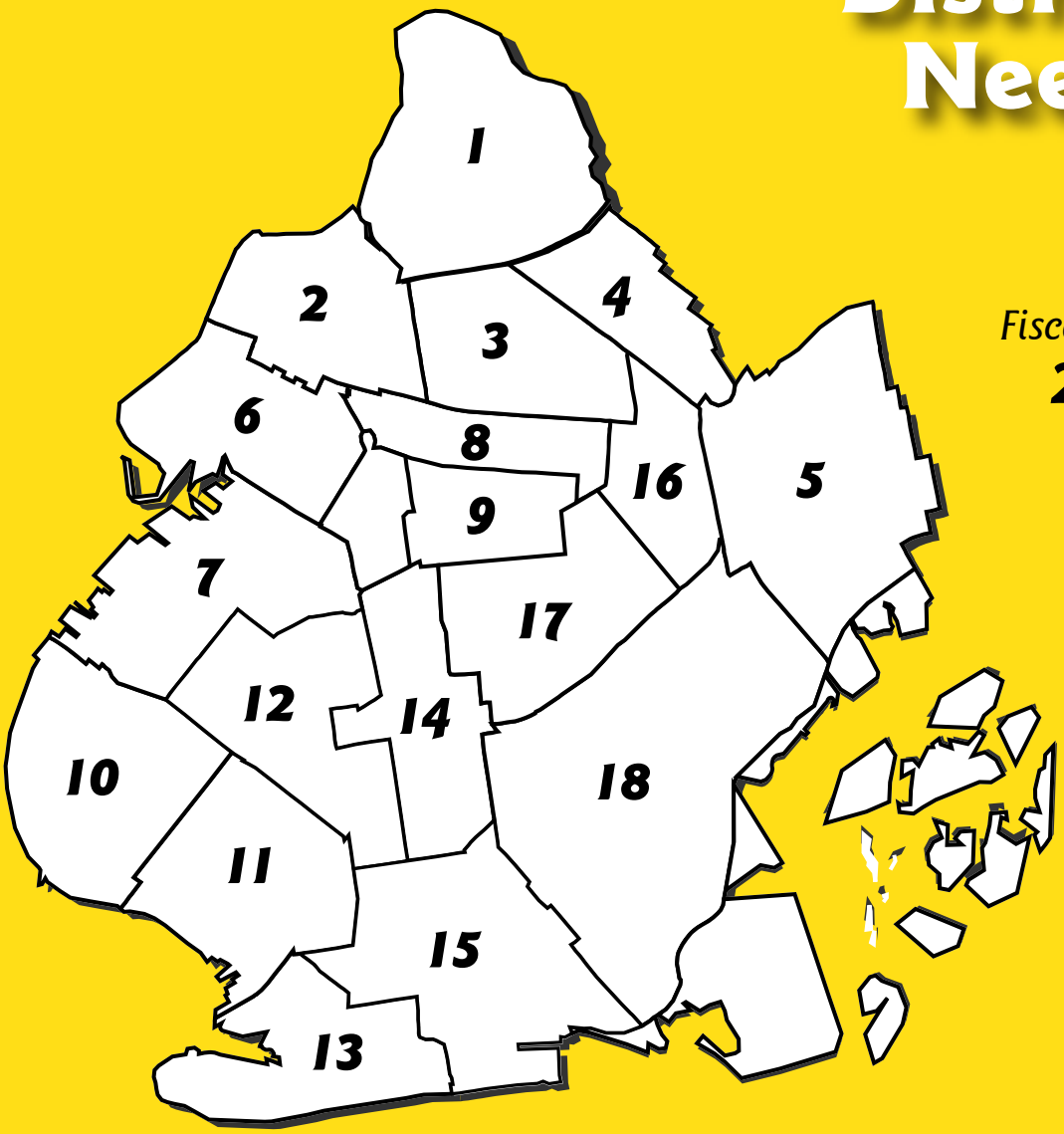
Community District Needs



Fiscal Year
2013

for the Borough of **Brooklyn**



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

Community District Needs

Brooklyn

Fiscal Year 2013

The City of New York
Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

Department of City Planning
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CONTENTS

Introduction 1

New York City Profile 3

Brooklyn Borough Profile..... 5

District Profiles

Community District l..... 8

Community District 2 52

Community District 3 83

Community District 4 111

Community District 5 122

Community District 6 137

Community District 7 161

Community District 8 187

Community District 9 212

Community District 10 235

Community District 11 245

Community District 12 262

Community District 13 289

Community District 14 319

Community District 15 342

Community District 16 372

Community District 17 390

Community District 18 413

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 1990, 2000, and 2010 censuses. For more information on the 2010 Census, see http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/census_2010.shtml;

- Resident births and deaths within New York City, 2005 and 2009, from data prepared by the New York City Department of Health (Note: Infant Mortality rates (per 1000 live births) are no longer shown on a yearly basis. Because of the relatively small number of infant deaths occurring at the neighborhood level, three year averages for 2007 – 2009 are provided. For more information about Vital Statistics, see the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene website at http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/vs/vs.shtml);

- 2005 and 2011 income support levels – Cash Assistance (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families), 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 2011, 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 computer-generated base maps and 2010 census tract maps for each community district, and borough maps of City Council districts. The base maps are available on the Department's website in the Community District Profiles section (http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/lucds/cdstart.shtml). Summary 2010 census data including total population and population change, race/ethnicity, and total housing units are provided for the community districts, boroughs, and the city. To better understand demographic patterns within community districts, more detailed census data are provided at the census tract level. Each district profile also contains a listing of line-item projects funded in the Fiscal Year 2012 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.

[1] Data Source: PLUTO 10v.1 Note: 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.

The Department hopes that these statements will prove useful to communities and agencies planning for future programs and services. Most of the statements included in this document reflect the most current conditions; however, not all boards have updated their statements. Where updated material has not been submitted, formerly submitted statements are included. We welcome comments and suggestions for the next edition of Community District Needs which you can send to CDNEEDS_DL@planning.nyc.gov.

NEW YORK CITY

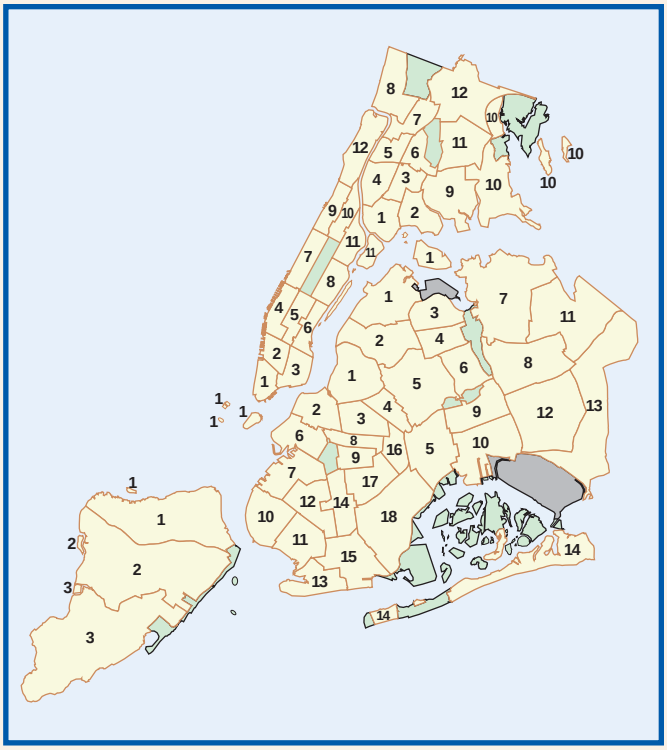
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	7,322,564	8,008,278	8,175,133
% Change	—	9.4	2.1

VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	122,725	126,774
Rate per 1000	15.3	15.5
Deaths: Number	57,068	52,881
Rate per 1000	7.1	6.5
Infant Mortality: Number	732	—
Rate per 1000	6.0	3.5

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	414,093	352,487
Supplemental Security Income	400,988	426,067
Medicaid Only	1,750,938	2,134,899
Total Persons Assisted	**2,566,019**	**2,913,453**
Percent of Population	**32.0**	**35.6**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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



LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1 - 2 Family Residential	563,765	1,830,735.8	27.2
Multi-Family Residential	142,100	817,543.0	12.2
Mixed Resid./Commercial	48,509	201,199.0	3.0
Commercial/Office	24,506	269,867.2	4.0
Industrial	12,174	241,174.9	3.6
Transportation/Utility	6,715	492,553.0	7.3
Institutions	12,004	467,920.3	7.0
Open Space/Recreation	4,954	1,806,103.4	26.8
Parking Facilities	11,702	88,059.5	1.3
Vacant Land	30,279	393,283.4	5.8
Miscellaneous	4,296	119,496.7	1.8
Total	**861,004**	**6,727,936.2**	**100.0**

Table SF1-DP NYC: Demographic Profile - New York City and Boroughs
2000 and 2010

New York City	2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**8,008,278**	**100.0**	**8,175,133**	**100.0**	**166,855**	**2.1**
White Nonhispanic	2,801,267	35.0	2,722,904	33.3	(78,363)	-2.8
Black Nonhispanic	1,962,154	24.5	1,861,295	22.8	(100,859)	-5.1
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	783,058	9.8	1,030,914	12.6	247,856	31.7
Other Nonhispanic	76,096	1.0	75,268	0.9	(828)	-1.1
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	225,149	2.8	148,676	1.8	(76,473)	-34.0
Hispanic Origin	2,160,554	27.0	2,336,076	28.6	175,522	8.1
Female	4,214,074	52.6	4,292,589	52.5	78,515	1.9
Male	3,794,204	47.4	3,882,544	47.5	88,340	2.3
Under 5 years	540,878	6.8	517,724	6.3	(23,154)	-4.3
5 to 9 years	561,115	7.0	473,159	5.8	(87,956)	-15.7
10 to 14 years	530,816	6.6	468,154	5.7	(62,662)	-11.8
15 to 19 years	520,641	6.5	535,833	6.6	15,192	2.9
20 to 24 years	589,831	7.4	642,585	7.9	52,754	8.9
25 to 44 years	2,631,301	32.9	2,547,132	31.2	(84,169)	-3.2
45 to 64 years	1,695,839	21.2	1,997,388	24.4	301,549	17.8
65 years and over	937,857	11.7	993,158	12.1	55,301	5.9
18 years and over	6,068,009	75.8	6,407,022	78.4	339,013	5.6
In households	7,825,848	97.7	7,989,603	97.7	163,755	2.1
In family households	6,385,685	79.7	6,377,302	78.0	(8,383)	-0.1
Householder	1,853,223	23.1	1,850,221	22.6	(3,002)	-0.2
Spouse	1,124,305	14.0	1,097,870	13.4	(26,435)	-2.4
Own child under 18 years	1,642,612	20.5	1,486,946	18.2	(155,666)	-9.5
Other relatives	1,536,428	19.2	1,708,262	20.9	171,834	11.2
Nonrelatives	229,117	2.9	234,003	2.9	4,886	2.1
In nonfamily households	1,440,163	18.0	1,612,301	19.7	172,138	12.0
Householder	1,168,365	14.6	1,259,563	15.4	91,198	7.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	299,920	3.7	310,684	3.8	10,764	3.6
Nonrelatives	271,798	3.4	352,738	4.3	80,940	29.8
In group quarters	182,430	2.3	185,530	2.3	3,100	1.7
Total Households	**3,021,588**	**100.0**	**3,109,784**	**100.0**	**88,196**	**2.9**
Family households	1,853,223	61.3	1,850,221	59.5	(3,002)	-0.2
Married-couple family	1,124,305	37.2	1,097,870	35.3	(26,435)	-2.4
With related children under 18 years	566,421	18.7	529,522	17.0	(36,899)	-6.5
Female householder, no husband present	576,354	19.1	581,745	18.7	5,391	0.9
With related children under 18 years	377,304	12.5	343,280	11.0	(34,024)	-9.0
Male householder, no wife present	152,564	5.0	170,606	5.5	18,042	11.8
With related children under 18 years	68,450	2.3	75,945	2.4	7,495	10.9
Nonfamily households	1,168,365	38.7	1,259,563	40.5	91,198	7.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	712,581	23.6	763,496	24.6	50,915	7.1
Persons Per Family	3.32	-	3.32	-	(0.00)	-0.1
Persons Per Household	2.59	-	2.57	-	(0.02)	-0.8
Total Housing Units	**3,200,912**	**-**	**3,371,062**	**-**	**170,150**	**5.3**
Occupied Housing Units	**3,021,588**	**100.0**	**3,109,784**	**100.0**	**88,196**	**2.9**
Renter occupied	2,109,292	69.8	2,146,892	69.0	37,600	1.8
Owner occupied	912,296	30.2	962,892	31.0	50,596	5.5
By Household Size:						
1 person household	962,624	31.9	995,755	32.0	33,131	3.4
2 person household	808,935	26.8	858,781	27.6	49,846	6.2
3 person household	486,002	16.1	496,643	16.0	10,641	2.2
4 person household	382,242	12.7	377,689	12.1	(4,553)	-1.2
5 persons and over	381,785	12.6	380,916	12.2	(869)	-0.2
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	126,039	4.2	119,317	3.8	(6,722)	-5.3
25 to 44 years	1,291,753	42.8	1,192,921	38.4	(98,832)	-7.7
45 to 64 years	1,002,978	33.2	1,161,985	37.4	159,007	15.9
65 years and over	600,818	19.9	635,561	20.4	34,743	5.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

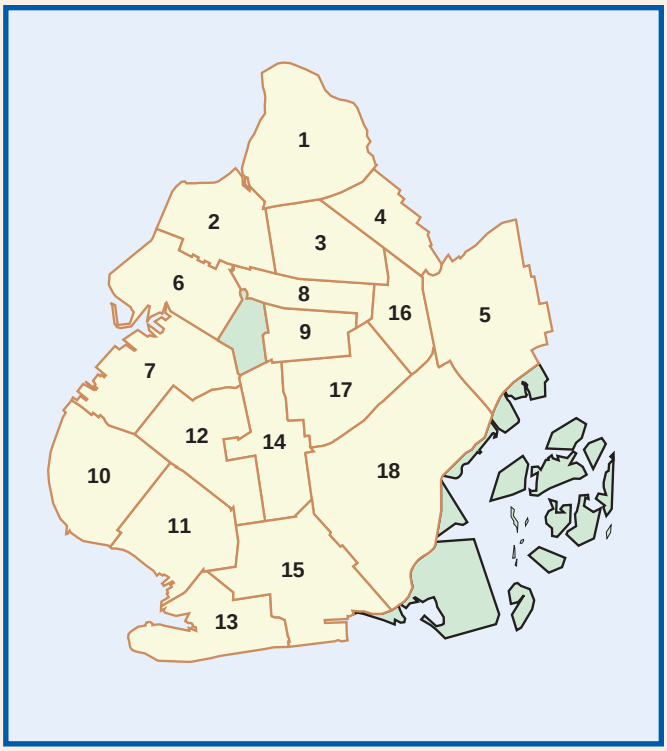
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	2,300,664	2,465,326	2,504,700
% Change	—	7.2	1.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	39,026	41,803
Rate per 1000	15.8	16.7
Deaths: Number	16,701	15,127
Rate per 1000	6.8	6.0
Infant Mortality: Number	233	—
Rate per 1000	6.0	3.3

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	138,925	117,533
Supplemental Security Income	143,463	149,170
Medicaid Only	628,351	757,816
Total Persons Assisted	**910,739**	**1,024,519**
Percent of Population	**36.9**	**40.9**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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



LAND USE, 2011

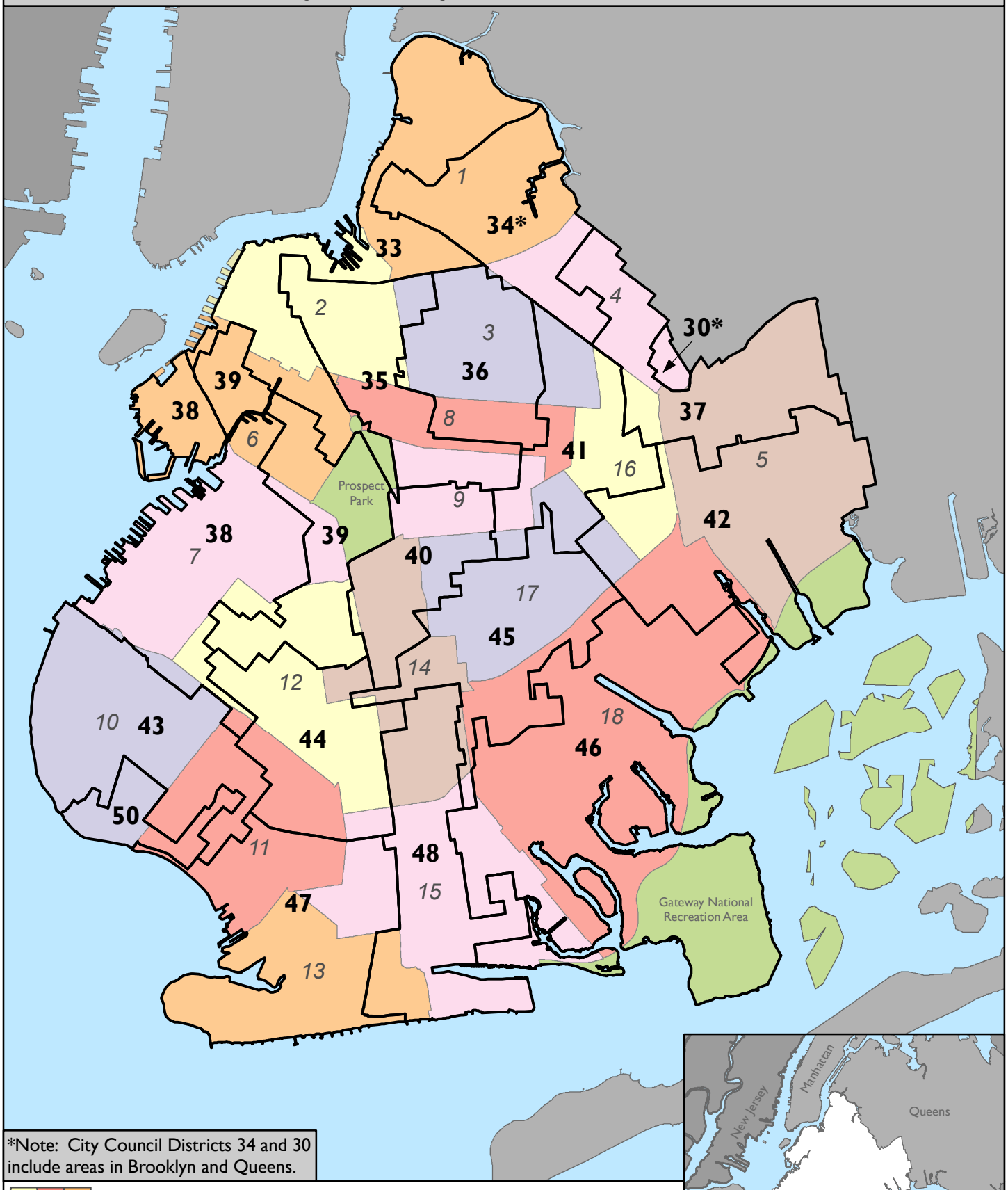
	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1 - 2 Family Residential	156,822	378,415.3	22.7
Multi-Family Residential	67,023	274,616.3	16.5
Mixed Resid./Commercial	21,907	63,836.4	3.8
Commercial/Office	6,981	56,094.5	3.4
Industrial	5,106	79,175.0	4.8
Transportation/Utility	2,033	50,427.5	3.0
Institutions	4,188	99,460.9	6.0
Open Space/Recreation	863	573,901.4	34.4
Parking Facilities	4,132	25,917.0	1.6
Vacant Land	8,040	51,856.3	3.1
Miscellaneous	1,672	12,494.5	0.7
Total	**278,767**	**1,666,195.2**	**100.0**

Table SF1-DP NYC: Demographic Profile - New York City and Boroughs
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn	2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**2,465,326**	**100.0**	**2,504,700**	**100.0**	**39,374**	**1.6**
White Nonhispanic	854,532	34.7	893,306	35.7	38,774	4.5
Black Nonhispanic	848,583	34.4	799,066	31.9	(49,517)	-5.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	185,094	7.5	260,762	10.4	75,668	40.9
Other Nonhispanic	20,551	0.8	15,271	0.6	(5,280)	-25.7
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	68,688	2.8	40,010	1.6	(28,678)	-41.8
Hispanic Origin	487,878	19.8	496,285	19.8	8,407	1.7
Female	1,308,880	53.1	1,323,322	52.8	14,442	1.1
Male	1,156,446	46.9	1,181,378	47.2	24,932	2.2
Under 5 years	182,599	7.4	177,198	7.1	(5,401)	-3.0
5 to 9 years	189,677	7.7	159,391	6.4	(30,286)	-16.0
10 to 14 years	182,866	7.4	156,563	6.3	(26,303)	-14.4
15 to 19 years	177,281	7.2	170,684	6.8	(6,597)	-3.7
20 to 24 years	183,217	7.4	195,797	7.8	12,580	6.9
25 to 44 years	758,314	30.8	767,245	30.6	8,931	1.2
45 to 64 years	508,714	20.6	590,189	23.6	81,475	16.0
65 years and over	282,658	11.5	287,633	11.5	4,975	1.8
18 years and over	1,802,827	73.1	1,910,322	76.3	107,495	6.0
In households	2,426,027	98.4	2,469,091	98.6	43,064	1.8
In family households	2,059,944	83.6	2,019,974	80.6	(39,970)	-1.9
Householder	584,120	23.7	573,363	22.9	(10,757)	-1.8
Spouse	339,957	13.8	333,127	13.3	(6,830)	-2.0
Own child under 18 years	561,641	22.8	504,050	20.1	(57,591)	-10.3
Other relatives	506,783	20.6	542,366	21.7	35,583	7.0
Nonrelatives	67,443	2.7	67,068	2.7	(375)	-0.6
In nonfamily households	366,083	14.8	449,117	17.9	83,034	22.7
Householder	296,607	12.0	343,493	13.7	46,886	15.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	86,350	3.5	88,520	3.5	2,170	2.5
Nonrelatives	69,476	2.8	105,624	4.2	36,148	52.0
In group quarters	39,299	1.6	35,609	1.4	(3,690)	-9.4
Total Households	**880,727**	**100.0**	**916,856**	**100.0**	**36,129**	**4.1**
Family households	584,120	66.3	573,363	62.5	(10,757)	-1.8
Married-couple family	339,957	38.6	333,127	36.3	(6,830)	-2.0
With related children under 18 years	179,449	20.4	167,775	18.3	(11,674)	-6.5
Female householder, no husband present	195,988	22.3	188,278	20.5	(7,710)	-3.9
With related children under 18 years	130,917	14.9	111,737	12.2	(19,180)	-14.7
Male householder, no wife present	48,175	5.5	51,958	5.7	3,783	7.9
With related children under 18 years	21,822	2.5	23,072	2.5	1,250	5.7
Nonfamily households	296,607	33.7	343,493	37.5	46,886	15.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	215,080	24.4	223,310	24.4	8,230	3.8
Persons Per Family	3.41	-	3.41	-	(0.00)	-0.1
Persons Per Household	2.75	-	2.69	-	(0.06)	-2.1
Total Housing Units	**930,866**	**-**	**1,000,293**	**-**	**69,427**	**7.5**
Occupied Housing Units	**880,727**	**100.0**	**916,856**	**100.0**	**36,129**	**4.1**
Renter occupied	642,360	72.9	662,615	72.3	20,255	3.2
Owner occupied	238,367	27.1	254,241	27.7	15,874	6.7
By Household Size:						
1 person household	245,143	27.8	266,236	29.0	21,093	8.6
2 person household	233,622	26.5	255,615	27.9	21,993	9.4
3 person household	153,389	17.4	154,530	16.9	1,141	0.7
4 person household	119,112	13.5	113,355	12.4	(5,757)	-4.8
5 persons and over	129,461	14.7	127,120	13.9	(2,341)	-1.8
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	38,675	4.4	36,065	3.9	(2,610)	-6.7
25 to 44 years	364,929	41.4	353,604	38.6	(11,325)	-3.1
45 to 64 years	297,685	33.8	342,359	37.3	44,674	15.0
65 years and over	179,438	20.4	184,828	20.2	5,390	3.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

Brooklyn City Council Districts



*Note: City Council Districts 34 and 30 include areas in Brooklyn and Queens.

