplified by our Statement of Needs and Priorities for Fiscal Year 2011 -- a true product of that joint cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,





Saul Needle
Chairperson

Dorothy Turano
District Manager

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