1 2 3 Community District

124 City Council District Boundary

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 4,000 8,000 Feet

May 2012

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

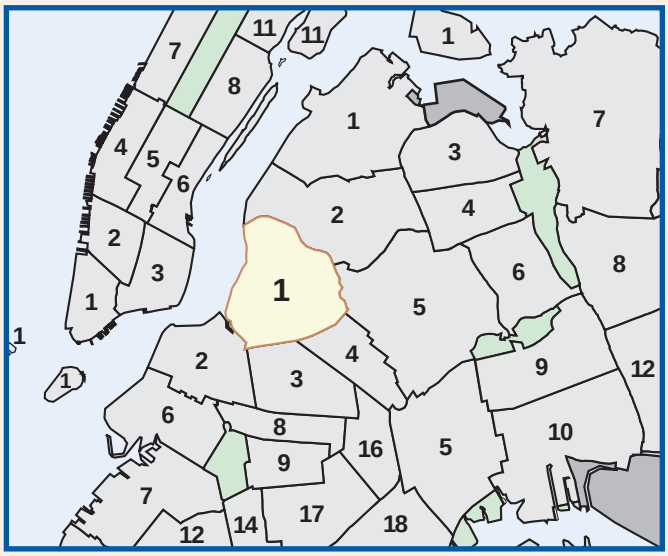
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	155,972	160,338	173,083
% Change	—	2.8	7.9

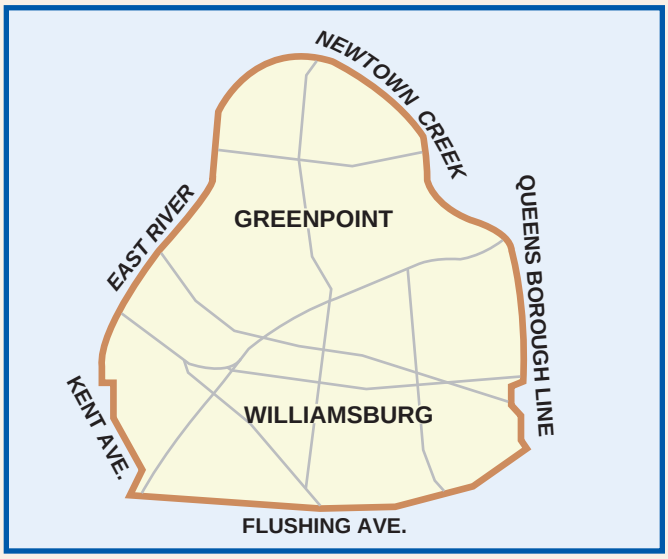
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	3,062	3,423
Rate per 1000	19.1	19.8
Deaths: Number	886	852
Rate per 1000	5.5	4.9
Infant Mortality: Number	12	—
Rate per 1000	3.9	2.0

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	7,600	5,834
Supplemental Security Income	8,781	8,621
Medicaid Only	59,156	58,139
Total Persons Assisted	**75,537**	**72,594**
Percent of Population	**47.1**	**41.9**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	2,626	5,105.8	5.6
Multi-Family Residential	6,121	22,788.2	25.1
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	2,484	7,805.3	8.6
Commercial / Office	466	2,780.4	3.1
Industrial	1,567	27,650.5	30.4
Transportation / Utility	201	3,768.2	4.2
Institutions	346	4,930.0	5.4
Open Space / Recreation	70	4,805.6	5.3
Parking Facilities	545	3,113.7	3.4
Vacant Land	493	4,144.9	4.6
Miscellaneous	338	3,967.1	4.4
Total	**15,257**	**90,859.6**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 1



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

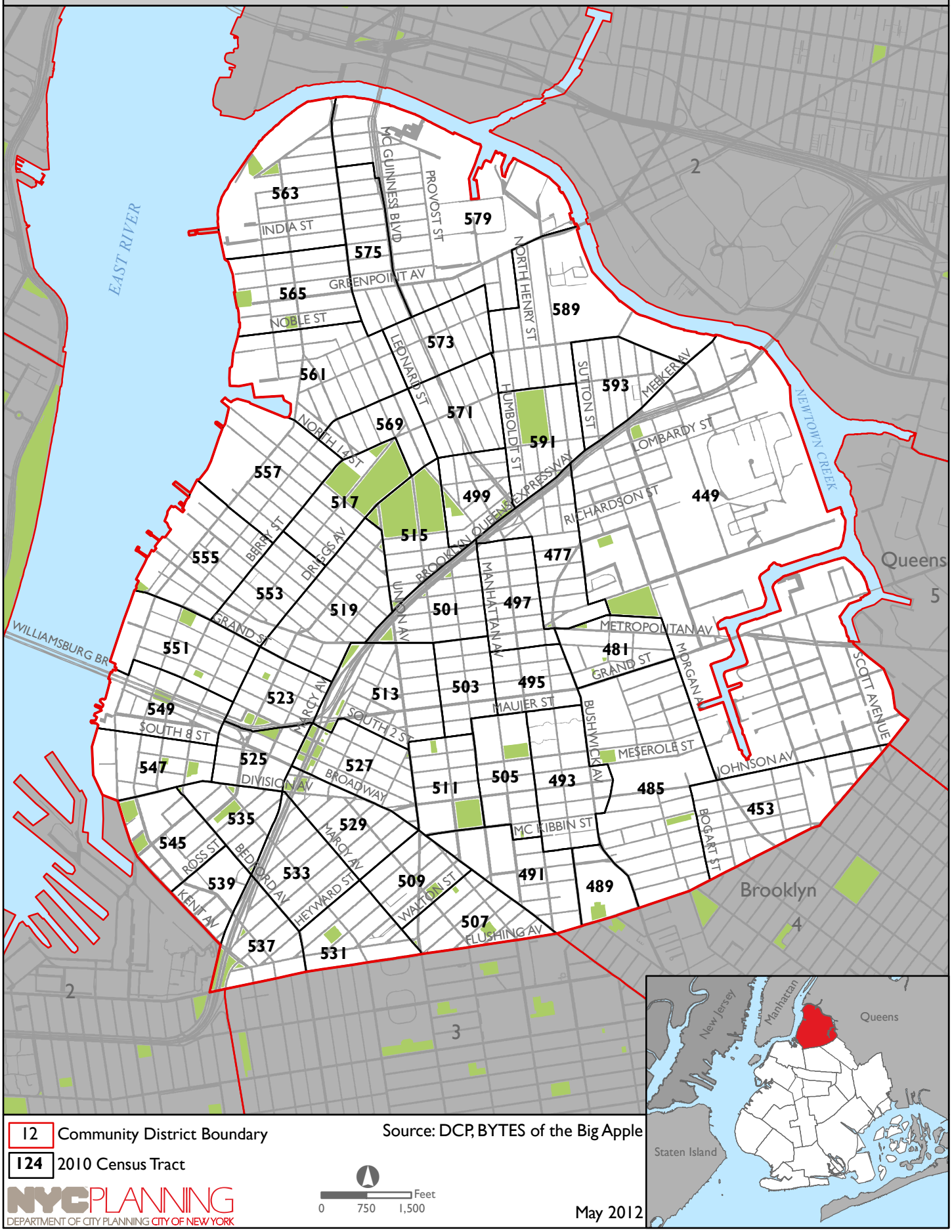
Brooklyn Community District 1	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	155,972	100.0	160,338	100.0	173,083	100.0	12,745	7.9
White Nonhispanic	71,828	46.1	77,040	48.0	105,311	60.8	28,271	36.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	11,244	7.2	8,808	5.5	8,982	5.2	174	2.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,045	2.6	5,730	3.6	8,765	5.1	3,035	53.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	295	0.2	192	0.1	206	0.1	14	7.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	610	0.4	3,635	2.3	599	0.3	(3,036)	-83.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,488	2.8	2,212	1.3	(2,276)	-50.7
Hispanic Origin	67,950	43.6	60,445	37.7	47,008	27.2	(13,437)	-22.2
Population Under 18 Years	47,094	100.0	46,571	100.0	41,264	100.0	(5,307)	-11.4
White Nonhispanic	19,584	41.6	21,504	46.2	27,155	65.8	5,651	26.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,268	6.9	2,601	5.6	1,987	4.8	(614)	-23.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	956	2.0	1,155	2.5	1,040	2.5	(115)	-10.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	96	0.2	76	0.2	43	0.1	(33)	-43.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	322	0.7	1,873	4.0	160	0.4	(1,713)	-91.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,346	2.9	460	1.1	(886)	-65.8
Hispanic Origin	22,868	48.6	18,016	38.7	10,419	25.2	(7,597)	-42.2
Population 18 Years and Over	108,878	100.0	113,767	100.0	131,819	100.0	18,052	15.9
White Nonhispanic	52,244	48.0	55,536	48.8	78,156	59.3	22,620	40.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	7,976	7.3	6,207	5.5	6,995	5.3	788	12.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,089	2.8	4,575	4.0	7,725	5.9	3,150	68.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	199	0.2	116	0.1	163	0.1	47	40.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	288	0.3	1,762	1.5	439	0.3	(1,323)	-75.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,142	2.8	1,752	1.3	(1,390)	-44.2
Hispanic Origin	45,082	41.4	42,429	37.3	36,589	27.8	(5,840)	-13.8
Total Population	155,972	100.0	160,338	100.0	173,083	100.0	12,745	7.9
Under 18 Years	47,094	30.2	46,571	29.0	41,264	23.8	(5,307)	-11.4
18 Years and Over	108,878	69.8	113,767	71.0	131,819	76.2	18,052	15.9
Total Housing Units	55,293	-	58,692	-	72,105	-	13,413	22.9

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 1	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**160,338**	**100.0**	**173,083**	**100.0**	**12,745**	**7.9**
White Nonhispanic	77,040	48.0	105,311	60.8	28,271	36.7
Black Nonhispanic	8,808	5.5	8,982	5.2	174	2.0
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,730	3.6	8,765	5.1	3,035	53.0
Other Nonhispanic	3,827	2.4	805	0.5	(3,022)	-79.0
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,488	2.8	2,212	1.3	(2,276)	-50.7
Hispanic Origin	60,445	37.7	47,008	27.2	(13,437)	-22.2
Female	81,550	50.9	87,575	50.6	6,025	7.4
Male	78,788	49.1	85,508	49.4	6,720	8.5
Under 5 years	13,657	8.5	14,047	8.1	390	2.9
5 to 9 years	13,141	8.2	11,072	6.4	(2,069)	-15.7
10 to 14 years	12,351	7.7	9,975	5.8	(2,376)	-19.2
15 to 19 years	12,476	7.8	10,414	6.0	(2,062)	-16.5
20 to 24 years	14,355	9.0	16,444	9.5	2,089	14.6
25 to 44 years	49,212	30.7	66,070	38.2	16,858	34.3
45 to 64 years	29,686	18.5	30,395	17.6	709	2.4
65 years and over	15,460	9.6	14,666	8.5	(794)	-5.1
18 years and over	113,767	71.0	131,819	76.2	18,052	15.9
In households	159,241	99.3	171,642	99.2	12,401	7.8
In family households	130,062	81.1	120,016	69.3	(10,046)	-7.7
Householder	34,368	21.4	33,140	19.1	(1,228)	-3.6
Spouse	21,546	13.4	21,842	12.6	296	1.4
Own child under 18 years	41,152	25.7	37,502	21.7	(3,650)	-8.9
Other relatives	28,695	17.9	24,752	14.3	(3,943)	-13.7
Nonrelatives	4,301	2.7	2,780	1.6	(1,521)	-35.4
In nonfamily households	29,179	18.2	51,626	29.8	22,447	76.9
Householder	21,263	13.3	32,702	18.9	11,439	53.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,416	3.4	5,360	3.1	(56)	-1.0
Nonrelatives	7,916	4.9	18,924	10.9	11,008	139.1
In group quarters	1,097	0.7	1,441	0.8	344	31.4
Total Households	**55,631**	**100.0**	**65,842**	**100.0**	**10,211**	**18.4**
Family households	34,368	61.8	33,140	50.3	(1,228)	-3.6
Married-couple family	21,546	38.7	21,842	33.2	296	1.4
With related children under 18 years	12,517	22.5	11,455	17.4	(1,062)	-8.5
Female householder, no husband present	10,070	18.1	8,738	13.3	(1,332)	-13.2
With related children under 18 years	6,362	11.4	4,724	7.2	(1,638)	-25.7
Male householder, no wife present	2,752	4.9	2,560	3.9	(192)	-7.0
With related children under 18 years	1,124	2.0	956	1.5	(168)	-14.9
Nonfamily households	21,263	38.2	32,702	49.7	11,439	53.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	12,238	22.0	11,870	18.0	(368)	-3.0
Persons Per Family	3.66	-	3.54	-	(0.12)	-3.3
Persons Per Household	2.86	-	2.61	-	(0.26)	-8.9
Total Housing Units	**58,692**	**-**	**72,105**	**-**	**13,413**	**22.9**
Occupied Housing Units	**55,631**	**100.0**	**65,842**	**100.0**	**10,211**	**18.4**
Renter occupied	48,086	86.4	56,511	85.8	8,425	17.5
Owner occupied	7,545	13.6	9,331	14.2	1,786	23.7
By Household Size:						
1 person household	15,459	27.8	19,018	28.9	3,559	23.0
2 person household	14,970	26.9	22,092	33.6	7,122	47.6
3 person household	8,958	16.1	10,406	15.8	1,448	16.2
4 person household	6,981	12.5	6,255	9.5	(726)	-10.4
5 persons and over	9,263	16.7	8,071	12.3	(1,192)	-12.9
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	4,071	7.3	5,101	7.7	1,030	25.3
25 to 44 years	23,821	42.8	32,724	49.7	8,903	37.4
45 to 64 years	17,029	30.6	17,616	26.8	587	3.4
65 years and over	10,710	19.3	10,401	15.8	(309)	-2.9

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 1



12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYCPLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 750 1,500 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 1

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
449	3,100	2,932	-168	-5.4
453	1,616	2,017	401	24.8
477	2,276	3,318	1,042	45.8
481	2,772	2,778	6	0.2
485	1,613	2,510	897	55.6
489	4,020	4,039	19	0.5
491	5,453	6,418	965	17.7
493	7,681	7,625	-56	-0.7
495	2,727	2,603	-124	-4.5
497	2,228	2,645	417	18.7
499	1,649	1,753	104	6.3
501	2,646	2,786	140	5.3
503	2,735	2,582	-153	-5.6
505	4,211	4,163	-48	-1.1
507	728	2,288	1,560	214.3
509	1,838	3,694	1,856	101.0
511	3,730	3,933	203	5.4
513	4,362	4,332	-30	-0.7
515	877	1,372	495	56.4
517	1,514	1,735	221	14.6
519	3,043	3,564	521	17.1
523	5,729	5,469	-260	-4.5
525	3,537	3,499	-38	-1.1
527	7,277	6,629	-648	-8.9
529	4,295	3,979	-316	-7.4
531	2,582	7,027	4,445	172.2
533	7,560	6,566	-994	-13.1
535	4,880	4,348	-532	-10.9
537	1,963	3,575	1,612	82.1
539	3,476	2,756	-720	-20.7
545	8,257	8,008	-249	-3.0
547	3,364	5,245	1,881	55.9
549	1,488	3,122	1,634	109.8
551	4,313	4,597	284	6.6
553	2,583	2,596	13	0.5

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 1

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
555	875	1,959	1,084	123.9
557	1,168	1,655	487	41.7
561	3,728	3,295	-433	-11.6
563	4,440	4,360	-80	-1.8
565	3,563	3,255	-308	-8.6
569	1,664	1,630	-34	-2.0
571	5,083	4,400	-683	-13.4
573	2,787	2,608	-179	-6.4
575	5,006	4,249	-757	-15.1
579	1,362	1,117	-245	-18.0
589	1,774	1,904	130	7.3
591	4,277	3,920	-357	-8.3
593	2,488	2,228	-260	-10.5

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 1

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
449	2,932	574	967	42	21	50	1,278
453	2,017	593	278	84	15	29	1,018
477	3,318	2,336	64	265	28	91	534
481	2,778	1,511	37	322	12	43	853
485	2,510	1,290	125	115	29	66	885
489	4,039	41	1,561	10	14	36	2,377
491	6,418	1,100	1,063	1,721	20	66	2,448
493	7,625	1,352	1,090	155	32	84	4,912
495	2,603	1,515	33	227	20	61	747
497	2,645	2,168	21	167	15	52	222
499	1,753	1,385	24	79	10	27	228
501	2,786	2,045	34	187	11	40	469
503	2,582	1,622	31	146	16	52	715
505	4,163	829	650	492	20	60	2,112
507	2,288	1,578	109	25	5	24	547
509	3,694	3,329	17	5	12	11	320
511	3,933	1,006	289	785	13	46	1,794
513	4,332	1,983	134	198	20	78	1,919
515	1,372	971	24	110	10	24	233
517	1,735	1,338	12	151	9	32	193
519	3,564	2,467	48	273	25	73	678
523	5,469	1,562	93	175	21	75	3,543
525	3,499	2,121	224	82	31	12	1,029
527	6,629	1,401	173	156	29	50	4,820
529	3,979	3,591	10	13	10	40	315
531	7,027	6,726	11	4	2	13	271
533	6,566	6,365	21	8	4	10	158
535	4,348	3,987	4	5	11	27	314
537	3,575	3,504	21	7	1	4	38
539	2,756	2,251	107	0	17	21	360
545	8,008	5,339	613	10	53	39	1,954
547	5,245	3,834	281	132	32	61	905
549	3,122	2,279	78	159	11	57	538

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 1

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
551	4,597	1,780	164	231	28	77	2,317
553	2,596	1,674	54	239	22	44	563
555	1,959	1,292	72	204	14	49	328
557	1,655	1,266	36	117	7	27	202
561	3,295	2,644	18	198	15	53	367
563	4,360	2,580	148	338	44	93	1,157
565	3,255	2,485	26	163	20	63	498
569	1,630	1,335	9	66	7	39	174
571	4,400	3,907	17	177	11	57	231
573	2,608	2,219	23	114	17	40	195
575	4,249	2,964	59	255	28	66	877
579	1,117	503	25	67	27	21	474
589	1,904	1,656	13	66	18	29	122
591	3,920	3,324	46	103	7	65	375
593	2,228	1,689	25	63	15	35	401

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
BR-253	RECONSTRUCTION OF WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE	724,768 (CN) 676,767 (F) 65,043 (S) 70,510 (P)	0 (CN) 32,500 (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	18,695 (CN) 25,165 (F) 9,406 (S)	225 (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)
ED-DN137	EAST WILLIAMSBURG VALLEY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (EWVIDCO)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN175	GREENPOINT MANUFACTURING AND DESIGN CENTER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORP.	CP	4,100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN175	GREENPOINT MANUFACTURING AND DESIGN CENTER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORP.	CP	500 (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	79 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
HB-1149	RECON METROPOLITAN AVE BRIDGE OVER ENGLISH KILLS, BROOKLYN	57,054 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1161	RECON GRAND STREET BR/NEWTOWN CREEK, BROOKLYN/QUEENS	8,150 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	14,192 (CN) 71,897 (F)
HD-DN533	PRATT AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN647	CYPRESS HILLS LDC	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN710	SOUTHSIDE UNITED HDFC	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN436	UNITED JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS OF WILLIAMSBURG	CP	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN481	YUCO REAL ESTATE COMPANY, INC	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	17,147 (CN) 8,000 (F) 3,050 (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-476	RECNSTRUCTION OF NASSAU AVE. AREA PROJECT	22,454 (CN) 1,920 (F)	581 (CN) 0 (F)	440 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	4,879 (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	10,302 (CN) 10,361 (F) 2,000 (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-701	RECONSTRUCTION OF MANHATTAN AVE. BROOKLYN	19,025 (CN) 600 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 42C

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
P-819	MCCARREN PARK, RENOVATION AND IMPROVEMENTS	51,310 (CN)	1 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-839	DEVELOPMENT OF WATERFRONT PARK IN WILLIAMSBURG AND GREENPOINT	309,155 (CN) 370 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
P-986	RECONSTRUCTION OF METROPOLITAN POOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN144	STREB/RINGSIDE	CP	450 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN639	AMERICAN DOCUMENTARY, INC.	CP	60 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN654	BEDFORD STUYVESANT RESTORATION CORPORATION	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN018	WILLIAMSBURG ART AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN144	STREB/RINGSIDE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN476	INTERNATIONAL STUDIO & CURATORIAL PROGRAM (ISCP)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN639	AMERICAN DOCUMENTARY, INC.	CP	325 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N144	STREB/RINGSIDE	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N251	CHEZ BUSHWICK	CP	3 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N639	AMERICAN DOCUMENTARY, INC.	CP	6 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N654	BEDFORD STUYVESANT RESTORATION CORPORATION	CP	250 (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-DN436	UNITED JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS OF WILLIAMSBURG	CP	0 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN651	NORTHSIDE TOWN HALL COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL CENTER, INC.	CP	350 (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-KN651	NORTHSIDE TOWN HALL COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL CENTER, INC.	CP	742 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-187	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DISTICT GARAGE 1, BROOKLYN	93,182 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

The City of New York

COMMUNITY BOARD No. 1

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HON. MARTY MARKOWITZ
BROOKLYN BOROUGH PRESIDENT

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June 14, 2011

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD No. 1
STATEMENT OF
COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS

Fiscal Year 2013

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

The wave of 2009 (a Tsunami) continues to impact our community

Not just a wave of destruction, but multiple waves of construction.
The flood waters have not receded.
Many construction worksites are now stalled or abandoned.
The undertow of these thunderous waves continues to negatively impact 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, we are faced with 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 a Herculean undertaking by our Board and was the direct result of much sacrifice and voluminous hours of dedication to our community.

The continuous infusion of people (previously approximated as 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. Our community has become a tourist attraction!

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 displaced 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. We remain highly concerned about the drought of Section 8 funding for both NYCHA and HPD agencies, and the loss of the Advantage Program assisting homeless families.
B. Anti Harassment and Displacement assistance services need to be fully funded and continued in the CB #1 District.
C. HPD must continue to provide services to residents of the district with a Neighborhood Services field office located within the CB #1's confines. The agency never relocated in the District. Forcing constituents to make the trek out of district to Joralemon Street – then closing the downtown office altogether.
D. Affordable housing is out of reach for local residents because of income guidelines that do not reflect our constituency. The income requirements and rent guidelines need to be reformulated for to reflect our area's AMI for affordability.
E. McCarren Park Pool – construction of this facility is 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.) Construction on this project began Spring 2010 and we look forward to its slated completion in Spring 2012.
F. Greenpoint and Williamsburg need more green space and parks staffing, including maintenance of the little precious park land that we have.
G. Educational needs for District 14 Master Planning Effort (evaluation of services)

H. MTA Needs Assessment of the Greenpoint-Williamsburg Area (evaluation of services).
I. We need to have no more closures of firehouses! A firehouse is greatly needed to serve the Northside and Waterfront community as a result of a closure in 2003. There must be no additional closures or reduction in manning per plans that were announced.
J. Need for a hospital or emergency facility within the confines of Community District #1 area – none exists now!
K. Need for increased space at the 94th Precinct.
L. Need for modernized services at the Greenpoint Station and Williamsburg Station (US Postal Service) – services are obsolete at these stations.
M. 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.
N. 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 continuously 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! 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 agreed 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. The lack of progress on the many areas outlined in the Agreement shows a violation of the spirit of this document. 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. The ill-fated 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 never happened and there remains a void in a successful formula for ensuring affordability rights and protection for our constituency. A Greenpoint-Williamsburg Tenant Legal Fund ($2 million) was established and those funds were quickly exhausted. The fund primarily served to protect existing tenants from unfair displacement and harassment. Harassment and displacement continues unmitigated. We are in dire need of funding for these non-profit groups to champion the rights of our residents and to monitor adherence to the City's requirements of affordability.

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.

We have seen the erosion of industrial businesses in the community, even from within the designated areas created by the rezoning to attract these enterprises.

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.

Community Board No. 1 asks that the City revisit Greenpoint Hospital and reconsider the RFP submitted by our local nonprofit, and that in the future, that the City would give priority to the local nonprofits submitting RFPs. We support GREC's plans for the development of the site.

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, a deliverable from the Greenpoint Williamsburg Zoning Agreement to develop 130 units of "affordable" housing on a resident parking lot within Cooper Park Houses. This "dartboard" style, siting of affordable housing, is dangerous and provides additional stress on already over overburdened sections of the district. The

Resident Council has stated that “It is our desire to request on behalf of our residents a decision to support the proposed development of 130 units of affordable permanent housing. However, as an alternate site to the resident parking lot, we are requesting that a new site be considered. A portion of the Frost Playground, located on Frost Street, between Kingsland and Morgan Avenues is a more suitable site for the proposed housing. We are asking for support of Community Board #1 in developing the much needed housing at this alternate location.” * NYCHA should consult with the Cooper Park Resident Council Inc. in soliciting NYCHA’s concept.

**** Communicated in written correspondence sent to Community Board No. 1 from Ms. Diane Jackson, President, Cooper Park Resident Council Inc., dated June 16, 2010.***

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.

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 are pleased with 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. 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 continue 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).

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 was introduced (2009) 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 (A04770A, currently in the Codes Committee) 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; even more to visit. New residences are constructed or lofts are converted, new entertainment venues are being developed. 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 streets 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. Since the implementation of a cycling network in our district, we are compelled to respond to increased complaints by residents that cyclists are not adhering to rules of safety. We call upon the Administration to begin a program of identification license plates for bicycles. Revenues attained by the plating of bicycles can

be used to implement additional safety measures to protect cyclists, pedestrians and motorists.

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 duplicated throughout Community District #1 area. Turning NYCHA sites over to their respective precincts for a more local policing strategy is the right thing to do!

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 has been an increase of applications for liquor licenses in the beginning of 2011 as opposed to 2010. In just the first quarter, 54 new applications were submitted and that is over a 50% increase. Projecting for the rest of 2011, at this rate, would potentially lead to over 200-220 applications. At present, the community board's Executive Committee and Public Safety Committee are meeting jointly to review protocols and procedures for the granting of liquor licenses within the district and developing restrictions. 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. We remain concerned about outdoor uses and noise complaints (i.e. patios, rooftops, backyard gardens) and urge that the City Council reintroduced legislation that would provide restrictions for such uses.

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.

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 "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. Our support of the award in no way implies a complacency with no firehouse in its stead. The growth of the area commands a large more state of the arts facility. We continue to need a ladder company and hazmat unit here. We are even more dismayed that the Administration is currently proposing to close two more units!

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 continue 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 "1st Responders" when needed. In Fiscal Year 2010, fire companies responded to 4,235 emergencies as "Certified First Responders-Defibrillators" in Community Board No. 1. The ranking for our district is the third highest in Brooklyn with Emergency Medical responses. The total number for Nonfire and Nonmedical Emergencies for 2010 4,544 noting our district as the fourth highest in Brooklyn with these responses. There were 559 responses to structural fires and 520 nonstructural fire responses (in FY 2010 a total of 1,079 fires).

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.

The exodus of the commercial use to that of residential is extremely problematic mainly as well 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 can 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.

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. We continue to support affordable housing and open space for the Broadway Triangle area.

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 true groundbreaking. Currently the construction is halted. The FDNY has made little attempt if any, to site a location to serve the northern portion of Greenpoint. **We hereby call upon the Administration to address the community's need for ready ambulance services.**

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

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 support the final design for this facility and its advancement. 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.

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 and is always in total disrepair. 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 were in need of immediate resurfacing and users of the park formed a volunteer group to pursue the effort. The courts were resurfaced using funds raised. The Parks Department should continue to explore and solicit the community's preference for the doming of the tennis courts to allow for winter time play. The Parks Department has issued an RFP for "doming" in the tennis courts. Community Board No. 1 supports the issuance of the RFP and further believes that the RFP that contains year round lighting of the tennis courts be given special consideration.

The Parks Department should also explore having a food vending concession in McCarren Park's field house with the caveat that the restroom/comfort facilities remain open and maintained by the concessionaire.

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 but are concerned that it has not been built. We strongly urge the City to finish the project. We urge the Parks Department to monitor these comfort facilities and keep them well maintained. In addition, we seek the completion of Bushwick Inlet Park, including the condemnations, remediation and build out of the promised 28 acre park. In regards to the 65 Commercial Street site, this is another parcel promised as park space in the 2005 Waterfront Rezoning Points of Agreement. The MTA has agreed to relocate from this site. Funds and planning must be applied to turn this site into park space.

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. We ask that with the holding of special events and use of the park as a performance venue that the sound levels be restricted so not to negatively effect the surrounding community. Police must be involved in crowd control. Solar lighting for the park must have the necessary funds to maintain them.

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 continues to fall 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 of the completion of Transmitter Park. Conceptual designs that were collaboratively executed denote a passive park, recreational area, gardens, benches and lawns. The renovation of the 1930's World's Fair house was not included in the current construction plans and we urge the City to pursue this project. 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 reconstructing the park be 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. A new method of eradication, using a pesticide, is being used. We remain alarmed at the recent announcement of a new pest found in NYC – the Ash Beetle. We urge that this pest be comprehensively addressed to halt any damage that it may cause to this species of tree and that the agencies remain diligent.

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. There 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.

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 & Education Committee..

We are also concerned with the closing of youth centers at our public housing developments. The youth center at the Cooper Park Housing development is closed in the evenings. The closings should be stopped and these centers reopened and financially supported. Not only do they provide vital recreation but are safe havens for the youths.

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 Youth and Community Development must increase the number of slots and continue to develop and expand local sponsorship within Community District No. 1 for the City's "Summer Youth Employment Program". It 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 2009 there were 69,607 persons assisted by the agency in Community Board No. 1. As of the first quarter of 2011, the numbers from the agency are 53,709 Medicaid only (with a total of 72,004 persons enrolled); 6,071 Public Assistance; 58,126 Food Stamp Recipients, and 8,978 SSI). It is reported that 43.4% 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 (4^{th}) 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.

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 had 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". We remain concerned about recent proposals to site a homeless facility at 400 McGuinness Blvd., a former factory building that a previous owner eyed for residential development.

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.

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.

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. There must be safe traveling by pedestrians and bicyclists.

An issue of particular concern is the upgrading of the pedestrian walkway that serves as a vital link with the Lower East Side. 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. Construction is planned for Fall 2014. At the current time, the design work is 40% complete and confirmation on a final design is pending for a Cable-Stayed bridge,
- 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 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 as the Meeker Avenue Sewer/Water Main project has severely lagged.

The Nassau Avenue Reconstruction Project began this Spring and major work is expected this summer. We urge that the DDC take in consideration the needs of businesses (i.e. manufacturers, bakers) that need access to water, including daycare centers and other facilities in the area, as well as the special needs of residents.

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. Traffic light for Woodpoint Road and Withers Street
4. Traffic light for Keap & Ainslie Street
5. Morgan Avenue, Driggs Avenue, Meeker Avenue – removal of "eye pollution" billboard sign at this triangle. There are multiple redundant street signs in this area already!
6. Due to the Reconstruction of Kent Avenue and stemming from the traffic diverted to Wythe Avene - Wythe Avenue Reroute – concerns from the community still need to be addressed; North 11th Street still particular attention.
7. McGuinness Blvd. – the creation of turning lanes with no signals has created a dangerous situation. We ask that safety measures be implemented along this corridor.
8. Kent Avenue and North 6th Street – the newly designed parking lane and vehicular volume with the newly configured Kent Avenue has created a hazardous roadway condition that must be made safe.
9. DOT must re-evaluate North 8th St. to North 6th St. along Kent Avenue as well.
10. DOT must re-evaluate the corner of Maspeth Avenue & Kingsland, and Maspeth Avenue and Olive Street for traffic light/controls.

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 Construction relates that the work is delayed 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. 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 13th 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 <u>all</u> 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 is 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 not acted responsibly to relocate the K-3 Sanitation Garage. 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. **This remains an outstanding action! 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. We should be treated like any other Community Board!

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. We ask that the Industrial Business Zone

be maintained in order to retain blue collar and industrial jobs.

MOORE STREET MARKET

Community Board No. 1 was outraged when it learned 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 has since been designed and will provide open space for the community and additional vending opportunities at the market for the merchants. A Percent for Art project is planned for the location and will provide a unique design for the plaza.

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. The V line was so clearly

underutilized since its inception and the crowding on the G has increased dramatically with no downward trend in sight. The V line was recently eliminated and the M train was rerouted to cover the service. The Board recommends that MTA-NYC Transit reallocate subway cars from the M 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. We continue to advocate that there be a free transfer between the G line and the elevated (J/M) line (Broadway/Hewes Street). Ferry service has resumed at the CB #1's waterfront, with an expanded service. We ask that the ferry service be "hooked into" the NYC Transit's fare system to allow payment by use of a MetroCard.

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. A new ferry service has opened this month and will have stops in the district and Manhattan. To ensure the viability of the service and continued operations in the future, this mode of

transportation must receive a permanent form of subsidy.

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. We have learned from the Office of Management and Budget has made a restoration to our budget for the upcoming fiscal year, however, we are not whole as we await an $8,000 restoration from the City Council. **Community Boards have not seen an increase in our budget in 20 years.**

SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY BOARDS

Community boards provide a vital function for the districts they are designated to serve and consequently stand as valuable assets to the City as well. There is urgent need for increased funding as moneys were lost in previous budget crunches and were projected to be further reduced in the upcoming fiscal years.

Our internal budget is not sufficient enough to meet the ever escalating costs of necessary office operations and staffing. The rapid changes in communications, media and computers, plus the costly upgrading of various programs and equipment hinder a Board's meager budget, which covers a small staffing of only three persons and miniscule operating (OTPS) budget.

Community Board budgets should not be at the sole whim of the Administration. The NYC Charter's language regarding community boards must be strongly re-written to ensure that community boards are fiscally protected and legislatively promulgated – budgets held harmless from political climates.

BIGGER AND BETTER LAND USE ROLES

Community Board No. 1 is no stranger to the land use process. Many impacts for Greenpoint and Williamsburg have been from various ULURP, BSA applications, development scenarios and siting actions – all which our board has taken an active role in.

Our diligent work never ceases and our voices must be heard. Community Board No. 1 needs the Commission to strengthen our role by giving us more teeth with which to have a better bite. We will continue to collaborate with the Brooklyn Borough President on these important matters that affect the life, health and welfare of our constituency.

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	Del Teague	Gerald A. Esposito
Chairman	Third Vice Chairperson	District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2

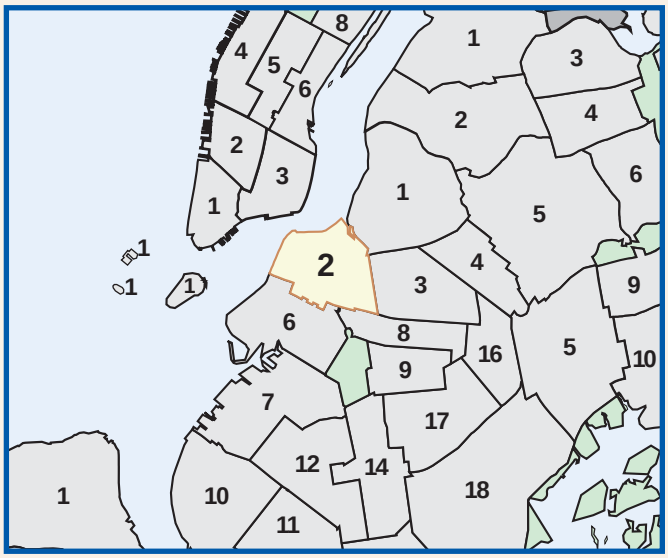
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	94,534	98,620	99,617
% Change	—	4.3	1.0

VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,092	1,463
Rate per 1000	11.1	14.7
Deaths: Number	714	594
Rate per 1000	7.2	6.0
Infant Mortality: Number	6	—
Rate per 1000	5.5	1.7

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	5,026	2,814
Supplemental Security Income	4,136	4,223
Medicaid Only	12,307	12,079
Total Persons Assisted	**21,469**	**19,116**
Percent of Population	**21.8**	**19.2**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	2,303	4,448.2	8.3
Multi-Family Residential	3,223	12,667.9	23.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,040	4,429.1	8.2
Commercial / Office	442	4,235.6	7.9
Industrial	225	2,715.1	5.0
Transportation / Utility	88	9,119.8	16.9
Institutions	269	8,009.1	14.9
Open Space / Recreation	111	4,582.8	8.5
Parking Facilities	233	1,764.0	3.3
Vacant Land	332	1,716.0	3.2
Miscellaneous	50	153.7	0.3
Total	**8,316**	**53,841.2**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 2


Brooklyn Navy Yard
Fort Greene Park
Pratt Institute
Long Island University
Wallabout Channel
Borough of Manhattan
Borough of Brooklyn
RIVER
EAST
BROOKLYN BRIDGE
MANHATTAN BRIDGE
Civic Center
Long Island R.R.
FLUSHING AV
MYRTLE AV
WILLOUGHBY AV
DE KALB AV
LAFAYETTE AV
CLIFTON PL
GREENE AV
CLASSON AV
PARK AV
SOUTH ST
KENT AV
WALLABOUT ST
WASHINGTON PK
CUMBERLAND ST
S OXFORD ST
S PORTLAND AV
S ELLIOTT PL
FT GREENE PL
ST FELIX ST
ASHLAND PL
ROCKWELL PL
HUDSON AV
FLATBUSH AV EX
FLATBUSH AV
ST EDWARD'S ST
MONUMENT WK
N OXFORD WK
N PORTLAND AV
N ELLIOTT PL
CARLTON AV
ADELPHI ST
CLERMONT AV
VANDERBILT AV
CLINTON AV
WAVERLY AV
HALL ST
RYERSON ST
GRAND AV
STEUBEN ST
EMERSON PL
TAAFFE PL
KENT AV
SKILLMAN ST
BEDFORD AV
FRANKLIN AV
CLAVER PL
IRVING PL
DOWNING ST
GRAND AV
PUTNAM AV
LEFFERTS PL
ATLANTIC AV
CAMBRIDGE PL
ST JAMES PL
WASHINGTON AV
WAVERLY AV
GATES AV
CLINTON AV
VANDERBILT AV
CLERMONT AV
ADELPHI ST
CARLTON AV
CUMBERLAND ST
ACADEMY PL
HANSON PL
FULTON ST
PACIFIC ST
DEAN ST
BERGEN ST
ST MARKS PL
WARREN ST
BALTIC ST
BUTLER ST
WYCKOFF ST
DEGRAW ST
SACKETT ST
UNION ST
PRESIDENT ST
CARROLL ST
SUMMIT ST
NAVY WK
WILLOUGHBY ST
HUDSON WK
MYRTLE AV
FLEET PL
FLEET WK
NAVY ST
CONCORD ST
PRINCE ST
GOLD ST
DUFFIELD ST
BRIDGE ST
JAY ST
TECH PL
JOHNSON ST
LAWRENCE ST
CHAPEL ST
CATHEDRAL PL
PROSPECT ST
FRONT ST
WATER ST
PLYMOUTH ST
JOHN ST
EVANS ST
MARSHALL ST
YORK ST
SANDS ST
NASSAU ST
PARK AV
MORRIS AV
CHUNCEY AV
WARRINGTON AV
MC DONOUGH AV
DOCK AV
FRONT AVE
EASTWAY
WESTWAY
1 AV
3 AV
4 ST
5 ST
6 ST
7 AV
9 ST
PARRAGUT ST
FLUSHING AV
PAULDING ST
MARKET ST
ASSEMBLY RD
WASHINGTON AV
WELDING RD
14 AV
RAILROAD AV
GEE AV
HAMMERHEAD
KAY AV
KENT AV
WYTHE AV
S 11 ST
S 10 ST
S 9 ST
S 8 ST
DRIGGS AV
DIVISION AV
MORTON ST
CLYMER ST
TAYLOR ST
WILSON ST
ROSS ST
RODNEY ST
KAP ST
HOOPER ST
HEWES ST
PENN ST
BEDFORD AV
LYNCH ST
WILLIAMSBURG ST W
KOSCIUSKO ST
MYRTLE AV
LEE AV
RODNEY ST
HOOPER ST
HEWES ST
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KOSCIUSKO ST
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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

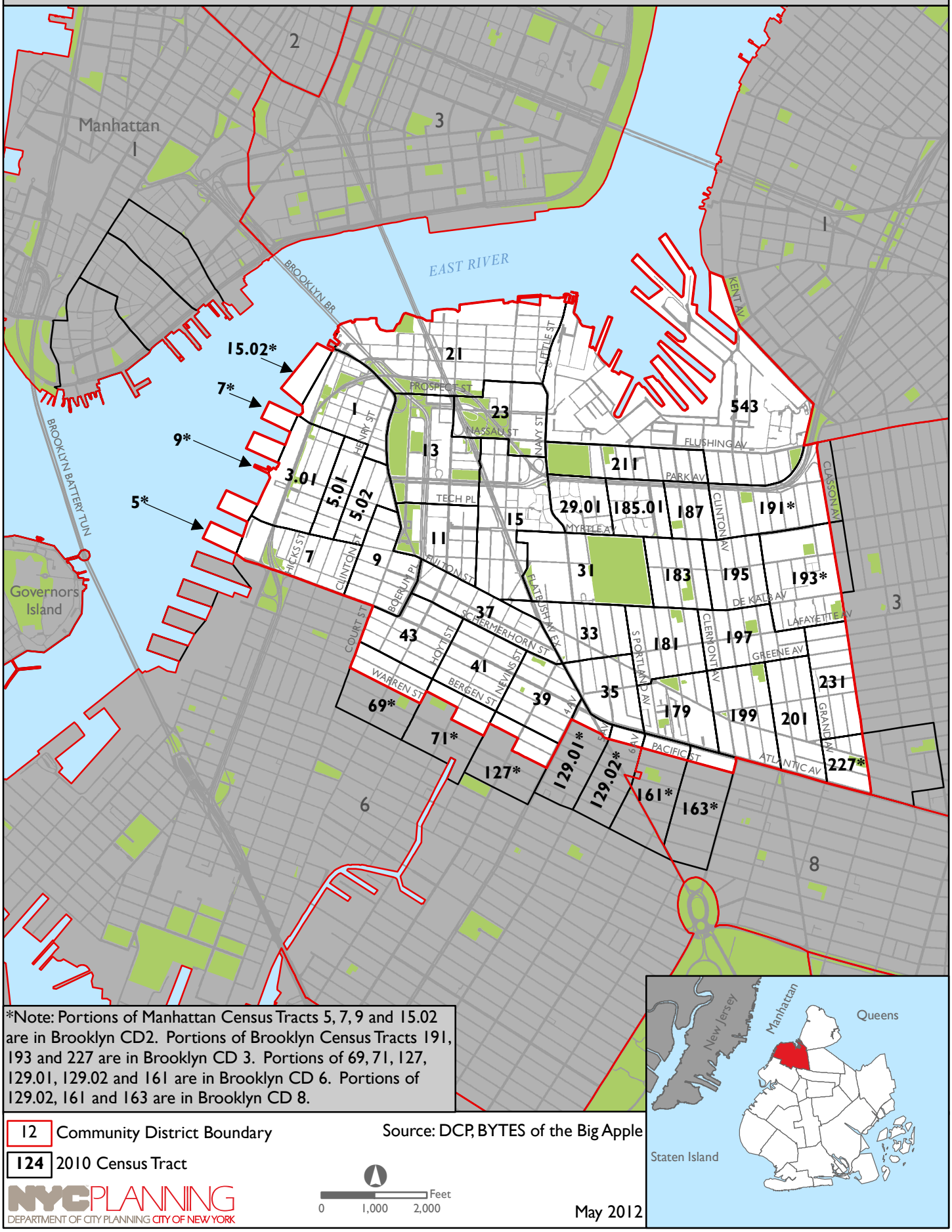
Brooklyn Community District 2	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	94,534	100.0	98,620	100.0	99,617	100.0	997	1.0
White Nonhispanic	30,144	31.9	33,931	34.4	45,970	46.1	12,039	35.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	44,670	47.3	39,916	40.5	27,921	28.0	(11,995)	-30.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,787	2.9	4,629	4.7	7,815	7.8	3,186	68.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	339	0.4	213	0.2	205	0.2	(8)	-3.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	187	0.2	473	0.5	405	0.4	(68)	-14.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,923	3.0	3,130	3.1	207	7.1
Hispanic Origin	16,407	17.4	16,535	16.8	14,171	14.2	(2,364)	-14.3
Population Under 18 Years	18,305	100.0	17,869	100.0	15,019	100.0	(2,850)	-15.9
White Nonhispanic	2,650	14.5	3,264	18.3	5,183	34.5	1,919	58.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	10,911	59.6	9,034	50.6	4,823	32.1	(4,211)	-46.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	414	2.3	473	2.6	867	5.8	394	83.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	57	0.3	50	0.3	25	0.2	(25)	-50.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	65	0.4	124	0.7	131	0.9	7	5.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	632	3.5	987	6.6	355	56.2
Hispanic Origin	4,208	23.0	4,292	24.0	3,003	20.0	(1,289)	-30.0
Population 18 Years and Over	76,229	100.0	80,751	100.0	84,598	100.0	3,847	4.8
White Nonhispanic	27,494	36.1	30,667	38.0	40,787	48.2	10,120	33.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	33,759	44.3	30,882	38.2	23,098	27.3	(7,784)	-25.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,373	3.1	4,156	5.1	6,948	8.2	2,792	67.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	282	0.4	163	0.2	180	0.2	17	10.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	122	0.2	349	0.4	274	0.3	(75)	-21.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,291	2.8	2,143	2.5	(148)	-6.5
Hispanic Origin	12,199	16.0	12,243	15.2	11,168	13.2	(1,075)	-8.8
Total Population	94,534	100.0	98,620	100.0	99,617	100.0	997	1.0
Under 18 Years	18,305	19.4	17,869	18.1	15,019	15.1	(2,850)	-15.9
18 Years and Over	76,229	80.6	80,751	81.9	84,598	84.9	3,847	4.8
Total Housing Units	42,789	-	45,556	-	50,753	-	5,197	11.4

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 2	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**98,620**	**100.0**	**99,617**	**100.0**	**997**	**1.0**
White Nonhispanic	33,931	34.4	45,970	46.1	12,039	35.5
Black Nonhispanic	39,916	40.5	27,921	28.0	(11,995)	-30.1
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,629	4.7	7,815	7.8	3,186	68.8
Other Nonhispanic	686	0.7	610	0.6	(76)	-11.1
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,923	3.0	3,130	3.1	207	7.1
Hispanic Origin	16,535	16.8	14,171	14.2	(2,364)	-14.3
Female	50,766	51.5	53,279	53.5	2,513	5.0
Male	47,854	48.5	46,338	46.5	(1,516)	-3.2
Under 5 years	5,364	5.4	5,832	5.9	468	8.7
5 to 9 years	5,010	5.1	3,659	3.7	(1,351)	-27.0
10 to 14 years	4,675	4.7	3,397	3.4	(1,278)	-27.3
15 to 19 years	5,438	5.5	5,219	5.2	(219)	-4.0
20 to 24 years	8,549	8.7	7,586	7.6	(963)	-11.3
25 to 44 years	39,104	39.7	42,093	42.3	2,989	7.6
45 to 64 years	20,578	20.9	21,019	21.1	441	2.1
65 years and over	9,902	10.0	10,812	10.9	910	9.2
18 years and over	80,751	81.9	84,598	84.9	3,847	4.8
In households	89,141	90.4	91,112	91.5	1,971	2.2
In family households	57,715	58.5	56,127	56.3	(1,588)	-2.8
Householder	18,653	18.9	18,968	19.0	315	1.7
Spouse	10,206	10.3	11,997	12.0	1,791	17.5
Own child under 18 years	13,780	14.0	12,714	12.8	(1,066)	-7.7
Other relatives	13,041	13.2	10,891	10.9	(2,150)	-16.5
Nonrelatives	2,035	2.1	1,557	1.6	(478)	-23.5
In nonfamily households	31,426	31.9	34,985	35.1	3,559	11.3
Householder	24,507	24.8	26,354	26.5	1,847	7.5
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,904	4.0	4,182	4.2	278	7.1
Nonrelatives	6,919	7.0	8,631	8.7	1,712	24.7
In group quarters	9,479	9.6	8,505	8.5	(974)	-10.3
Total Households	**43,160**	**100.0**	**45,322**	**100.0**	**2,162**	**5.0**
Family households	18,653	43.2	18,968	41.9	315	1.7
Married-couple family	10,206	23.6	11,997	26.5	1,791	17.5
With related children under 18 years	4,306	10.0	5,276	11.6	970	22.5
Female householder, no husband present	6,852	15.9	5,626	12.4	(1,226)	-17.9
With related children under 18 years	4,586	10.6	3,212	7.1	(1,374)	-30.0
Male householder, no wife present	1,595	3.7	1,345	3.0	(250)	-15.7
With related children under 18 years	730	1.7	567	1.3	(163)	-22.3
Nonfamily households	24,507	56.8	26,354	58.1	1,847	7.5
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	7,387	17.1	8,228	18.2	841	11.4
Persons Per Family	2.99	-	2.88	-	(0.11)	-3.6
Persons Per Household	2.07	-	2.01	-	(0.06)	-2.7
Total Housing Units	**45,556**	**-**	**50,753**	**-**	**5,197**	**11.4**
Occupied Housing Units	**43,160**	**100.0**	**45,322**	**100.0**	**2,162**	**5.0**
Renter occupied	31,037	71.9	30,169	66.6	(868)	-2.8
Owner occupied	12,123	28.1	15,153	33.4	3,030	25.0
By Household Size:						
1 person household	18,988	44.0	19,297	42.6	309	1.6
2 person household	12,933	30.0	14,877	32.8	1,944	15.0
3 person household	5,431	12.6	5,809	12.8	378	7.0
4 person household	3,250	7.5	3,432	7.6	182	5.6
5 persons and over	2,558	5.9	1,907	4.2	(651)	-25.4
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,334	5.4	1,719	3.8	(615)	-26.3
25 to 44 years	21,077	48.8	22,939	50.6	1,862	8.8
45 to 64 years	13,144	30.5	13,206	29.1	62	0.5
65 years and over	6,605	15.3	7,458	16.5	853	12.9

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 2



*Note: Portions of Manhattan Census Tracts 5, 7, 9 and 15.02 are in Brooklyn CD2. Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 191, 193 and 227 are in Brooklyn CD 3. Portions of 69, 71, 127, 129.01, 129.02 and 161 are in Brooklyn CD 6. Portions of 129.02, 161 and 163 are in Brooklyn CD 8.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 2

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
1	5,498	4,338	-1,160	-21.1
3.01	5,036	4,259	-777	-15.4
5.01	3,415	4,247	832	24.4
5.02	2,739	2,512	-227	-8.3
7	3,682	3,359	-323	-8.8
9	2,178	4,172	1,994	91.6
11	117	84	-33	-28.2
13	2,533	2,275	-258	-10.2
15	2,726	3,521	795	29.2
21	1,134	3,604	2,470	217.8
23	4,314	4,247	-67	-1.6
29.01	4,300	3,218	-1,082	-25.2
31	2,870	2,472	-398	-13.9
33	2,348	2,327	-21	-0.9
35	1,477	1,554	77	5.2
37	357	390	33	9.2
39	2,119	2,229	110	5.2
41	3,251	3,598	347	10.7
43	2,942	3,008	66	2.2
69*	3,340	3,537	197	5.9
71*	4,609	4,495	-114	-2.5
127*	3,405	3,507	102	3.0
129.01*	2,239	2,159	-80	-3.6
129.02*	2,125	1,964	-161	-7.6
161*	2,568	3,075	507	19.7
163*	3,175	2,991	-184	-5.8
179	3,379	3,624	245	7.3
181	3,895	3,936	41	1.1
183	2,502	2,500	-2	-0.1
185.01	4,803	3,827	-976	-20.3
187	1,228	1,411	183	14.9
191*	2,816	2,332	-484	-17.2
193*	5,214	5,628	414	7.9
195	3,821	3,366	-455	-11.9
197	3,577	3,313	-264	-7.4

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 2

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
199	2,946	2,929	-17	-0.6
201	3,632	3,421	-211	-5.8
211	1,533	1,210	-323	-21.1
227*	3,406	3,454	48	1.4
231	2,774	3,025	251	9.0
543	38	327	289	760.5

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Note: Portions of Manhattan Census Tracts 5, 7, 9, and 15.02 are in Brooklyn Community District 2; for population totals in those tracts see Manhattan Community District 1.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 2

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
1	4,338	3,166	408	324	29	64	347
3.01	4,259	3,483	177	237	13	103	246
5.01	4,247	3,067	276	432	35	125	312
5.02	2,512	1,985	109	183	10	63	162
7	3,359	2,675	96	195	10	100	283
9	4,172	2,834	193	632	25	163	325
11	84	31	13	10	0	2	28
13	2,275	1,344	334	243	5	38	311
15	3,521	989	1,209	399	33	80	811
21	3,604	2,601	199	339	20	130	315
23	4,247	32	2,231	649	27	60	1,248
29.01	3,218	65	1,822	293	23	48	967
31	2,472	532	1,127	416	12	112	273
33	2,327	1,145	521	204	15	93	349
35	1,554	580	628	110	19	54	163
37	390	165	66	54	3	48	54
39	2,229	1,138	335	227	0	105	406
41	3,598	2,388	430	219	0	90	448
43	3,008	1,887	219	254	0	95	536
69 *	3,537	2,443	109	232	16	125	612
71 *	4,495	822	1,619	196	19	77	1,762
127 *	3,507	720	1,119	127	19	72	1,450
129.01 *	2,159	1,159	250	138	9	66	537
129.02 *	1,964	1,263	201	101	12	70	317
161 *	3,075	1,869	450	208	16	115	417
163 *	2,991	1,533	756	203	26	126	347
179	3,624	708	2,156	165	10	101	484
181	3,936	2,021	1,070	238	31	168	408
183	2,500	1,343	577	155	7	127	291
185.01	3,827	203	2,260	200	24	71	1,069
187	1,411	545	375	77	11	60	343
191 *	2,332	885	629	107	17	77	617
193 *	5,628	1,946	2,319	479	37	150	697

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 2

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
195	3,366	1,320	1,262	186	21	137	440
197	3,313	1,355	1,291	189	25	157	296
199	2,929	1,092	1,266	117	20	107	327
201	3,421	1,472	1,375	148	25	130	271
211	1,210	147	545	39	6	23	450
227 *	3,454	516	2,431	143	25	94	245
231	3,025	961	1,464	137	25	113	325
543	327	215	27	27	6	21	31

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Note: Portions of Manhattan Census Tracts 5, 7, 9, and 15.02 are in Brooklyn Community District 2; for population totals in those tracts see Manhattan Community District 1.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
BR-156	MANHATTAN BRIDGE, RECONSTRUCTION	505,639 (CN) 537,899 (F) 86,612 (S) 24,703 (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-270	REHABILITATION OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE	963,794 (CN) 513,846 (F) 20,810 (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)
CO-272	45 MONROE PL. - BROOKLYN APPELLATE DIVISION COURTHOUSE- 2ND DEPT.	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	479 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
CO-278	360 ADAMS ST. - BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT	15,426 (CN) 204 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	2,369 (CN) 0 (CX)	334 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-281	120 SCHERMERHORN ST. - BROOKLYN CRIMINAL COURT	55,260 (CN) 3,284 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 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-DN733	HISPANIC INFORMATION TELEVISION NETWORK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-D319	BROOKLYN NAVY YARD	CP	3,300 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN069	FAMILY HOME CARE SERVICES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN313	NPOWER NY INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-K319	BROOKLYN NAVY YARD INDUSTRIAL PARK	3,500 (CN)	800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
ED-N069	FAMILY HOME CARE SERVICES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-319	BROOKLYN NAVY YARD	259,500 (CN) 14,950 (CX) 1,152 (F) 2,500 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (CX) 0 (F) 2,500 (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)
HB-1151	RECON BQE OVER CADMAN PLAZA EAST & WEST BOUND, BROOKLYN	3,871 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	11,740 (CN)
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,694 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	17,468 (CN) 27,058 (F)
HD-DN003	FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE, INC. (FAC)	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN118	URBAN HOMESTEADING ASSISTANCE BOARD (UHAB)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
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-DN641	NAVY YARD DEVELOPMENT HOUSING FUND	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN480	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HD-KN648	BROOKLYN COMMUNITY HOUSING AND SERVICES	CP	75 (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-DN328	PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN244	LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN328	PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
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	17,147 (CN) 8,000 (F) 3,050 (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-639	RECONSTRUCTION, TILLARY ST., ETC., VIC. ADAMS ST., BROOKLYN	13,705 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 8,000 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-715	RECONSTRUCTION OF VANDERBILT AVENUE.	179 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	823 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-973	RECONSTRUCTION OF FULTON STRET, ETC., BROOKLYN	8,898 (CN) 4,480 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-1153	DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN REHABILIATATION	19,455 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-1668	RECON WILLOUGHBY ST FROM FLATBUSH AVE EXT TO ADAMS ST, BROOKLYN	3,293 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	933 (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	149 (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	0 (CN)	44,000 (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	0 (CN)	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN088	BRIC ARTS MEDIA BROOKLYN	CP	35 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN258	MARK MORRIS DANCE GROUP (DISCALCED, INC.)	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN362	ST. ANN'S WAREHOUSE/ARTS AT ST. ANN'S	CP	50 (CN)	2,000 (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

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN579	BROOKLYN BALLET - SCHERMERHORN HOUSE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN645	BROOKLYN YOUTH CHORUS	CP	20 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN680	MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN DIASPORAN ARTS (MOCADA)	CP	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D264	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN068	BROOKLYN BALLET	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	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN197	IRONDALE CENTER FOR THEATER, EDUCATION, AND OUTREACH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN362	ST. ANN'S WAREHOUSE/ARTS AT ST. ANN'S	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-KN438	URBANGLASS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN473	TRILOCK FUSION ARTS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K264	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (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	28 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N258	MARK MORRIS DANCE GROUP (DISCALCED, INC.)	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N362	ST. ANN'S WAREHOUSE/ARTS AT ST. ANN'S	CP	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N613	NEW YORK TRANSIT MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N645	BROOKLYN YOUTH CHORUS	CP	20 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-264	BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	1,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PW-DN532	LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN675	BROOKLYN COMMUNITY PRIDE	CP	0 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN037	PRATT AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL (PACC) INC.	CP	0 (CN)	1,000 (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-KN497	SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE	CP	350 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PW-KN617	I MATTER: PARENTS AND CHILDREN TOGETHER	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	12,056 (CN)	2,280 (CN)	9,708 (CN)	10,465 (CN)	CP

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Borough President

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Chairperson
ROBERT PERRIS
District Manager

Fiscal Year 2013 Statement of District Needs

Community Board 2 strives for a district that provides equal services, access and resources for all of its residents. To inform budget decisions for our district, we have prepared this statement as a description of where we are, where we would like to be and how we envision getting there.

The following statement presents the state of our district, problem areas or needs and potential solutions for these problems. It is arranged by the functional areas of land use and historic preservation; parks and recreation; youth, education and cultural affairs; health, environment and social services; transportation; and economic development and job creation. We intend for our insights and recommendations to encourage balanced and sustainable development in Community District 2 that meets the needs of our residents.

Key Findings

Land use in Community District 2 has been profoundly affected by recent rezonings and nationwide fluctuations in the housing market. A significant upzoning in Downtown Brooklyn in 2004 led to a substantial increase in residential development. Tighter controls will be needed in the future to ensure vacancies are minimized and development proceeds at a responsible pace.

The community district has an insufficient supply of open space per resident. However, the pending completion of Brooklyn Bridge Park is altering this ratio. Beyond quantity, there is a need for consistently high quality in our open spaces. For instance, basketball courts along the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway require paving and lighting and Fort Greene Park is in need of upgrades to drainage systems and landscaping. Also, the length of time to renovate parks is troublesome, for example, Commodore Barry Park was scoped over three years ago and renovation has not yet begun.

Educational services in our district could be augmented. Out-of-school time programming is an important accompaniment to any child's education. Through the bolstering of this service and addition of critical educational programs to assist children who are falling behind, we know that more of our students can perform at grade level.

Community District 2 is a major transit hub with connections to 13 subway lines, 17 buses, the Long Island Rail Road and an expanding bicycle network. Opportunities exist to improve connections between various modes of transit and create a safer and more user-friendly experience. We encourage the Department of Transportation (DOT) and Metropolitan Transportation Authority to work together to implement improved network connectivity. Additionally, with many DOT projects underway in the district, we encourage safe and timely completion.

Health and social services in our district should meet the needs of all our residents. A greater supply of small-scale health care services that are accessible to low-income communities should be provided. Currently, one in five of our residents do not have a regular doctor.

Striking disparities exist in the rates of joblessness throughout the district. Job training and placement programs should be increased in locations where unemployment rates are highest. Additionally, city agencies should look to their own projects and programs to employ those who are currently unemployed. An example of this is New York City Housing Authority's (NYCHA) Section 3 construction trades work program.

Land Use and Historic Preservation

State of Our District: Density, Land Use and Stalled Development

Ours is a comparatively dense community district, with over 37,400residents per square mile. The average across New York City is 27,000 per square mile. We anticipate this density will increase in the coming years. In 2007, we had the fourth highest number of new dwelling units (1,228 units) authorized by Department of Buildings (DOB) permits. Currently, the predominant land use (21.9 percent) is multi-family residential, then institutional use (13.7 percent). These are followed by industrial, commercial/office, one-two family residential and open space/recreation, ranging from roughly 8.9 to 7.5 percent.

The built environment of Community District 2 has undergone many changes in the last decade. In 2007, there were 1,139 certificates of occupancy issued, as compared to 84 issued in 2000. In 2009, there were only two dwelling units authorized by new building permits. Almost three thousand were authorized in the previous year in Community District 2. Additionally, there are currently 27 stalled sites in our district, much higher than the citywide average.

Introduction: Land Use

The Fort Greene and Clinton Hill rezoning of 2007, the Downtown Brooklyn Development Plan (DBDP) approved in 2004 and the 2009 Dumbo rezoning have had varying impacts on our community. The new construction envisioned by these plans has yet to occur due to the national credit crisis and depression of the real estate market. In some cases, in particular the DBDP, the results of these changes have not matched the stated goals of the plans. The rezonings that have been most effective to date are those where one objective was preserving neighborhood scale and character, for instance in Fort Greene and Clinton Hill.

Needs and Solutions: Land Use

The high number of incomplete projects in our district is of particular concern to the community board. An exuberant real estate market and the DBDP drove development to occur at a higher rate in and around downtown but with the collapse of the market; many projects are now stalled or abandoned. According to the Department of Buildings there are 704 stalled construction sites citywide, with 27 of those in our district, more than double the average of community districts citywide. Therefore, the average number of stalled sites per community district is 12, less than half that of our district. We encourage the city to take action in the future to prevent such heavy saturation of the local real estate market. Additionally, requiring developers to present proof of full financing for the project and commitment to its completion before demolition or ground breaking could decrease the frequency of abandoned development sites.

The built form of Community District 2 varies considerably from neighborhood to neighborhood and, accordingly, the needs and proposed solutions also vary.

<u>Downtown Brooklyn</u>
Approved in 2004, the DBDP upzoned much of the central business district to competitively retain jobs at risk of leaving New York City. However, because of market conditions and the absence of stronger controls, the plan led primarily to the development of new luxury residential mid-rises. As of March 2010, there has been 7 million square feet of new development built in Downtown Brooklyn yielding 5,000 new residential units, 1,000 hotel rooms and 620,000 square feet of office and retail space.

The majority of new retail space has been on the ground floor of new residential buildings, a requirement of the DBDP, is now beginning to be leased after being empty for some time. We support the development of affordable food vendors and the exploration of other such projects to remedy the current land use imbalance.

Since 2004, Downtown Brooklyn has lost much of its affordable commercial retail space. It was reported that over 200 independent businesses have left the area, many of whom were tenants in the former Albee Square Mall and along Willoughby, Fulton and Duffield Streets. The change in retail market is excluding both small business owners and low-moderate income consumers while encouraging national retailers.

Prior to the downturn, the district experienced a dramatic increase in new construction. In its own right, this represents an opportunity that was present throughout our district—to increase density and preserve character through the appropriate use of land, building stock and historic sites. DBDP was intended to activate and fully realize the value of the city's third largest central business district. Unfortunately, it has yet to do so. Community Board 2 requested the Department of City Planning (DCP) revisit the plan with the goal of creating a truly mixed-use community, but that request was turned down.

There have been efforts by organizations such as the Downtown Brooklyn Partnership to stimulate commercial investment in the area. The organization's president, Joe Chan, believes the core of Brooklyn's downtown will soon be a lively residential neighborhood. Population in this area has increased from 400 residents in 2000 to 3,500. It was projected that the population will be around 7,800 by the end of 2010. It is the hope of this board that the services and amenities required to adequately serve these residents will be provided.

The delayed City Point project is underway, albeit smaller than originally planned. The current phase will establish 50,000 square feet of the planned 1.5 million square feet of retail, commercial and mixed income housing. The remainder of the space has been converted into a marketplace for small businesses. Community Board 2 remains concerned that retailers displaced from the site will not be given the opportunity to participate in the temporary market.

Fort Greene and Clinton Hill

The Fort Greene and Clinton Hill rezoning of 2007 was intended to preserve built character and historic housing stock while encouraging increased density along commercial corridors. The onset of the economic downturn has meant less development along Myrtle Avenue and Fulton Street than was anticipated. The board realizes the full impacts of this rezoning remain to be seen but commends the DCP for its preservation of the built character of this neighborhood and for incentivizing affordable housing.

Dumbo

It is too early to see significant impact from the Dumbo Rezoning. The plan, which came into effect in 2009, now permits residential development in the

eastern part of the neighborhood. Since its completion, only one new building, located at 205 Water Street, has begun construction. However, residential conversions of industrial space are occurring. The influx of new residents has not been matched by complimentary retail and commercial development. Again, the board hopes to see the attraction of appropriate businesses and services for the residents of this neighborhood.

Introduction: Historic Preservation

In 2011, over forty percent of our residents lived in one of our many historic districts. Community District 2 is proud to be home to nine of the 25 historic districts in Brooklyn. The nine are the Boerum Hill, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Dumbo, Clinton Hill, Fort Greene, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn Heights, Vinegar Hill and most recently, Wallabout historic districts. The value that these districts contain and generate is a benefit to our residents and visitors. Across the city, historic districts have been shown to increase home price premiums by 21.8 percent and to improve the economic performance of an area.

Needs and Solutions: Historic Preservation

To this end, we look forward to soon seeing the extension of the existing districts in Fort Greene and Clinton Hill and the establishment of a skyscraper historic district in Downtown Brooklyn. Sites such as 16 Court Street, 180 Remsen Street and 185 Montague Street are among the suggested buildings for this district.

Parks and Recreation

State of Our District: Conditions and Space

Bounded by Myrtle Avenue, DeKalb Avenue, Washington Park and Ashland Place, Fort Greene Park is the district's largest park. Currently, Fort Greene Park provides the district with one quarter of its open space; smaller parks and public spaces dotted throughout the district provide the remainder. Over the coming years, the even larger Brooklyn Bridge Park will continue to open on Piers 1-6 on the East River waterfront. The amount of open space per person in our district will change drastically with the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge Park. While the park will be a regional destination, it is also a local asset and the community board looks forward to maintaining its relationship with the Brooklyn Bridge Park Corporation as it completes construction.

Even with the addition of Brooklyn Bridge Park, Community District 2 lacks

sufficient open space for its residents and day workers. (At least 70,000 people enter Downtown Brooklyn each day to go to their place of employment.) The city's guideline recommends two acres of passive open space and half an acre of active open space per 1,000 residents. According to City Planning's calculations of land uses in our district, 7.5 percent is open and recreational space, far below the recommended guidelines. We welcome the addition of open space in our district. However, the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) must maintain and repair the existing inventory of parks throughout our district.

Need: Consistently Improved Conditions

Since 2000, some small neighborhood parks have been successfully renovated. The majority of these park rehabilitations, however, have occurred in areas with higher median incomes. We would like to see improvements occur equally throughout our district. For instance, Bridge Park 3 and other parks along the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE) consist primarily of poorly maintained pavement. Bridge Park 3 is located in a census tract that has a median household income of $9,876. Not too far away, in Clinton Hill, Underwood Park has benefited from local community investment. There, residents came together to improve the condition of the park. As of 2000, the household median income in that park's census tract was $48,885. An imbalance exists between the conditions of our parks that need to be addressed.

Solutions: Innovative Solutions for Improved Parks Service

Innovative solutions are improving our parks and are bringing new park spaces to our district. Concessions, development bonuses and independent fundraising are potential sources of additional funding for parks. These tools can work but have only been seen in select areas of our district. Currently, the Watchtower Society is preparing to renovate a park as part of the approval of a rezoning of a parcel it owns in Dumbo. Fort Greene Park has benefited from the efforts of Fort Greene Park Conservancy, particularly in its preservation of the Prison Ship Martyrs Monument.

We would like to see the necessary funding and tools in place in Community District 2 to improve our parks and provide an equal level of service to our residents. Outlined below are goals we hope to see realized in the near future.

1. Basic maintenance and repair of our parks.

   Our district has grown from its 2000 census population of over 98,000, of which 18 percent was school aged. Community Board 2 is not ignorant of the cuts made to the parks budget. Nevertheless, the lack of adequate space for

outdoor recreation in our district demands that the space we do have be adequately repaired and maintained for use. We stress that repair and maintenance needs be implemented in an equitable fashion district-wide and encourage the parks department to involve local community members in this effort.

2. Meet PlaNYC's open space goals to open local schoolyards as parks.

   This goal was implemented for three years at PS 38 in Boerum Hill when funding through the Trust for Public Land provided afterhours access to the school playground. Unfortunately, the grant has expired and the school yard is once again closed except when school is in session. We would like to see playgrounds open after hours for use as parks. They offer an alternative to a resource that is in short supply, especially in Boerum Hill. Parks and playgrounds could share resources for this purpose. For instance, with the opening of Sixteen Sycamores in the near future, there might be an opportunity to share staff and maintenance between it and PS 261.

3. Reclaim streets for people by installing additional public plazas and Greenstreets.

   DOT has implemented at least 37 Greenstreets in our district and there are plans for three public plazas. These provide welcome respite for pedestrians, encourage public interaction, generate business activity and help to beautify our streets. We look forward to the implementation of more of these and other public plazas on our streets.

4. Identify lots or areas for new parks.

Our district has a wealth of diverse land uses. However, there are large vacant parcels and little-used parking lots. Turning them into parks and public spaces would improve our urban landscape and bring much needed open space to our constituents. We encourage DPR to look at land use in our district to find sites where such repurposing is feasible. For instance, in Clinton Hill there may be private underused sites that could be turned into temporary publicly-accessible open spaces.

We look forward to working with DPR, DCP and DOT on the above projects and goals. Our parks and open spaces may be limited, but with a little help and creative energy the city and the people of our district can work together to provide clean, safe and functional open spaces for all of our residents.

Youth, Education and Cultural Affairs

State of our District: Under-Performing Schools

The 2000 Census registered 18.1 percent of our population as under the age of 18. The performance of our students in reading is behind the level of performance in 35 other city community districts. Similarly, our students' math performance ranked 37th out of the 59 community districts in the city. Of our students, 38 percent are reading at grade level and 60 percent test at grade level in math.

In Community District 2 there are 15 public and 13 private elementary schools, including K-12 schools in both cases. The number of middle and high schools present is smaller but their school populations are greater. As the New York City school system does not assign intermediate and high school students by district, it is more applicable to look at the performance and graduation rates of the students who live in our district. Community districts and school districts are not coterminous; most of Community District 2 is in School District 13. Class sizes in the district typically range from 21–29 pupils. Of the students in this district, 62 percent are eligible for a free lunch.

Needs: Youth and Education

The quality and delivery of education for youth in our district could be improved. Out-of-school-time programming and extra-curricular activities are important components of every child's education. Likewise, special needs and English as a Second Language programs should be ubiquitous in educational settings. Certain ethnic groups and students with disabilities, those with limited proficiency in English and the economically disadvantaged often did not make "adequate yearly progress" by several measures. Adequate yearly progress is defined by the New York State Board of Regents as "satisfactory progress by a district or a school toward the goal of proficiency for all students." This shows a clear need to equally provide all students with the educational resources that they require to succeed.

Many of our students do not have access to acceptable out-of-school-time programming opportunities. Programs such as those in JHS 113/Old 294 Edmunds Center and PS 20 Clinton Hill schools, the Department of Youth and Community Development's Beacon Programs, and Citizen Schools are examples of enriching, positive learning environments that should be readily available to all of our students. As sources of important educational services, Head Start and after-school are important educational services, therefore the reduction of these programs is alarming to the board.

In light of the pending school closures, the community board is concerned about post-elementary school choice. Additionally, the availability of seats in our district is unevenly distributed. For instance, there are no middle schools in Brooklyn Heights. This limits educational options for our residents.

Ten percent of our population is not proficient in English. Our adult population deserves accessible and appropriate educational opportunities. English language classes should continue to be made available for our adult population.

Solutions: Youth and Education

Funding and resource allocation for increased capacity in our schools, more local school locations and attention to the needs of non-native English speakers and students with disabilities are required. In this regard, the expansion of PS 8 now underway is promising. It will provide necessary school seats and help meet demand for this high-performing elementary school.

Budget shortfalls frequently make such projects difficult to initiate. In the absence of such capacity we encourage schools, community centers and other educational and cultural outlets in our district to use existing resources in new and innovative ways and to share resources and learn from one another. We hope the city will promote cross-communication between these programs and provide support and guidance to encourage such methods.

The Dumbo rezoning, which allowed residential development as-of-right, may lead to a change in the demographics of the neighborhood. The New York City Department of Education (DOE) may be well positioned to meet these demographic changes by construction of a new middle school there. More attention needs to be paid in the future to the shifts in the composition of populations in other neighborhoods. We encourage DOE to continue to track projections of population increases, especially in Downtown Brooklyn and to respond with sufficient school seats for the anticipated number of children.

State of our District: Cultural Affairs

Community District 2 has a wealth of cultural amenities within its borders. Theatre for A New Audience (TFANA) broke ground on a new home in the Brooklyn Academy of Music (BAM) Cultural District, BAM is building a black box theatre and Roulette a music performance company. These institutions along with others such as Mark Morris Dance Group, Brooklyn Music School and MoCADA stimulate and preserve culture in the district. With a long tradition of arts and artistry, our community is also proud to be home to numerous smaller arts organizations that reside within our borders. For example, 22 small and

emerging theaters work with the Alliance of Resident Theaters/New York, a service and advocacy organization with offices and performance space in Fort Greene. On the Brooklyn Art Council's website, 31 organizations are listed in our district but as this is a self-posted list, the total may be larger.

Needs: Cultural Affairs

Development and land use changes in Community District 2 have had an impact on the availability of performance and studio space within our community. Spaces for artists and cultural events have become an expensive commodity. The BAM Cultural District, including the BAM Fisher Building and Theater for a New Audience, are examples of urban arts projects that provide a welcome boost to the cultural life of downtown Brooklyn.

Solutions: Cultural Affairs

Cultural elements enhance the appearance, safety and appeal of public space. They can stimulate investment and encourage use, bringing people more readily from other places and improving the perception of the value that a community places on its shared outdoor spaces. We enjoy the public art exhibits throughout our district. In addition to the creation of the BAM Cultural District, we would like to see more attention paid to the overall look and feel of our district. There are many opportunities to install, promote and display works of art in our district. We would like this to occur more frequently and invite all parties to engage the community board in a discussion about how to do this.

Health, Environment and Social Services

State of Our District: Imbalanced Services

Brooklyn's central business district is at the geographic core of Community District 2. Within it are the federal and state courts, municipal offices and a variety of social service centers. These centers provide vital services, care and treatment for thousands each month.

Institutions occupy 13.7 percent of the land in our district. In the district profile prepared by DCP, there are 65 "selected community facilities." Of these, six are senior centers, 42 are private day care centers, 10 are public day care centers and two are head start day care centers. There are also 28 mental health service centers; 26 hospitals, nursing homes and ambulatory programs; 24 chemical dependency service centers and 20 residential programs and food facilities for adults and families. By way of comparison, our demographically and

geographically similar neighbor to the south, Community District 6, has 4.5 percent of its land dedicated to institutional uses and is home to only eight mental health service centers and seven chemical dependency service centers.

Our population increased by 4.3 percent between 1980 and 2000. A decreasing death rate and increasing birth rate mean this trend is likely to continue. According to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey data for 2008, our population is estimated to be a little over 114,000 people and the median age in our district is 35 years. Roughly one-tenth of our residents receive Medicaid support, double the amount five years ago. This represents a shift in the type of assistance people are receiving, as there are an almost equal number of people on income support in total in our district.

Need: Greater Access to Suitable Care

The majority of the community services and health facilities in Community District 2 serve people in catchments extending beyond the district borders. On behalf of our residents, we ask that neighborhood-scale services for our community also be provided. Residents also need to be fully informed about their health and social service options and to have access to outlets for healthy living.

According to "Take Care New York," the city Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's community profiling document, the health of residents in the Northwest Brooklyn United Hospital Fund (UHF) neighborhood, which includes Community District 2, is underperforming compared to the city as a whole. Heart disease is 10 percent more likely to be a cause of death here than in the rest of New York City. Likewise, our death rate is 15 percent higher than the city average. In terms of access to care, one in four of our residents went without health insurance in 2009. Seventeen percent of our residents rate their health as fair or poor. This last figure is better that the Brooklyn average of 23 percent but we aspire to more.

Too many people utilize the emergency room as their primary care resource. According to "Take Care New York," there are more avoidable hospitalizations in Northwest Brooklyn than the Brooklyn average. In the UHF neighborhood, roughly one in five people do not have a regular doctor and 6 percent go to the emergency room whenever they are sick.

Solutions

1. Extend service hours and limits cutbacks.

   The board is particularly concerned by the possible closure of Head Start

programs in our district. We are also concerned about the potential effects of closing the Farragut Day Care Center and Duffield Children's Center. Our residents need facilities such as these and we hope, at a minimum, they are replaced. Similarly, the hours of the Fort Greene Health Clinic should be extended to include hours outside of the standard business day.

2. Facilitate service provider cross-communication, information sharing and collaboration.

   In the wake of service reductions and the closure of facilities, other measures should be taken to address the needs of our populations. Information sharing between resource centers should be facilitated and encouraged. Education is a key component of service delivery, both in its ability to improve the effectiveness of care received by patients and because it can raise people's awareness of the services that are available to them. Information sharing at community health centers is helping to engage people in the services they need. We hope to see these efforts furthered by guidance and oversight from City leadership.

3. Encourage major facilities to understand their local communities and the needs they serve.

   Through conscientious planning, large health care centers can provide preventative care and better services to their local communities. The Brooklyn Hospital Center's 2008 Community Service Plan is an example of such planning. It evaluates the health of the population it serves and outlines its priorities, along with a three-year plan of action. Community District 2 represents only one-tenth of the catchment area of the hospital, which according to the Community Service Plan is 1.2 million people. The plan highlights many of the problems mentioned above and also documents the high asthma rates in our district as a concern. The hospital's asthma program is currently evaluating patient management, education and care. We support The Brooklyn Hospital Center's efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of their care. We are also encouraged by their emphasis on preventative care, education and access. It is important that these are all addressed if the health of our district is to be improved.

In addition to direct services, we realize that outlets for physical activity and access to healthy food are important components of building a healthy community. For this reason, we encourage the continued development of bike paths in our district, the permissible placement of green carts and farmers markets and the sponsorship of festivals and outdoor events. There is an opportunity for our district to benefit from further dispersion of fresh produce and quality food

items. We hope to see an analysis of the opportunity for expanding the Green Carts and FRESH markets programs in our community. Providing resources for healthy living is the best preventative care. We hope to be a place where necessary care is accessible and leading a healthy lifestyle is possible.

Transportation and Public Safety

State of Our District: High Presence of Public Transit

Community District 2 has many public transportation choices. Our 18 subway stops and 12 bus lines provide our residents with a full network of transit options to take them to the furthest reaches of New York City. Over 70 percent of our population commutes to work daily via public transportation; only 13 percent use a car to reach their jobs. These numbers are much higher than the national and city averages of 56 percent. Many people also walk to work within our district or use the Brooklyn Bridge and Manhattan Bridge pathways to commute to Manhattan.

One of the busiest bus routes in the City, the B41, travels through our district. It had close to 13 million riders in 2008. However the proliferation of illegal transit vans along the B41 route suggests that service can be expanded. Community Board 2 would like to see more enforcement of the "bus only" routes on Fulton and Livingston streets.

Also in 2008, three of our subway stops saw a combined total of 10 million riders. These were Atlantic Avenue/Pacific Street, Court Street/Borough Hall and Jay Street/Borough Hall. That number may have increased with the opening of the connecting passageway between the former Jay Street-Borough Hall and Lawrence Street, now referred to as Jay Street-MetroTech station.

Needs: Transit Options and Reliability, Road Design and Enforcement

The high level of use of our public transit network demands a highly performing and carefully maintained transportation network. While journeys to and from our district are well accommodated, travel within it is less manageable. The community board looks forward to the completion of the Downtown Brooklyn Surface Transit Circulation Study. The wealth of subway stations in our district provides an opportunity to create connections between them—connections not currently fully realized. Additional exits at stops would also improve accessibility. Slow movement and poor on-time service decreases the level of service on our buses. The B54 in particular faces many challenges on its route.

Improved highway geometry and enforcement will help improve traffic within our district. Too fast moving vehicles are a complaint in our low-density residential neighborhoods. Trucks also drive too frequently off designated routes. Merchants on commercial corridors require additional loading zones for their purposes. The designation of bike lanes is often undermined by illegal parking that needs better enforcement. Similarly, the continued abuse of City employee and union permits needs increased enforcement.

Streetscaping has vastly improved many parts of our district. We request that these improvements be extended more broadly. For example, sections of Atlantic Avenue are nicely planted and furnished, while others are grey and dreary. A continuous aesthetically pleasing appearance along Atlantic Avenue would improve and smooth the divide between residential and downtown commercial neighborhoods. More benches and consistent tree beds should be part of such an approach.

Roadway design and traffic management can improve safety on our streets. Key hot spots for pedestrian and bicycle crashes are Myrtle Avenue and Flatbush Avenue Extension, Adams and Livingston Street, Adams Street and Tillary Street, Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, and Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues.

New traffic calming measures have been implemented and are helping to slow down the flow of traffic. Bike paths have increased safety on the streets. However, nuanced planning of this network is required. Road conditions are substandard on streets such as Vanderbilt Avenue. This is hazardous for bikers.

Bike lanes have been widely developed in our district, to a large degree because they converge on the Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges. The city's 2011 annual bike census conducted during spring counted 2,000 new Brooklyn to Manhattan bike commuters. Almost 1,000 of those use the Manhattan Bridge crossing. Bike lanes function not only as a safety feature for alternative transportation but also as an economic generator. The Fulton Area Business Alliance, a district management association, is advocating for more bike lanes, as their merchants are asking for more racks on the sidewalks. Likewise, the Myrtle Avenue Revitalization Project is exploring ways to provide bike storage or simply to add additional bike racks.

Street lighting can improve safety on our streets. Certain blocks in Fort Greene and Clinton Hill are particularly concerned about inadequate lighting. Street lighting needs to be reviewed and more lighting should be added. Examples of blocks where more lighting is needed are Carlton Avenue, between DeKalb and Myrtle avenues, and on Clifton Place, both of which are in the Clinton Hill neighborhood.

Solutions

There are three main areas in which we see opportunities for improving transportation service and safety in our district. They are listed below along with specific interventions:

1. Safety and enforcement: Slower progressing signals on Atlantic Avenue, timed pedestrian countdowns, safety cameras, parking permit enforcement and truck use regulation.

2. Network improvements: Bike lanes should interconnect better, pedestrian and bus connections should be created with the new Brooklyn Bridge Park, Lawrence Street Station improvement needs to be completed as soon as possible, subway entrances should be improved and repaired, connections between subways and buses should be readily identifiable through the use of clear and consistent signage.

3. Funding: An annual issue for which regular and reliable sources should be found, equalization of tolls on the East River bridges and Brooklyn Battery Tunnel could be implemented, muni-meters could and should be used more widely.

An additional measure that is improving streets throughout the city is DOT's Public Plaza program and other traffic calming initiatives. The reconstruction of "Seven Corners," at Hanson Place and Fulton and South Oxford streets, is an example where streetscape improvements and traffic calming measures have been implemented concurrently. Albee Square Plaza was recently completed and affords passer-bys in Downtown Brooklyn an attractive outdoor space to sit, read or eat. We look forward to the same results at Pearl Street, Putnam and Fowler Triangles. Widened sidewalks, speed humps and street furnishings are design tools that help mitigate traffic hazards and provide a safer and more pleasant experience for all users.

Many of the needs we describe have solutions outlined in the Downtown Brooklyn Transportation Blueprint. Some of these solutions have been implemented; others are ongoing. We support the goals of the blueprint to simultaneously accommodate travel demand growth, manage congestion, balance through and local traffic, and improve street management and safety. The board hopes to see the full execution of its priority initiatives.

Economic Development and Job Creation

State of Our District: Pockets of High-Unemployment

Overall, unemployment in our district is on a downward trend. The American Community Survey found it to be 4.7 percent in 2008, whereas in 2007 it was recorded at 6.6 percent. In the same year the district's median household income was $64,046. Additionally, college degrees are held by 58 percent of our residents who are 25 and older.

These figures reflect an area that is improving its economic performance and capacity. However, breaking down these figures shows a very different story. The highest median income in any one census tract in our district, as of the 2000 Census, was $112,414. The lowest was $9,876. Similarly, a census tract in Clinton Hill had unemployment of 39.7 percent. This was one-third higher than the district average. On a positive note, a higher percentage of people in Community District 2 are employed in professional and related occupations than in the rest of Brooklyn and New York City.

Funding for economic development projects in our district comes from various sources. The Economic Development Corporation sponsors several programs applicable to businesses in Community District 2. At the federal level, two development projects in our district have received stimulus funding. These are City Point, which received $20 million for the phase of construction, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where $1 million was allocated to support development of a "green" manufacturing center.

Needs

Levels of unemployment vary drastically across our district. Our labor force population is largely skilled and marketable and all members of it should be given equal exposure to opportunities. Local enterprises need to be supported and encouraged—their hiring and that of new businesses should focus within the district whenever possible. Addressing joblessness across our district is our primary economic development concern.

The obvious precursor to employment is job creation. Economic stimulation through investment can lead to job creation. Projects such as the development of the BAM Cultural District and the commercial revitalization of Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue are crucial to the economic state of our district. Additionally, funding should be increased for youth after-school and development programs such as Helping Encourage Leadership Potential. Not only is education an important part of adolescent development, it is at the core of workforce

development. Its complete and consistent provision across our district is essential for the prosperity of all of our residents.

NYCHA has set up specific programs to address unemployment within their tenant populations. We applaud the intentions of these programs and would like to see them more widely utilized. In our district, it is alleged NYCHA has not adhered to the Section 3 and the Residential Employment Programs. The latter is a program that requires the authority to employ people from within developments to work on construction projects at those properties. Our sources indicate less than ten residents were hired for the extensive and continuing Whitman and Ingersoll Houses renovations. The isolation of these communities within the district is stark. Economic empowerment is an essential tool that can bridge this divide.

Solutions

1. Workforce Development:

   Downtown Brooklyn is a burgeoning economic center. Available jobs in this district should be connected to local residents. We are aware of a number of programs to address economic development in our district. Better connections need to be made between resources such as these and the residents that can benefit from them. On the ground programming and outreach is a foundational approach to addressing joblessness in the community district. We see the Brooklyn Navy Yard's efforts in this regard as exemplary. If there is a way to replicate and broaden the scope of such work, we believe it will be of enormous benefit to the parts of our district with far too high joblessness.

2. Business Development:

   Economic development efforts across the district can and should be coordinated. "Shop Brooklyn" is an example of this cooperation. As a district that is home to numerous business improvement districts, we see them as potential connectors and vehicles for holistic economic development. The work of the Myrtle Avenue Revitalization Project engages community residents. This engagement is essential if economic development is going to benefit our residents. The makeup and mix of our commercial sector is changing. The diversification of the "antique alley" on Atlantic Avenue is an example of such an evolution. Promotion and exposure for our local businesses helps them to grow. We encourage the Brooklyn Economic Development Corporation and the Fulton Avenue Business Alliance's work to bring dynamic businesses to our district. Diversification on our commercial streets is crucial to stability.

The Greenlight Bookstore in Fort Greene is an example of a successful attempt to respond to the needs of the community with appropriate businesses. They were a recent winner of the annual Brooklyn Public Library business plan contest. Their business model coincided with a request by the local community for a neighborhood bookstore. Innovative attempts to match market demands are smart and we would like to see more conscientious business developments like this throughout the district.

3. Infrastructure Improvement:

You cannot have a successful economic development effort without viable infrastructure. Indeed, it can drastically improve the marketability of a business district. In this regard, Downtown Brooklyn is fortunate to have a high concentration of public transit options, urban outdoor space and Class A office space. With a dynamic market, however, local infrastructure must be revisited to ensure that it meets the needs of that market. During this period of heavy street construction, we encourage contract and construction managers to ensure the timely completion of work.

Design elements can be used to enhance the appeal of the public realm. We would like to see more public art throughout our district. Providing appealing outdoor spaces attracts people and businesses alike. Our built fabric is essential to our marketability as a district. We hope to see it preserved in our lower density areas and grown and guided to a diverse mix of uses in our central business district, Downtown Brooklyn.

Acknowledgements

Galin Brooks, a May 2010 graduate of the Robert F. Wagner Graduate School of Public Service, wrote the Fiscal Year 2012 Statement of District Needs as part of the 2009-2010 Community Planning Fellowship Program, funded and administered by Manhattan Borough President Scott Stringer and the Mayor's Community Assistance Unit. Revisions for Fiscal Year 2013 were made by Carol-Ann Church, a planner on the district office staff.

Respectfully submitted,

John Dew

John Dew

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

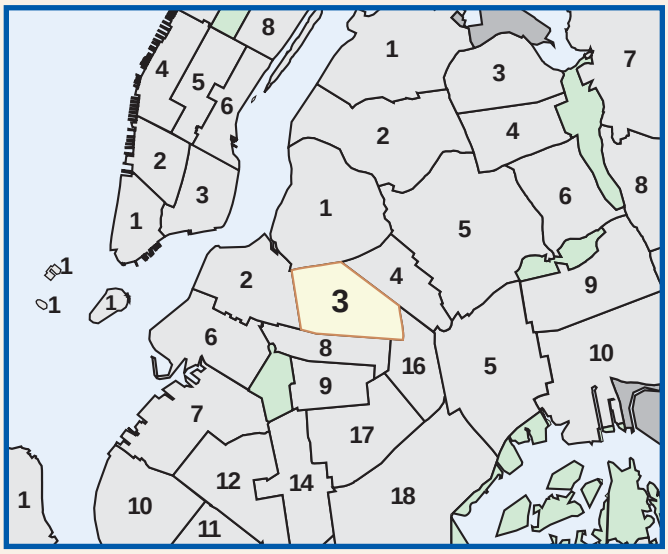
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	138,696	143,867	152,985
% Change	—	3.7	6.3

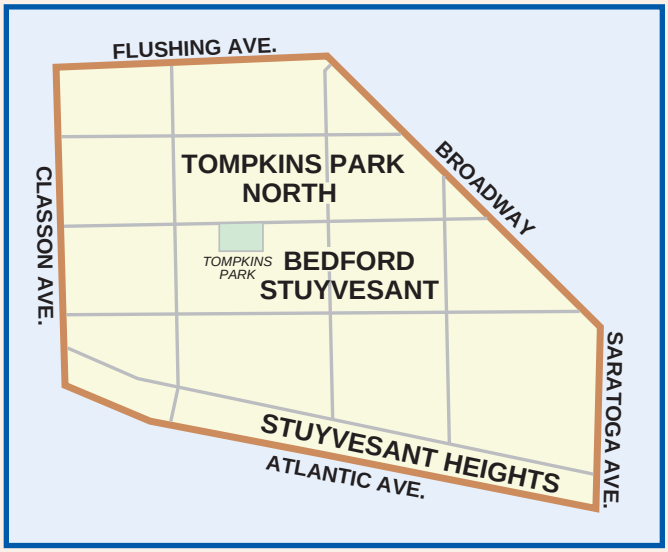
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,260	2,512
Rate per 1000	15.7	16.4
Deaths: Number	1,140	999
Rate per 1000	7.9	6.5
Infant Mortality: Number	23	—
Rate per 1000	10.2	5.2

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	18,521	14,615
Supplemental Security Income	10,671	11,380
Medicaid Only	36,835	42,127
Total Persons Assisted	**66,027**	**68,122**
Percent of Population	**45.9**	**44.5**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	6,933	13,361.0	24.3
Multi-Family Residential	6,421	20,645.8	37.6
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,424	4,416.9	8.0
Commercial / Office	300	1,825.5	3.3
Industrial	248	2,010.8	3.7
Transportation / Utility	87	521.8	1.0
Institutions	365	6,553.0	11.9
Open Space / Recreation	37	1,755.8	3.2
Parking Facilities	275	1,125.7	2.1
Vacant Land	1,021	2,492.7	4.5
Miscellaneous	80	214.1	0.4
Total	**17,191**	**54,923.0**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 3



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0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

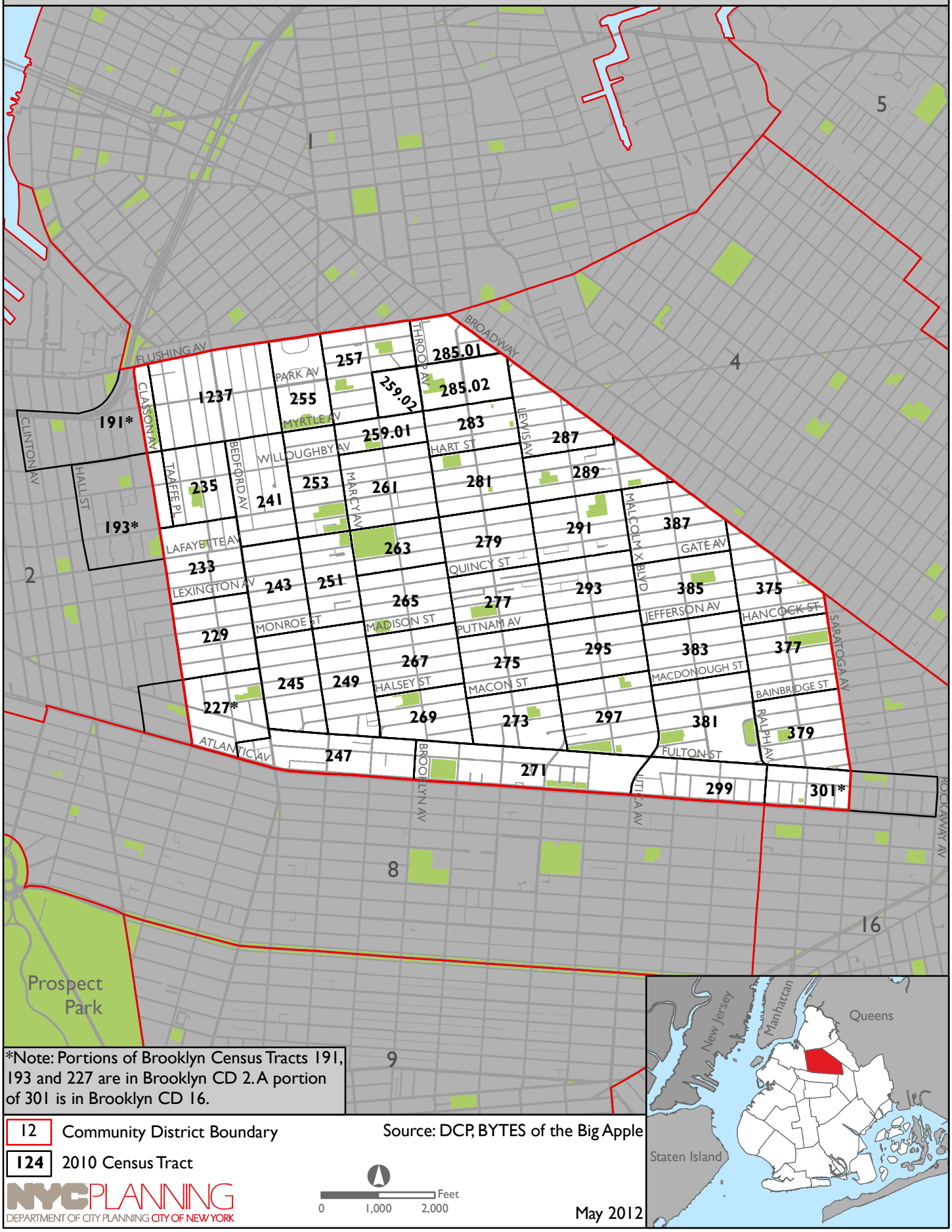
Brooklyn Community District 3	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	138,696	100.0	143,867	100.0	152,985	100.0	9,118	6.3
White Nonhispanic	1,217	0.9	2,056	1.4	16,634	10.9	14,578	709.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	113,544	81.9	110,431	76.8	98,780	64.6	(11,651)	-10.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	678	0.5	1,457	1.0	3,525	2.3	2,068	141.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	416	0.3	432	0.3	453	0.3	21	4.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	252	0.2	473	0.3	466	0.3	(7)	-1.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,998	2.1	2,639	1.7	(359)	-12.0
Hispanic Origin	22,589	16.3	26,020	18.1	30,488	19.9	4,468	17.2
Population Under 18 Years	42,426	100.0	44,899	100.0	39,096	100.0	(5,803)	-12.9
White Nonhispanic	219	0.5	452	1.0	4,976	12.7	4,524	1000.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	33,702	79.4	33,880	75.5	23,216	59.4	(10,664)	-31.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	183	0.4	416	0.9	666	1.7	250	60.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	121	0.3	146	0.3	120	0.3	(26)	-17.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	105	0.2	134	0.3	132	0.3	(2)	-1.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	807	1.8	761	1.9	(46)	-5.7
Hispanic Origin	8,096	19.1	9,064	20.2	9,225	23.6	161	1.8
Population 18 Years and Over	96,270	100.0	98,968	100.0	113,889	100.0	14,921	15.1
White Nonhispanic	998	1.0	1,604	1.6	11,658	10.2	10,054	626.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	79,842	82.9	76,551	77.3	75,564	66.3	(987)	-1.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	495	0.5	1,041	1.1	2,859	2.5	1,818	174.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	295	0.3	286	0.3	333	0.3	47	16.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	147	0.2	339	0.3	334	0.3	(5)	-1.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,191	2.2	1,878	1.6	(313)	-14.3
Hispanic Origin	14,493	15.1	16,956	17.1	21,263	18.7	4,307	25.4
Total Population	138,696	100.0	143,867	100.0	152,985	100.0	9,118	6.3
Under 18 Years	42,426	30.6	44,899	31.2	39,096	25.6	(5,803)	-12.9
18 Years and Over	96,270	69.4	98,968	68.8	113,889	74.4	14,921	15.1
Total Housing Units	54,344	-	58,162	-	65,614	-	7,452	12.8

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 3	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**143,867**	**100.0**	**152,985**	**100.0**	**9,118**	**6.3**
White Nonhispanic	2,056	1.4	16,634	10.9	14,578	709.0
Black Nonhispanic	110,431	76.8	98,780	64.6	(11,651)	-10.6
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,457	1.0	3,525	2.3	2,068	141.9
Other Nonhispanic	905	0.6	919	0.6	14	1.5
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,998	2.1	2,639	1.7	(359)	-12.0
Hispanic Origin	26,020	18.1	30,488	19.9	4,468	17.2
Female	78,940	54.9	82,524	53.9	3,584	4.5
Male	64,927	45.1	70,461	46.1	5,534	8.5
Under 5 years	11,745	8.2	11,315	7.4	(430)	-3.7
5 to 9 years	13,390	9.3	10,463	6.8	(2,927)	-21.9
10 to 14 years	12,667	8.8	10,480	6.9	(2,187)	-17.3
15 to 19 years	11,673	8.1	11,639	7.6	(34)	-0.3
20 to 24 years	10,901	7.6	13,663	8.9	2,762	25.3
25 to 44 years	42,700	29.7	48,912	32.0	6,212	14.5
45 to 64 years	27,650	19.2	32,994	21.6	5,344	19.3
65 years and over	13,141	9.1	13,519	8.8	378	2.9
18 years and over	98,968	68.8	113,889	74.4	14,921	15.1
In households	140,624	97.7	150,727	98.5	10,103	7.2
In family households	119,152	82.8	117,614	76.9	(1,538)	-1.3
Householder	33,025	23.0	33,388	21.8	363	1.1
Spouse	11,232	7.8	12,411	8.1	1,179	10.5
Own child under 18 years	34,443	23.9	31,542	20.6	(2,901)	-8.4
Other relatives	35,042	24.4	35,373	23.1	331	0.9
Nonrelatives	5,410	3.8	4,900	3.2	(510)	-9.4
In nonfamily households	21,472	14.9	33,113	21.6	11,641	54.2
Householder	17,857	12.4	24,851	16.2	6,994	39.2
Householder 65 years and over living alone	4,392	3.1	4,829	3.2	437	9.9
Nonrelatives	3,615	2.5	8,262	5.4	4,647	128.5
In group quarters	3,243	2.3	2,258	1.5	(985)	-30.4
Total Households	**50,882**	**100.0**	**58,239**	**100.0**	**7,357**	**14.5**
Family households	33,025	64.9	33,388	57.3	363	1.1
Married-couple family	11,232	22.1	12,411	21.3	1,179	10.5
With related children under 18 years	6,520	12.8	6,727	11.6	207	3.2
Female householder, no husband present	18,549	36.5	17,211	29.6	(1,338)	-7.2
With related children under 18 years	13,783	27.1	11,290	19.4	(2,493)	-18.1
Male householder, no wife present	3,244	6.4	3,766	6.5	522	16.1
With related children under 18 years	1,671	3.3	1,844	3.2	173	10.4
Nonfamily households	17,857	35.1	24,851	42.7	6,994	39.2
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	10,571	20.8	11,335	19.5	764	7.2
Persons Per Family	3.44	-	3.38	-	(0.07)	-2.0
Persons Per Household	2.76	-	2.59	-	(0.18)	-6.4
Total Housing Units	**58,162**	**-**	**65,614**	**-**	**7,452**	**12.8**
Occupied Housing Units	**50,882**	**100.0**	**58,239**	**100.0**	**7,357**	**14.5**
Renter occupied	40,981	80.5	47,675	81.9	6,694	16.3
Owner occupied	9,901	19.5	10,564	18.1	663	6.7
By Household Size:						
1 person household	15,305	30.1	19,306	33.1	4,001	26.1
2 person household	12,050	23.7	15,030	25.8	2,980	24.7
3 person household	9,007	17.7	9,854	16.9	847	9.4
4 person household	6,575	12.9	6,425	11.0	(150)	-2.3
5 persons and over	7,945	15.6	7,624	13.1	(321)	-4.0
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,679	5.3	2,995	5.1	316	11.8
25 to 44 years	21,941	43.1	24,731	42.5	2,790	12.7
45 to 64 years	17,331	34.1	20,870	35.8	3,539	20.4
65 years and over	8,931	17.6	9,643	16.6	712	8.0

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 3



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 191, 193 and 227 are in Brooklyn CD 2. A portion of 301 is in Brooklyn CD 16.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 3

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
191*	2,816	2,332	-484	-17.2
193*	5,214	5,628	414	7.9
227*	3,406	3,454	48	1.4
229	3,153	3,395	242	7.7
233	4,875	5,061	186	3.8
235	1,953	3,928	1,975	101.1
241	1,564	2,229	665	42.5
243	3,954	3,786	-168	-4.2
245	3,555	3,946	391	11.0
247	2,349	2,316	-33	-1.4
249	4,240	3,823	-417	-9.8
251	3,779	3,816	37	1.0
253	2,528	2,754	226	8.9
255	5,077	5,102	25	0.5
257	2,026	2,131	105	5.2
259.01	1,887	2,010	123	6.5
259.02	3,595	3,419	-176	-4.9
261	4,445	4,917	472	10.6
263	1,877	1,868	-9	-0.5
265	3,717	3,838	121	3.3
267	4,151	3,920	-231	-5.6
269	2,809	2,770	-39	-1.4
271	2,810	2,471	-339	-12.1
273	3,061	2,813	-248	-8.1
275	4,171	4,180	9	0.2
277	4,001	3,945	-56	-1.4
279	3,791	3,674	-117	-3.1
281	3,579	4,193	614	17.2
283	3,624	4,097	473	13.1
285.01	1,422	428	-994	-69.9
285.02	2,921	2,802	-119	-4.1
287	2,755	2,991	236	8.6
289	3,432	3,538	106	3.1
291	2,777	3,101	324	11.7

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 3

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
293	3,277	3,106	-171	-5.2
295	3,745	3,425	-320	-8.5
297	3,349	3,344	-5	-0.1
299	1,657	2,579	922	55.6
301*	2,650	2,750	100	3.8
375	2,831	2,910	79	2.8
377	3,827	3,660	-167	-4.4
379	2,827	3,706	879	31.1
381	4,849	4,763	-86	-1.8
383	3,999	3,931	-68	-1.7
385	3,628	3,422	-206	-5.7
387	3,581	4,010	429	12.0
1237	1,838	6,008	4,170	226.9

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 3

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
191 *	2,332	885	629	107	17	77	617
193 *	5,628	1,946	2,319	479	37	150	697
227 *	3,454	516	2,431	143	25	94	245
229	3,395	728	2,108	121	35	96	307
233	5,061	785	2,927	109	17	88	1,135
235	3,928	2,114	507	181	9	81	1,036
241	2,229	814	750	71	27	41	526
243	3,786	598	2,426	100	29	83	550
245	3,946	371	2,931	238	32	81	293
247	2,316	187	1,682	186	23	64	174
249	3,823	364	2,924	76	34	102	323
251	3,816	197	2,671	140	18	62	728
253	2,754	350	1,703	88	14	78	521
255	5,102	53	2,164	70	31	64	2,720
257	2,131	220	695	76	22	16	1,102
259.01	2,010	213	823	38	3	30	903
259.02	3,419	24	1,701	33	9	48	1,604
261	4,917	354	3,042	74	32	91	1,324
263	1,868	60	1,386	25	6	33	358
265	3,838	133	2,963	68	37	77	560
267	3,920	293	3,122	53	21	84	347
269	2,770	218	2,169	76	19	59	229
271	2,471	40	2,037	136	7	37	214
273	2,813	127	2,401	52	11	55	167
275	4,180	250	3,300	98	49	84	399
277	3,945	99	3,416	22	17	36	355
279	3,674	103	3,055	32	20	60	404
280	1,761	873	7	631	3	7	240
283	4,097	170	2,306	45	31	38	1,507
285.01	428	81	74	11	6	7	249
285.02	2,802	11	1,389	8	5	24	1,365
287	2,991	281	1,214	255	13	29	1,199
289	3,538	161	2,114	85	22	48	1,108

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 3

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
291	3,101	88	2,461	31	14	43	464
293	3,106	56	2,485	55	28	36	446
295	3,425	191	2,768	58	18	70	320
297	3,344	210	2,827	30	11	61	205
299	2,579	50	1,930	78	8	16	497
301 *	2,750	62	2,287	19	14	43	325
375	2,910	114	2,034	123	14	66	559
377	3,660	113	3,016	37	34	82	378
379	3,706	30	3,085	12	13	61	505
381	4,763	75	3,929	25	36	70	628
383	3,931	96	3,309	28	43	63	392
385	3,422	55	2,682	58	36	67	524
387	4,010	164	2,845	60	24	91	826
1237	6,008	4,703	182	38	55	42	988

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,694 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	17,468 (CN) 27,058 (F)
HD-DN489	PROVIDENCE HOUSE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN642	PROCIDA CONSTRUCTION CORP - PROCIDA/BRISA AFFORDABLE HOUSING	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN489	PROVIDENCE HOUSE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN045	BEDFORD STUYVESANT FAMILY HEALTH CENTER INC	CP	0 (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-701	RECONSTRUCTION OF MANHATTAN AVE. BROOKLYN	19,025 (CN) 600 (S)	0 (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	5,397 (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-973	RECONSTRUCTION OF FULTON STRET, ETC., BROOKLYN	8,898 (CN) 4,480 (F)	0 (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.	6,994 (CN)	14,036 (CN)	0 (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	800 (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)	0 (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	12,893 (CN) 838 (P)	801 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
PW-DN671	ST JOHN'S BREAD AND LIFE PROGRAM	CP	512 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 48C

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PW-DN700	NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES OF EAST FLATBUSH	CP	36 (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
S-186	SANITATION GARAGE FOR DISTRICT 3/3A, BROOKLYN	94,503 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 49C

The City of New York
Community Board No. 3
Bedford Stuyvesant Restoration Plaza
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MARTY MARKOWITZ
BOROUGH PRESIDENT

HENRY L. BUTLER
CHAIRPERSON

CHARLENE PHILLIPS
DISTRICT MANAGER

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR 2013

INTRODUCTION

New York City is one of the most diverse and exuberant places in the world. The city is a manifestation of intercultural congruity and historical events. Consisting of five boroughs and a population of 8.4 million, NYC has been proclaimed to be the "melting pot" of modern day society. Within this architectural behemoth is a place called Bedford-Stuyvesant, a family based community with a traditional way of life. Communities such as Bedford-Stuyvesant are key elements for the preservation of the history of New York City.

Bedford-Stuyvesant is located in the heart of Brooklyn, which is the most populated borough in all of New York City. This district is predominantly a Pan African Diaspora community that is rich in culture, and home to some of the most desirous housing stock in New York City. As a district, we are continuing to stay on the Mayor's vision working in conjunction with PlaNYC 2030. Our future goals are to build on the solid foundation that we already have in place, by ushering in new businesses to help stimulate the economy and by improving the quality of life in this community, as well as neighboring communities. The enrichment of neighborhoods such as ours will be instrumental in the composition to the future melody of the "Big Apple."

Community District 3 has worked vigorously throughout its years for the betterment of Bedford-Stuyvesant. With the new coming of age, we are very excited about the various opportunities available for Fiscal Year 2013 that will help elevate our community socially and economically. With projects such as the Nostrand Avenue Reconstruction Project HWK 1129 and Bedford-Stuyvesant Gateway Streetscape Enhancement Project, the future of Bedford-Stuyvesant is truly looking very promising.

With the economy being in such a volatile state, Community District 3 has been working hand in hand with Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp. on the Bedford-Stuyvesant Gateway Business Improvement District (BID). With strenuous market analysis, community feedback, and a thorough procurement system set in place; we are looking only to bring in businesses with the utmost potential that will be beneficial to Bedford-Stuyvesant.

The Community Board consists of fifty volunteers, all who live within the borders of Bedford-Stuyvesant, and three full-time staff members. The Board is broken down into different committees. Each committee consists of a chairperson, vice or co-chairperson and committee members. The composition of the committees consists of board members and residents from Bedford-Stuyvesant. Every committee has charges set forth each year, which

are taken from the responsibilities outlined in the City Charter and from the input of the community at large. Our office, like the other 58 community boards in this city, works to rectify issues and concerns of the board's constituents to maintain a reasonable quality of life for all.

As we move forth, Community District 3 has attempted to involve as much of the community as possible. We have developed surveys to allow the residents to be heard about important issues within our borders. This year we implemented live streaming so that persons unable to make the meetings can still be a part of our public meetings on-line. Our website, www.cb3bedstuy.org, posts information and is linked to facebook and twitter. It is interactive, making it possible to respond while you view the meeting. The goal we are striving to meet is to keep the Bedford-Stuyvesant residents informed.

Our community partners are key assets to our success over the years. Maintaining these professional relationships allows us to relay important information to the community; therefore, creating a transparent system and building trust amongst our fellow citizens of Bedford-Stuyvesant.

Even with all of the progress in Bedford-Stuyvesant there are still voids that need to be filled within our community. Various perils such as health issues and predatory practices have plagued the lifeline of Bedford-Stuyvesant for awhile, and we can no longer afford to set them aside.

- We continue to be the epicenter of disastrous health issues such as HIV/AIDS, asthma, and obesity
- There are vicious predatory lending schemes, the looming water and the property tax lien system
- The educational system changes – lack of understanding for parents and community regarding processes that are now governing our children's education
- There are insufficient employment opportunities
- A need for access to workforce development programs
- The opportunities for the growth of small businesses has diminished
- A 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 in CD3
- Local streets that require varying levels of attention are put off for years in the name of fiscal accountability

Community District 3 has always held the tradition of ongoing efforts to make this district a model for living, working, enjoyment and proactive efforts for a standard of quality and excellence. The residents in Bedford-Stuyvesant have a reputation of activism and concern that is unmatched.

ARTS & CULTURE

Unfortunately, this portion of our needs statement has not changed. We continue to look towards having an African American Cultural Center within the borders of Bedford Stuyvesant. The community urgently bands together to hold on to the richness that is our diverse African Diaspora cultural experience. There should be funding made available for

activities and programs that depict and enhance this community's eclectic culture. Our art and cultural institutions are teetering on the edge because of a lack of capital.

There are so many organizations, institutions, foundations and programs that we would like to see survive: The Central Brooklyn Jazz Festival, the Fulton Art Fair that is celebrating its 55th year in 2013, are two widely enjoyed activities each year, yet there is hardly enough income generated to keep them afloat. It is the love of the arts that has sustained them thus far. The Bedford Stuyvesant Artists' Association (BeSAA), as well as our galleries, some of which have had to close their doors during the last fiscal year, needs support to continue. It would, indeed, be a travesty to allow these time honored entities to fade into nothingness. Our children must be exposed to their culture that is so rich and beautiful. The youth should be able to learn who they are through the expressions of those who have come before them. To share what we have is a gateway to becoming who we are to be as a people. The diverse and rich culture of Bedford-Stuyvesant must be allowed to survive and be a prominent and integral part of the legacy that is the City of New York.

We are pleased that the City is looking at public spaces as a venue to have works of art. That is an exciting prospect for schools, parks and plazas, one of which will be on Fulton Street, our main commercial corridor. This is an opportunity for the local artists of Bedford-Stuyvesant to showcase their talent. With our streetscape project along Fulton Street in progress, and other venues being considered, albeit tentative, it is yet another way to keep the culture alive and visual for all to enjoy. However, to foster a growth in cultural and economic upward mobility, it is imperative that these projects are allowed to move forward. This cannot come to its full fruition without funding from the City.

DAY CARE

Community Board 3 takes this opportunity to thank our Mayor and his administration for restoring the needed funding to the Division of Child Care and Head Start. As we know, the comprehensive early childhood education is a crucial beginning for any child.

With restoration to the Division, parents are once again able to find gainful employment. It is always imperative that we give our youth a solid foundation and maybe there will not be such a demand for re-entry programs.

Day Care and Head Start are where most of the children become socialized and learn to integrate with others. This much- needed component is a basic foundation to prepare the young children for the public school system. Without this initial advantage, some of the children end up in special education programs or are labeled with attention deficit and other learning disabilities. With the growing trend toward charter schools, the youth, without some formalized early schooling system, will not be eligible for the charter school environment. That would be a pity.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

An agreement has been reached for the site of the Pfizer Complex, with Acumen Capital Partners, LLC. This is a monumental opportunity for economic growth and development. It is one of the last bastions of land that can really impact the future economic development and employment opportunities in the northern section of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Pfizer and Community District 3 are on the same page with the vision for that site. This company has a proven track record of redeveloping former single tenant manufacturing facilities in New

York City into vibrant, much-needed, job-creating light industrial and commercial buildings. When this company was approached, they understood that this community was looking for job creation and economic development. We believe this is a good match. By moving into these types of arenas, we can curb the escalating unemployment rates here in Bedford-Stuyvesant.

As of 2010, the unemployment rate continues to be high in Community District 3. For Central Brooklyn, which includes Bedford-Stuyvesant, the rate was 15.3%, while Brooklyn at large was 10.2%. African Americans fair a bit worse. In our community it is 16.1% and an even more astounding 18.3% in Central Brooklyn. For the Latin American community, the largest ethnic group in Bedford-Stuyvesant, there is only a slightly higher percentage, 16.9%. We need assistance, such as subsidies and aid to small businesses to keep them alive as we go through the current economic crisis.

Just as there are prospects in the northern section of Community District 3 with the Pfizer site, there are also similar scenarios in the southern part of the district. 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 much-needed commercial opportunities, leading to additional employment opportunities.

EDUCATION

Community District 3 is covered by School Districts 13 and 16. Unfortunately, very little has changed. What we are looking for is a 21st Century education for our youth that will equip them for success in the new global workplace. Our schools are still teaching to the test. This is not adequate to prepare them to think critically, solve problems, or use the knowledge they have gleaned. In this we are failing our children and our country. Our drop-out statistics have begun to rise. As a nation, we cannot afford to have our children fall behind.

The process of co-locating schools in Community District 3 has left a division between traditional schools and charter school parents. The traditional school community expresses concerns about being left out of the decision making process. School staff and parents should be partners with the Department of Education in this course of action.
Charter Schools are popping up everywhere. While we applaud the charter schools, every child is not going to have access to one. Acceptance is usually done on a lottery basis and they can only accept so many students. What then should happen to the rest of the youth? It is imperative that all schools afford the youth quality education and not just a select few. As stated previously little has changed:

- Resources for Classroom Essentials
  The continued budget cuts still stymie any progress gained. We were hopeful that these cuts would 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
  We are still concerned with the high rate of early-leavers in our middle schools and high schools. This is the time to call for the development of a comprehensive plan to address these issues within our community. Strategies should include research on

best practices, and the convening of a commission comprised of a broad base of stakeholders. We must utilize what is already in place. For instance, the CEC must be empowered to catapult changes. (There are groups already organized in the community that could address this issue, if given support from the Department of Education.)

Middle Schools in Community District 3 are in a crises state. High retention rates have students who are 15 and 16 years old still in middle schools. The Department of Education needs to develop a comprehensive plan to address the needs of this population of students so that they may have an opportunity to successfully complete high school.

- School Safety

  Gang recruitment and "turf" battles are certainly moving forward in their efforts in and around our schools. There has to be a comprehensive strategy to this negative phenomena growing in our urban settings. 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. Our children deserve to be safe.

  There needs to be programs established for art, music, and sports in an afterschool setting. This will be beneficial to parents that need to work long hours, while their children (latchkey) are left to their own defenses. This would allow for structured time spent in a safe environment. Not only does this help parents because of the extended day, but it could well be a deterrent to gang recruitment and activities.

- Parental Involvement

  We need "teeth" in the parental involvement initiatives that have been set forth by the Department of Education. Our parents still feel adrift in a monumental bureaucracy, where they feel powerless to make any changes 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?

  The Department of Education must provide technical support to Parent Associations and Community Education Councils. Parental empowerment is the backbone of our children's academic success.

In each of our district needs statements, we have advocated strongly for more parental involvement. The community board, community organizations, the various task forces and our elected officials are ready to participate in any pilots that DOE would like to initiate. We are ready!

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The preservation of our environment is the key essential to our way of life. Delegating money to make sure that we have an efficient infrastructure is a must. With New York City being such a highly populated area, our environment has to sustain more "wear and tear" than most habitats. Bedford-Stuyvesant has a population of 134, 217 people, and with the consumption of natural resources and production of waste per household our infrastructure is due for more than just a routine "tune up." Air quality control is very important within our community since we have a vast amount of constituents that are diagnosed with asthma. By creating and maintaining a more conducive living environment it will not only elevate the quality of life but will also allow citizens to be more productive in their day to day activities. Also, by rebuilding our infrastructure, it will help introduce jobs in a market that is very lackluster when it comes to opportunities. New "Green" ideas are welcomed for the benefit of the community. Creating a more eco-friendly environment with the implementation of natural energy supplements would be groundbreaking for Bedford-Stuyvesant.

In this current fiscal cycle, Community District 3 is taking a closer look at environmental issues. November of 2010, we were approached by National Grid with an issue in the southern portion of Bedford-Stuyvesant concerning an investigation on Skillman Street, which is bounded by Flushing, Bedford and Park Avenues. The area of concern for National Grid, which was one of 22 others throughout the City, was once a holding site for manufactured gas plants, and the concern was that dangerous chemicals were left underground. This is a major issue as we continue to develop land within the District. Before any development has begun, the areas should have a thorough environmental study done. We cannot afford to put residents in jeopardy of future health issues. Despite the fact that this was the first such incident reported to us, we have begun to hear rumblings of another proposed site of possible contamination. The development of houses situated on Jewel McKoy Lane, between Troy and Schenectady Avenues whose cross streets are Herkimer and Atlantic are now attempting to have an investigation done. While nothing has been confirmed, the possibility can be totally disastrous.

Community District 3 is still requesting noise regulation enforcement 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 all regulations.

HEALTH CARE

Within the last couple of years great steps have been taken to improve the nation's healthcare system. President Barack Obama's healthcare reform was a major push for the positive inception of universal healthcare. The "Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act" (PPACA) was passed by congress and signed into law by the president on March 23, 2010. Even though the healthcare system is still in a transitional phase, we have to do a better job of making the information more accessible and understandable to the general public. Bedford Stuyvesant has some of the highest statistics when it comes to health issues. Diabetes, high blood pressure, and HIV/AIDS are some of the major health issues we have been struggling with for some time now. Utilizing our community partners, schools, and media outlets as tools to spread the word about these new health care developments will be

the focal point in determining whether or not we will see a drastic change for the good within the community.

The reform seems to be surrounded with controversy. Insurance companies are raising their rates, covering less and controlling how our health needs are met. There must be a way to make it possible that our nation's residents are covered, the insurance and pharmaceutical giants are accountable to the health of the client and not only to the money in their pockets. Steps need to be taken to insure the physical safety of the people. Healthier people mean longer life, more revenue productivity, and a better economy.

Possibly, offering incentives to third parties to promote healthier habits would be more impactful in our fight to create a healthier lifestyle. Thus, through substantial exposure and common practices from our fellow citizens not only will we be healthier as a people but also more knowledgeable about the new health care opportunities.

It is crucial that the residents of New York City have access to good medical care; even more so in Bedford-Stuyvesant where the percentages of persons without that access are lower than the rest of Brooklyn and considerably lower than New York City at large. Much of our high death rates are due to there being no personal doctor for the management of treatable illness. In this Community, people are more likely to go to the emergency room for sickness as opposed to going there for the intended emergency treatment. Health issues such as heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, depression, prenatal care, HIV can be manageable conditions with appropriate medical check-ups with a personal doctor for regular treatment.

It seems that the more things change the more they remain the same. We are still the epicenter of health challenges. The premature death rate in Central Brooklyn is 933 per 100,000 people in Brooklyn versus 754 per 100,000 in Central Brooklyn versus 718 per 100,000 in New York City. The primary cause of premature death is cancer which is still a whopping 17%, heart disease at 16%, HIV at 14% and homicide at 8%.

Obesity continues to be a major health problem in Community District 3. It is a major contributor to diseases such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease. Not to mention raise the risk of asthma. Seven out of eleven Brooklyn neighborhoods have 20% or more obese adults. The numbers are even more astounding when you consider those that are overweight but not yet obese. In Brooklyn 12% of the adults have diabetes as compared to 9% in New York City overall.

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

- HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment
- Expand 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

The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene must make every effort to bring 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.

HOUSING AND LAND USE

This year 2011, we are continuing to work on the re-zoning of Bedford-Stuyvesant North. Community District #3 is collaboratively working with City Planning to make comprehensive decisions regarding what the northern portion of Bedford-Stuyvesant will look like. The plan is to finish our studies as quickly as possible to preserve the integrity of this area. We are not willing to have a portion of our community slip through our fingers without regard to the people that live and work here. The area is home to diverse cultures and each of those ethnicities should be represented equally.

The Office of Deputy Mayor for Economic Development and Rebuilding should direct a study to assess the need and impact of active manufacturing in northern sections of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Clear opportunities for either the attraction of industrial manufacturing and/or the protection of areas for manufacturing should be identified. Additionally the study should include an assessment for the attraction of a green industry cluster appropriate and contextual to the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood.

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 District #3 that the parcels on Fulton Street under the purview of HPD are Block 1548, Lot #s 26-30 totaling 10,000 square feet, block 1549, lot #s 407 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, employment, and affordable housing. The unemployment statistics of 15% in Bedford-Stuyvesant certainly warrant this.

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 which is R7D, 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 and greening. Commercial revitalization along Fulton Street will be a tremendous boost to this under-served area of Central Brooklyn. It will also connect the eastern portion of Fulton Street with the Bed-Stuy Gateway BID ... leading to a viable commercial corridor for the entire length of Bedford Stuyvesant.

Just as last year, we must re-emphasize that the Department of Buildings must have adequate inspectors to enforce their guidelines. There have been instances when complaints have come in, and when we involve DOB, their replies 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. Once permits have been issued, there should be periodic inspections while the work is going on to ensure that the contractors are doing what they applied for. Sometime deviating from the specifications can cause major problems and even worse, possible injury or property damage to adjacent parcels of land. We experienced a problem like that on MacDonough

Street this Spring, where the plans were deviated from and it almost cost the block three brownstone houses. 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. 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. Community District #3 is pushing for legislative action to give DOB more enforcement power that will help safeguard the City against unscrupulous developers and contractors from going around the proscribed methods and procedures that have been designed for the safety and well-being of all.

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 District #3's Affordable Housing Policy impacts all of the plans

After a 33 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.

There is no domain in life that is not obliged to upgrade its relationship to the needs of Community District #3 residents 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

Community District 3 has been diligently working to assist the residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant in getting their properties land marked. Two years ago, we were successful in having Agate and Alice Courts receive land mark designation. Now we are about to have hearings on expanded Stuyvesant Heights Historic District. In addition, the Landmark Committee of CD3 is simultaneously working on Stuyvesant North, East and West, along with Bedford Corners.

This process is how a community is able to maintain the character and contextual make-up of its neighborhood. We want to have a continuum of the rich housing stock that originally attracted people to Brooklyn in the first place.

We will continue to identify the historic properties throughout this community district and then to contacting the residents and inform them of the value of having their properties land marked. This is our mission and commitment. 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.

MTA

Community District 3 is excited to have the work on the elevator at the Utica Avenue Subway Station begin. This is on the "A" and "C" line and is a transportation hub for the B25 and B46 buses as well. This is a more than worthy project considering how deep this station is and the number of seniors and disabled persons that live in this area. There have already been a number of scheduling changes on the B25 and B46 bus lines that have longer wait time between buses. This presents a hardship to the riders. Studies have been done, that somehow manage to say that the changes are warranted because ridership dictates that it is cost efficient. However, for those of us that live and work along the route, we never have a seat and hardly any standing room. An elevator allows those that can, to have alternatives to the bus.

The elevator will be beneficial to many Bedford-Stuyvesant residents, as the only other elevator is at the western end of the neighborhood. This will give greater accessibility to the residents that live in the eastern portion of the community.

Metro Transit Authority (MTA) is the premier form of transportation in New York City. With all of the new acquisitions to MTA, we would like to inquire about the 911 intercoms and ETA monitors for our subway terminals. Having a more efficient and secure subway system for our constituents is very important. We also would like to request fully functional security cameras placed in all of our terminals to help reduce criminal activity within our community. Cleanliness is very important within our community. With that said we would like more regulatory cleanings of our bus and subway stations in order to cut down on pathogens and help prevent future bio-hazardous events from occurring.

PARKS AND RECREATION

In our efforts to keep in step with a healthier New York we want to keep moving forth on enhancing Bedford-Stuyvesant's parks and provide ample opportunity for recreation to combat the neighborhood's nearly endemic problems of obesity and asthma. We applaud the fine job of renovating parks in Bedford-Stuyvesant. With the help of Council Members Vann and Mealy, in coordination with the Department of Parks and Recreation, Pulaski Park is undergoing renovations. Councilman Vann has put funding in place to finish working on Von King Park's cultural facility, although additional funding is needed to complete the work. We have looked at the scope of work to begin regarding sprucing up St. Andrews Playground. The Chairperson, Henry L. Butler and the District Manager, Charlene Phillips met with the then Borough Commissioner Spiegel to look at the preliminary plans. Charlie's Place Playground, needs a complete make- over. There must be funding in place to make that happen. This facility is located on the northern section of Bedford-Stuyvesant. We give much praise and appreciation to Commissioner Jeffries that the parks and playgrounds within our borders continue to be a priority for the parks in this area. The playground at PS 309, received a new ball field last year and is quite nice as well as Marcy Playground's renovations. Our parks, under the current administration have been getting face-lifts and we are truly grateful on behalf of the residents of this great neighborhood. Additionally, Bedford-Stuyvesant residents have been making active use of the intensive programming

taking place in city parks. This community's parks have come a long way toward meeting residents' needs, but the following needs remain:

Increased Maintenance of existing parks:

- Comfort stations, specifically at Saratoga Park and Taaffe Playground, but in general at all of our parks/playgrounds which include restrooms, are required at heavily used and/or programmed parks. Porta-potties should be put in place in the interim.
- Better enforcement on the cleanup of animal waste. Excessive animal waste in parks impedes their use by neighborhood residents.
- More sites for trash collection and increased frequency of trash collection in heavily utilized or programmed parks.
- Better enforcement against illegal dumping in parks. Construction debris often ends up in city parks.
- Funding for an African American Cultural Center within the confines of Bedford-Stuyvesant
- Re-evaluation of the tree-pruning cycle. Higher temperatures have caused tree overgrowth. Additionally, overgrown trees on city sidewalks are damaging curbs, sidewalks, and roadbeds, and a revamped program of root slicing is required.

Expanded opportunities for recreation:

- Sumner Armory, a highly regarded historic building, should be redeveloped for community use. Bedford-Stuyvesant residents lack adequate indoor recreational facilities, and Sumner Armory could accommodate an indoor track; tennis, basketball, volleyball, racquetball and paddle ball courts; a bowling alley; and a roller-skating rink.

  We see that the Bedford Armory will be renovated for some recreational space. While we applaud those efforts, the 245 Coast Artillery (Sumner) Armory is larger and has the capacity for a wonderful recreational, cultural and community facility. We met with Borough President Marty Markowitz and walked through the Sumner Armory initially. He saw the potential immediately and pledged $1 million towards beginning the process of conversion. Senator Montgomery realized how beneficial renovating the Armory would be and has sponsored a feasibility study to see if conversion is possible. This District is not trying to eliminate the wonderful services provided by the Department of Homeless Services, on the contrary, we would like to be able to work with them. Once we learned that the Bedford Armory, which is not in our District, would be converted, we wondered why not the Sumner Armory. At this point, it appears the only thing that is in the works for Bedford-Stuyvesant is more shelters and facilities for homeless individuals. We are a residential community and pay taxes like every other community in this great City. Surely we deserve more than just to be able to house the homeless.

  The Department of Homeless Services has been in the process of circumventing the 1998 local law NYC Administrative Code § 21-312 and §21-315 which states, that an armory should not house more than 200 beds, unless it has been grand fathered in. It is our understanding that in order to increase the shelter's census, extreme circumstances must be proven. At this time, that has not been proven. The DHS is or has already created a 400-bed facility.

  We are concerned that there has not been a discussion or study on the negative impact this will have on the residents' health and safety, as well as on the surrounding

community. Community District 3 would love to be in dialogue regarding these issues. In addition, we challenge whether there is some definitive information stating that the Bedford Stuyvesant community will not be afforded the same considerations with regard to our armory as other districts around NYC. This armory is the second largest in the nation.

- Kosciuszko Community Pool (K Pool)/Marcy Pool should be enclosed for year-round use. It is near the upcoming Nostrand SBS line and a public school. A concept plan (contained within the EPA Smart Growth report) already exists for the enclosure and solar heating of the facility

POLICE

As a community, our goal of a crime-free neighborhood continues to be a top priority. Community District works tirelessly with both of our Precincts (79th and 81st) to help keep our streets safe. We cannot wage this war without an appropriate number of officers to patrol the area. This is also a task that requires the cooperation of each resident within our borders. There is no way to know what is happening without each of us assuming the responsibility of being the eyes and ears for our enforcement agencies.

A crucial issue for both precincts appears to be gun violence. This has reached such an epidemic that it has become larger than a precinct issue. The time has come for the legislators, law enforcement agencies, community and faith-based institutions to work concertedly to try and rectify the problems of guns in the community.

The District Attorney will sponsor gun buy-back programs, however there needs to be more organizations that are willing to host them. A few concerned clergy persons have stepped forward but the number is far too small to actually put a dent in this critical situation. We are calling on everyone to do their part.

Guns cross interstate lines like it is a legal enterprise. They are sold on the open market as well as underground. Children are finding the ease of access to firearms as effortless as we used to find purchasing candy. There is no accountability or conscience in gun distribution. The youth have no real cognizance of the true deadly nature of guns. It seems to be a game of who is going to win. We are not living in a video game. Politicians on the federal, state and local level must now begin to assume responsibility as well.

Gang violence and drug proliferation have created the economic climate of supply and demand. These two entities make it necessary for guns to be on our streets. The goal here is to cut off the demand so there will be no need to supply. Let us get guns off the street.

Gang activity continues to be prevalent in our community. Children are being forced to join or remain in gangs. They may not all be the Bloods or the Crips, but they are gangs none-the-less. How can we protect our youth? Everyone does not want to be a part of that sub-culture. The Community District feels that if we had designated gang units, we could combat this problem. If the gang unit is familiar with the youth in the area, they will get to know who is who. That goes so far when dealing with neighborhood gangs. NYCHA is the biggest place to harbor gang families. We have so many shootings that are gang or drug related. They are sometimes interchangeable. Territories within a network of buildings are quite efficient. Our PSA officers are so short staffed. They cannot concentrate on gangs so they somehow manage to treat everyone as though they were gangs. That is not effective. We need to

design a plan that will work and help keep all the residents within our borders safe. People getting shot anytime or night has to stop.

The community affairs officers make great efforts for police/community relations. We certainly appreciate all that they do; however, it is known that community relations is a top-down issue and must be dealt with that way. How directives are issued from 1 Police Plaza to the commands, affects how the officers carry out their responsibilities. It cannot continue with business as usual. We are not all criminals, in fact the number of criminals in comparison to fine upstanding hard working people in this district is surprising. With an infusion of new blood at headquarters, we are hoping to see Chief Banks work through the problems and create a law enforcement force that is reminiscent of days gone by when police officers were allies. We would like to see the re-institution of the CPR Program, Courtesy, Professionalism and Respect.

Community District #3 would like to have the following needs met:

- Funding for additional section cars for our precincts
- Funding for another Skywatch dedicated to Bedford-Stuyvesant
- Additional officers in place especially in the areas of NYCHA
- Each precinct should have its own gang and gun unit answerable to the precinct commander. With designated units, there is a greater opportunity to proactive rather than just reactive. The job is overwhelming in this present climate.
- The impact unit should be permanently assigned to their home 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.
- Funding for a Bedford-Stuyvesant Community Justice Center

SAFETY/EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

This City is by no means out of the woods when it comes to preparedness. The weather systems are changing by the day, month and year. It is evident by how hot or cold it is, the amount of snowfall, hurricanes that come extremely close, tsunamis and let us not forget tornadoes skipping through our streets. What will we do if a disaster strikes? How will the people of Community District 3be mobilized? Are our evacuation routes clearly defined? Is there a list of health care providers that can be readily called upon? Let us not forget the ever present danger of terrorism.

These questions and more will need to be answered succinctly. There must be a way to harness the needs in this arena. Is it possible for designated groups to begin to mobilize sections of each quadrant of the district? Can OEM manage without designated district assistance?

Community District 3 implores the City of New York to be proactive and not reactive when it relates to the safety and state of preparedness of the residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant as well as, New York at-large.

SANITATION

Community District 3 is still without our own Sanitation Garage. We have been making this request since 1980. In all fairness, we understand that the current fiscal crisis makes

something on the scale of a Sanitation Garage nearly impossible. This was our thinking until we learned that money was appropriated for a Solid Waste Management Project (SWMP) on East 91st Street in Manhattan. The residents fought this idea, because they felt the site was in too close a proximity to where the residents lived and played. The sum of $127 million was set aside to make this project happen. That was not in the works for 31 years. Since the SWMP will not be placed at East 91st Street, why not move the money into a garage for Community District 3?

This garage is important to the future of Bedford-Stuyvesant. With the current projections for the Bedford-Stuyvesant community, the increased density will necessitate having our own garage. With PlaNYC 2030 trying to make New York City a greener, cleaner, and leaner City, the lack of a facility in this district will truly become an intolerable condition. With such great disparities in this district's health statistics, we cannot afford to have garbage and debris strewn around because we are utilizing a garage in Community Board #1 that will be unable to keep up with the population and commercial growth of the community. Not only do we demand that this project be funded, it is also mandated by the City Charter that each district have its own garage.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Gateway Business Improvement District (BID), encompassing Fulton Street from Classon Avenue to Troy Avenue and Nostrand from Halsey Street to Atlantic Avenue, is a high traffic, densely populated commercial shopping corridor. The majority of the District is made up of long city blocks; therefore, there is a glaring need for garbage receptacles to be placed mid-block to capture the overflow of litter. Given the functions of the BID, the Gateway is equipped to collect and move all garbage from mid-block receptacles to corner receptacles for pick-up by the Department of Sanitation.

We are aware that the signage division is no longer in existence however the need is even greater than before for signage. Is it possible to create a signage division that serves multiple municipal agencies making it more cost efficient? We need to have printed signs about canine waste, littering, and no posting. At this point, residents are putting up their own signs and residents are at risk of running afoul of sanitation codes themselves trying to compensate for the lack of official signage.

We are still requesting timely printed materials sent out to the community well in advance noting schedule changes prior to the changes taking place.

SENIORS

The senior population of Community Board 3 continues to be a major concern. This is another area where nothing has changed. Our newest issue is the fact that several of the senior centers have been closed, which is the **only** life-line some of our elderly have with the world outside of their homes. 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.
- There are an increasing percentage of senior citizens living in poverty and we need to concretize 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 to have to seek shelter elsewhere.
- 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

Community District 3 has worked diligently over the past year to make sure that the homeless people that are placed in this community are treated fairly in their housing quest. There are many transitional facilities cropping up all over Bedford Stuyvesant in our residential community. Some of the homeless are being placed in unsafe conditions. We have been working with the Commission on Human Rights, the Department of Homeless Services and our elected officials to see that these dangerous practices are curtailed.

The Department of Homeless Services and the City Council, at the urging of the community districts of Brooklyn, have taken a closer look at the present practices and deemed that there needed to be change. A pilot program is now in effect that instructs providers to refrain from making referrals to buildings that have registered complaints regarding occupancy violations, but have not been inspected by a City agency because the inspector was unable to access the premises. Perhaps the new practice of multi-agency representatives doing the inspections will help. We continuously ask that more inspectors are hired. At this time, it is obvious that we need some guidelines that have teeth in order to closely watch over what is happening with our buildings and the residents.

We continue to ask that strict attention be paid to the concentration of facilities that are placed in one geographic area. Bedford-Stuyvesant is largely a residential community and if we continue to make every vacant house a facility, we will only be known as a blighted ghetto of sheltering systems. Community District 3 is working toward building up this area, not allowing it to fall into a total state of disrepair. Residential facilities for homeless individuals and families must be spread throughout the five boroughs.

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

As with DEP, the Nostrand Avenue HWK1129 project, (the reconstruction of Nostrand Avenue from Flushing to Atlantic Avenues) has been in the budget of Community District 3 since 1989. Nostrand Avenue is a major thoroughfare that runs from the northern most end of our district straight through in a southerly direction. At last, the construction work has begun. Thank you for hearing us.

Plans for NYC Select Bus Service along the Nostrand-Bedford corridors should include an impact study measuring effects on the local commercial strips and the identification of areas for dedicated parking along commercial nodes/intersections.

We have a number of roadbeds that are in hazardous/deplorable conditions. Broadway, which borders Community District 4, Bushwick, is so bad that cars have to actually travel in the opposite lane to avoid vehicular damage or an accident. Atlantic Avenue, which borders Community District 8, Crown Heights, also has a hazardous roadbed. There must be some type of infrastructure/reconstruction done on both of these roadbeds before there is some type of major catastrophe.

In addition, Halsey Street from Tompkins to Broadway was initially supposed to be completed and it was not. The request was in for the 2004 budget requests. We would like to see that work done.

Additionally, we are cognizant of the growing number of bikers within the district. The existing bike lanes do not seem to connect. The lanes should connect allowing safe passage for bikers throughout Brooklyn. That being said, we do not want bike lanes along our major transverses. It slows traffic too much. Everyone is not riding a bike. There are people that still must use their vehicles and between parking, bike lanes, buses and deliveries, the major thoroughfares are being tremendously disadvantaged for motorists. There is a safety issue for bikers on busy streets. The secondary roadways would truly be much safer.

We would like to see bus shelters at all of our bus stops for the elderly and disabled especially. The bus stop areas need to be kept clean and snow-free. Some bus stops have debris lying around and weeds growing up out of the pits that the bus stop sign is in. There must be better maintenance at our bus stops and transportation hubs.

Another continuing 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 structural damage issues for the property owners.

CONCLUSION

Community District 3 is very excited about the new projects the City of New York will embark on for fiscal year 2013. With our innovative budgetary propositions we are looking to eventually eradicate ailments that have been impeding progress in our community for far too long. We are a proud, resilient, and prosperous people who have a lot to offer the City of New York. The journey has been long, but the results will be worth the wait. Bedford-Stuyvesant is on the forefront of the new economical wave for New York City, and we are fully prepared with the help of Mayoral support to take our place in history.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry L. Butler
Board Chairperson

Charlene Phillips
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 4

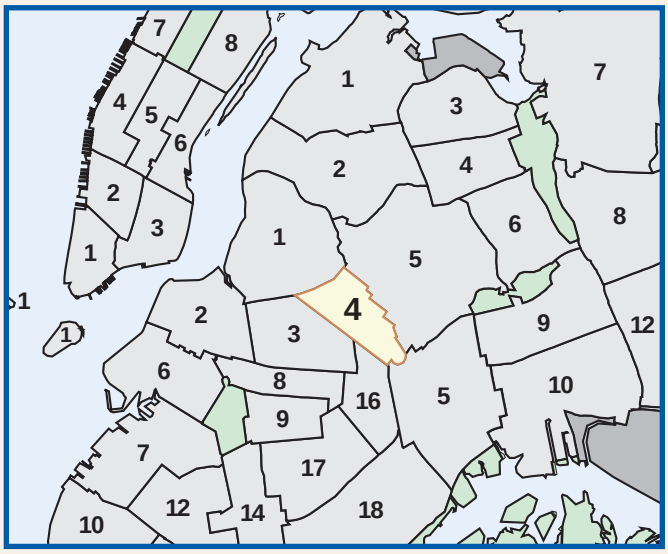
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	102,572	104,358	112,634
% Change	—	1.7	7.9

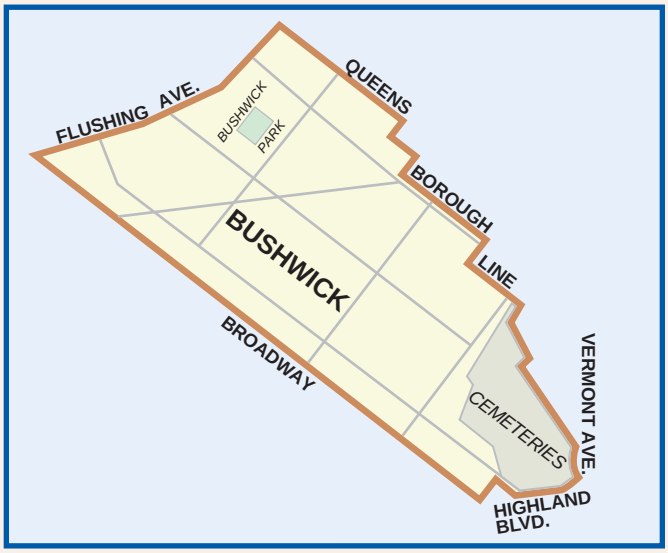
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,071	1,924
Rate per 1000	19.8	17.1
Deaths: Number	557	458
Rate per 1000	5.3	4.1
Infant Mortality: Number	14	—
Rate per 1000	6.8	4.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	12,368	9,206
Supplemental Security Income	8,146	8,366
Medicaid Only	35,278	37,694
Total Persons Assisted	**55,792**	**55,266**
Percent of Population	**53.5**	**49.1**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	4,174	8,464.6	20.4
Multi-Family Residential	4,454	12,120.9	29.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,061	2,674.7	6.5
Commercial / Office	279	1,479.8	3.6
Industrial	229	2,063.8	5.0
Transportation / Utility	56	691.8	1.7
Institutions	196	3,495.1	8.4
Open Space / Recreation	78	7,578.9	18.3
Parking Facilities	354	1,048.3	2.5
Vacant Land	406	1,500.7	3.6
Miscellaneous	106	294.5	0.7
Total	**11,393**	**41,412.8**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 4

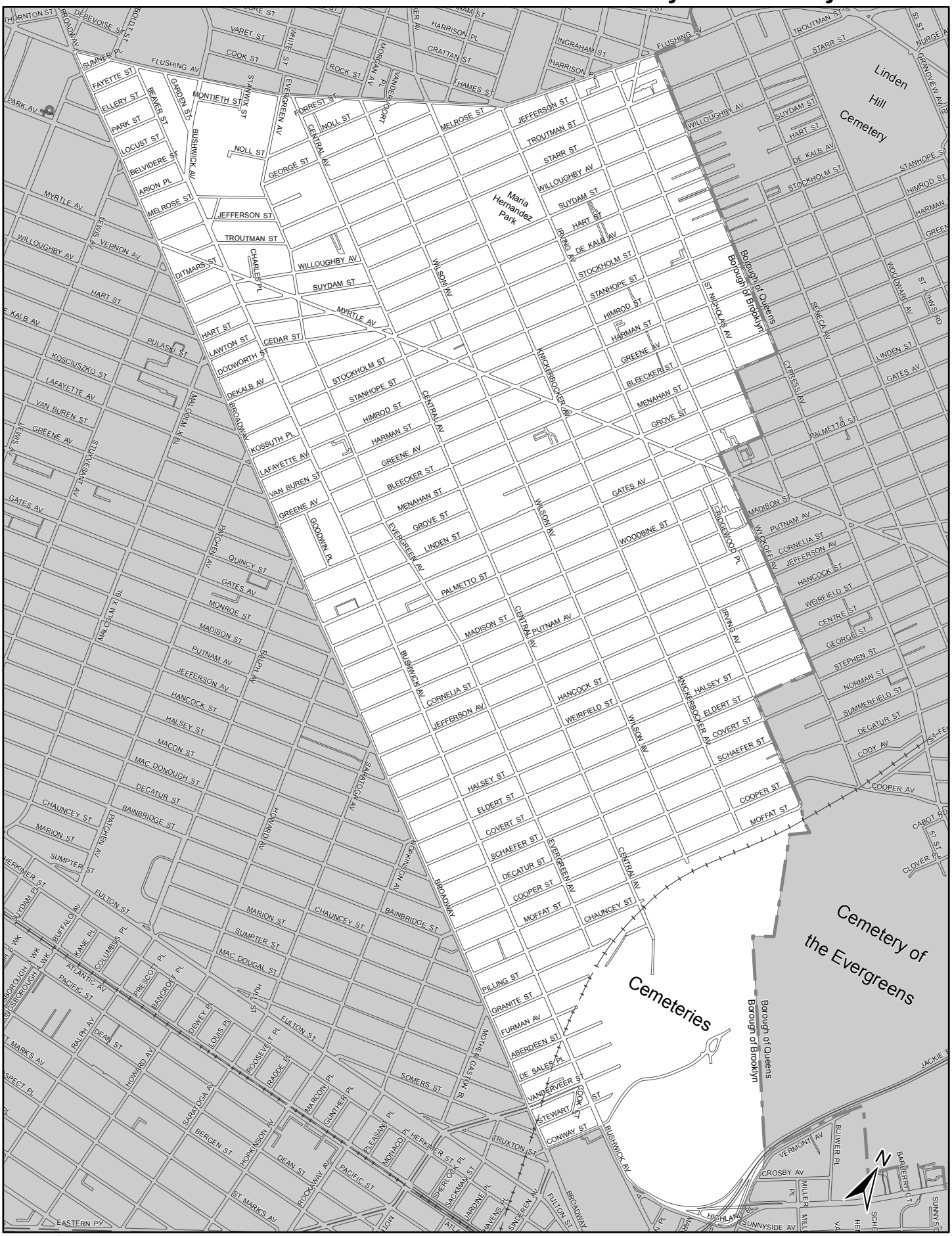

Linden Hill Cemetery
Maria Hernandez Park
Cemetery of the Evergreens
Cemeteries
Borough of Queens
Borough of Brooklyn
BROADWAY
WILLOUGHBY AV
FLUSHING AV
MYRTLE AV
JEFFERSON ST
TROUTMAN ST
STARR ST
SUYDAM ST
HART ST
DE KALB AV
STOCKHOLM ST
STANHOPE ST
HIMROD ST
HARMAN ST
GREENE AV
BLEECKER ST
MENAHAN ST
GROVE ST
LINDEN ST
PALMETTO ST
MADISON ST
PUTNAM AV
JEFFERSON AV
HANCOCK ST
WEIRFIELD ST
CENTRE ST
GEORGE ST
STEPHEN ST
NORMAN ST
SUMMERFIELD ST
DECATUR ST
CODY AV
COOPER AV
CABOT RD
CLOVER PL
57 ST
53 ST
GATES AV
QUINCY ST
MONROE ST
PUTNAM AV
JEFFERSON AV
HANCOCK ST
HALSEY ST
MACON ST
MAC DONOUGH ST
DECATUR ST
CHAUNCEY ST
BAINBRIDGE ST
MARION ST
SUMPTER ST
MAC DOUGAL ST
FULTON ST
ATLANTIC AV
PACIFIC ST
DEAN ST
BERGEN ST
ST MARK'S AV
EASTERN PY
SOMERS ST
HERKIMER ST
ITRUXTON ST
CONWAY ST
STEWART ST
VANDERVEER ST
DE SALES PL
ABERDEEN ST
FURMAN AV
GRANITE ST
PILLING ST
ELDERT ST
COVERT ST
SCHAEFER ST
COOPER ST
MOFFAT ST
HALSEY ST
KNICKERBOCKER AV
IRVING AV
BUSHWICK AV
WILSON AV
CENTRAL AV
EVERGREEN AV
BROADWAY
HOWARD AV
SARATOGA AV
ROCKAWAY AV
PACIFIC ST
ATLANTIC AV
FULTON ST
BUSHWICK AV
VERMONT AV
CROSBY AV
HIGHLAND BL
SUNNYSIDE AV
BARBERRY CT
BUWIER PL
MILLER PL
SCHENCK AV
VERNON AV
LEWIS AV
STUYVESANT AV
THORNTON ST
DEBEVOISE ST
BOLTON ST
SUMNER PL
FAYETTE ST
ELLERY ST
BEAVER ST
PARK ST
LOCUST ST
BELVIDERE ST
ARION PL
MELROSE ST
GARDEN ST
BUSHWICK AV
MONTIETH ST
STANWIX ST
EVERGREEN AV
FORREST ST
INOLL ST
NOLL ST
GEORGE ST
CENTRAL AV
VARET ST
COOK ST
WHITE ST
ROCK ST
MORGAN AV
VANDERVOORT PL
HARRISON PL
GRATTAN ST
THAMES ST
INGRAHAM ST
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TROUTMAN ST
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WILLOUGHBY AV
SUYDAM ST
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STEPHEN ST
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SUMMERFIELD ST
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COOPER AV
MYRTLE AV
WILLOUGHBY AV
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HART ST
LAWTON ST
CEDAR ST
DODWORTH ST
DEKALB AV
KOSSUTH PL
LAFAYETTE AV
VAN BUREN ST
GREENE AV
GOODWIN PL
STOCKHOLM ST
STANHOPE ST
HIMROD ST
HARMAN ST
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BLEECKER ST
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ITRUXTON ST
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HERKIMER ST
MYRTLE AV
WILLOUGHBY AV
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LAFAYETTE AV
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HANCOCK ST
WEIRFIELD ST
CENTRE ST
GEORGE ST
STEPHEN ST
NORMAN ST
SUMMERFIELD ST
DECATUR ST
CODY AV
COOPER AV
CABOT RD
CLOVER PL
57 ST
53 ST
GATES AV
QUINCY ST
MONROE

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

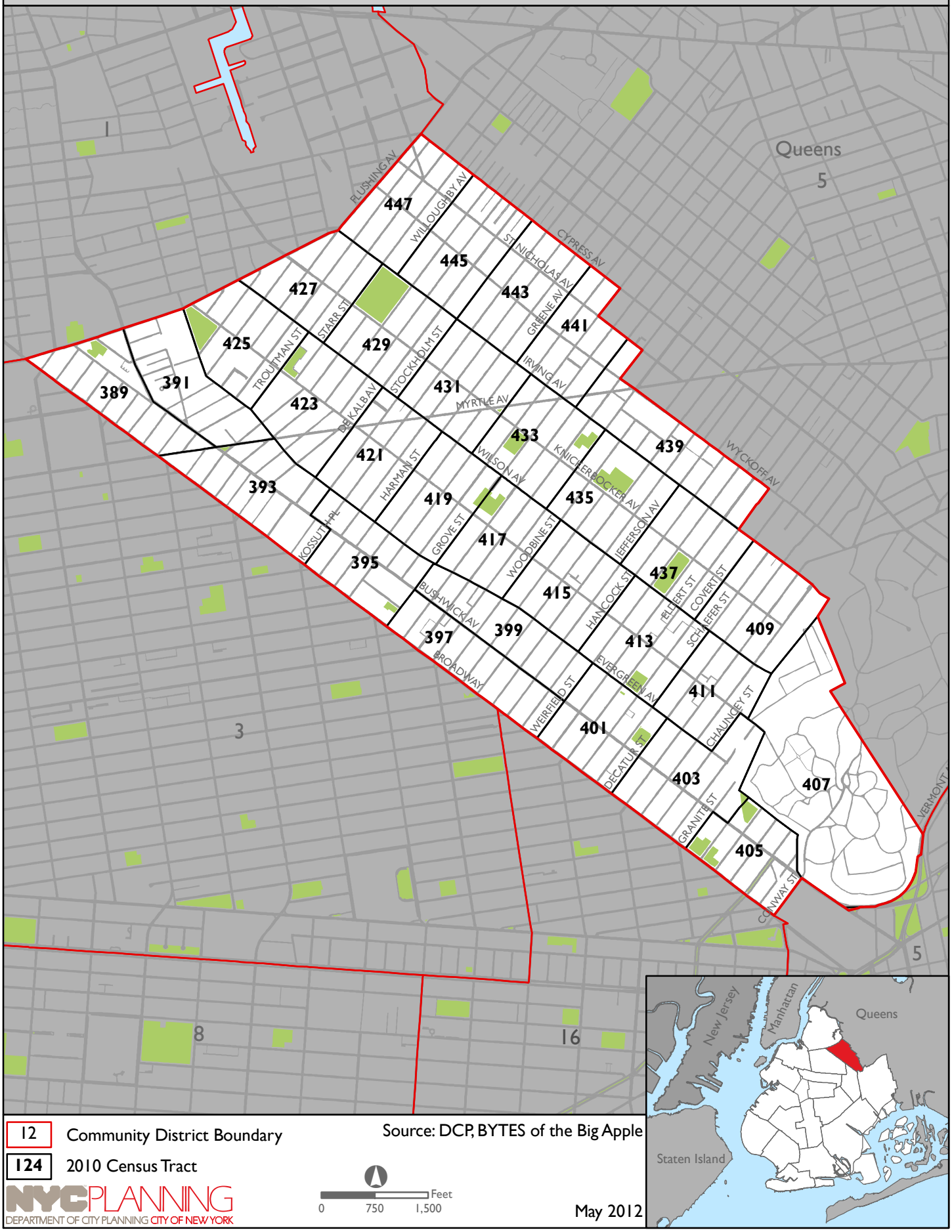
Brooklyn Community District 4	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	102,572	100.0	104,358	100.0	112,634	100.0	8,276	7.9
White Nonhispanic	5,542	5.4	3,026	2.9	9,564	8.5	6,538	216.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	25,580	24.9	24,838	23.8	22,688	20.1	(2,150)	-8.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,823	3.7	3,245	3.1	4,807	4.3	1,562	48.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	348	0.3	300	0.3	201	0.2	(99)	-33.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	645	0.6	787	0.8	589	0.5	(198)	-25.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,020	1.9	1,169	1.0	(851)	-42.1
Hispanic Origin	66,634	65.0	70,142	67.2	73,616	65.4	3,474	5.0
Population Under 18 Years	36,099	100.0	35,078	100.0	28,650	100.0	(6,428)	-18.3
White Nonhispanic	1,019	2.8	633	1.8	708	2.5	75	11.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	8,711	24.1	8,307	23.7	5,534	19.3	(2,773)	-33.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,040	2.9	774	2.2	810	2.8	36	4.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	121	0.3	143	0.4	56	0.2	(87)	-60.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	294	0.8	260	0.7	182	0.6	(78)	-30.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	514	1.5	258	0.9	(256)	-49.8
Hispanic Origin	24,914	69.0	24,447	69.7	21,102	73.7	(3,345)	-13.7
Population 18 Years and Over	66,473	100.0	69,280	100.0	83,984	100.0	14,704	21.2
White Nonhispanic	4,523	6.8	2,393	3.5	8,856	10.5	6,463	270.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	16,869	25.4	16,531	23.9	17,154	20.4	623	3.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,783	4.2	2,471	3.6	3,997	4.8	1,526	61.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	227	0.3	157	0.2	145	0.2	(12)	-7.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	351	0.5	527	0.8	407	0.5	(120)	-22.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,506	2.2	911	1.1	(595)	-39.5
Hispanic Origin	41,720	62.8	45,695	66.0	52,514	62.5	6,819	14.9
Total Population	102,572	100.0	104,358	100.0	112,634	100.0	8,276	7.9
Under 18 Years	36,099	35.2	35,078	33.6	28,650	25.4	(6,428)	-18.3
18 Years and Over	66,473	64.8	69,280	66.4	83,984	74.6	14,704	21.2
Total Housing Units	31,921	-	33,928	-	39,992	-	6,064	17.9

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 4	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**104,358**	**100.0**	**112,634**	**100.0**	**8,276**	**7.9**
White Nonhispanic	3,026	2.9	9,564	8.5	6,538	216.1
Black Nonhispanic	24,838	23.8	22,688	20.1	(2,150)	-8.7
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,245	3.1	4,807	4.3	1,562	48.1
Other Nonhispanic	1,087	1.0	790	0.7	(297)	-27.3
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,020	1.9	1,169	1.0	(851)	-42.1
Hispanic Origin	70,142	67.2	73,616	65.4	3,474	5.0
Female	54,354	52.1	56,665	50.3	2,311	4.3
Male	50,004	47.9	55,969	49.7	5,965	11.9
Under 5 years	10,215	9.8	8,244	7.3	(1,971)	-19.3
5 to 9 years	10,619	10.2	7,753	6.9	(2,866)	-27.0
10 to 14 years	9,093	8.7	7,683	6.8	(1,410)	-15.5
15 to 19 years	8,811	8.4	8,630	7.7	(181)	-2.1
20 to 24 years	9,312	8.9	11,809	10.5	2,497	26.8
25 to 44 years	32,378	31.0	38,125	33.8	5,747	17.7
45 to 64 years	17,245	16.5	22,003	19.5	4,758	27.6
65 years and over	6,685	6.4	8,387	7.4	1,702	25.5
18 years and over	69,280	66.4	83,984	74.6	14,704	21.2
In households	102,863	98.6	111,233	98.8	8,370	8.1
In family households	93,412	89.5	90,918	80.7	(2,494)	-2.7
Householder	23,864	22.9	23,557	20.9	(307)	-1.3
Spouse	10,637	10.2	10,699	9.5	62	0.6
Own child under 18 years	28,677	27.5	22,827	20.3	(5,850)	-20.4
Other relatives	24,842	23.8	27,981	24.8	3,139	12.6
Nonrelatives	5,392	5.2	5,854	5.2	462	8.6
In nonfamily households	9,451	9.1	20,315	18.0	10,864	115.0
Householder	7,231	6.9	12,950	11.5	5,719	79.1
Householder 65 years and over living alone	1,837	1.8	2,450	2.2	613	33.4
Nonrelatives	2,220	2.1	7,365	6.5	5,145	231.8
In group quarters	1,495	1.4	1,401	1.2	(94)	-6.3
Total Households	**31,095**	**100.0**	**36,507**	**100.0**	**5,412**	**17.4**
Family households	23,864	76.7	23,557	64.5	(307)	-1.3
Married-couple family	10,637	34.2	10,699	29.3	62	0.6
With related children under 18 years	6,979	22.4	6,271	17.2	(708)	-10.1
Female householder, no husband present	10,738	34.5	9,736	26.7	(1,002)	-9.3
With related children under 18 years	8,351	26.9	6,593	18.1	(1,758)	-21.1
Male householder, no wife present	2,489	8.0	3,122	8.6	633	25.4
With related children under 18 years	1,422	4.6	1,589	4.4	167	11.7
Nonfamily households	7,231	23.3	12,950	35.5	5,719	79.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	5,299	17.0	6,785	18.6	1,486	28.0
Persons Per Family	3.69	-	3.61	-	(0.08)	-2.1
Persons Per Household	3.31	-	3.05	-	(0.26)	-7.9
Total Housing Units	**33,928**	**-**	**39,992**	**-**	**6,064**	**17.9**
Occupied Housing Units	**31,095**	**100.0**	**36,507**	**100.0**	**5,412**	**17.4**
Renter occupied	26,333	84.7	31,116	85.2	4,783	18.2
Owner occupied	4,762	15.3	5,391	14.8	629	13.2
By Household Size:						
1 person household	5,806	18.7	8,309	22.8	2,503	43.1
2 person household	6,122	19.7	8,886	24.3	2,764	45.1
3 person household	6,116	19.7	6,724	18.4	608	9.9
4 person household	5,784	18.6	5,496	15.1	(288)	-5.0
5 persons and over	7,267	23.4	7,092	19.4	(175)	-2.4
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,099	6.8	2,512	6.9	413	19.7
25 to 44 years	15,072	48.5	16,428	45.0	1,356	9.0
45 to 64 years	9,853	31.7	12,312	33.7	2,459	25.0
65 years and over	4,071	13.1	5,255	14.4	1,184	29.1

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 4



12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 750 1,500 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 4

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
389	2,287	2,773	486	21.3
391	1,467	2,303	836	57.0
393	2,800	3,549	749	26.8
395	3,636	3,380	-256	-7.0
397	3,237	3,389	152	4.7
399	3,777	3,823	46	1.2
401	3,157	3,518	361	11.4
403	2,981	3,538	557	18.7
405	1,335	1,480	145	10.9
407	0	14	14	-
409	3,507	3,752	245	7.0
411	2,837	3,302	465	16.4
413	3,249	3,822	573	17.6
415	3,638	4,064	426	11.7
417	3,197	3,609	412	12.9
419	3,908	3,770	-138	-3.5
421	3,481	3,920	439	12.6
423	2,634	4,217	1,583	60.1
425	2,260	3,042	782	34.6
427	5,599	5,074	-525	-9.4
429	5,829	5,630	-199	-3.4
431	5,276	5,113	-163	-3.1
433	3,668	4,064	396	10.8
435	4,494	4,463	-31	-0.7
437	5,027	5,240	213	4.2
439	3,778	3,829	51	1.3
441	5,630	5,643	13	0.2
443	5,210	5,557	347	6.7
445	4,576	4,446	-130	-2.8
447	1,883	2,310	427	22.7

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 4

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
389	2,773	468	182	213	15	40	1,855
391	2,303	294	180	125	9	25	1,670
393	3,549	427	834	102	43	34	2,109
395	3,380	293	857	59	20	32	2,119
397	3,389	161	1,885	65	35	52	1,191
399	3,823	145	1,678	95	18	29	1,858
401	3,518	149	1,639	54	35	58	1,583
403	3,538	129	2,152	60	23	81	1,093
405	1,480	76	743	15	10	16	620
407	14	4	2	0	0	0	8
409	3,752	152	845	29	19	36	2,671
411	3,302	75	1,541	29	24	39	1,594
413	3,822	69	1,587	20	24	27	2,095
415	4,064	88	1,597	61	18	39	2,261
417	3,609	116	791	105	13	37	2,547
419	3,770	151	732	25	32	27	2,803
421	3,920	345	571	179	10	28	2,787
423	4,217	498	321	173	26	23	3,176
425	3,042	571	141	63	8	29	2,230
427	5,074	820	260	245	26	45	3,678
429	5,630	598	237	235	54	48	4,458
431	5,113	572	186	253	21	59	4,022
433	4,064	147	428	213	38	28	3,210
435	4,463	168	844	89	26	54	3,282
437	5,240	435	1,329	85	22	47	3,322
439	3,829	182	427	256	23	51	2,890
441	5,643	510	182	560	56	42	4,293
443	5,557	668	138	565	75	42	4,069
445	4,446	645	126	715	74	62	2,824
447	2,310	608	253	88	24	39	1,298

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
CS-DN039	AUDREY JOHNSON DAY CARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN631	MAKE THE ROAD NEW YORK	CP	152 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN631	MAKE THE ROAD NEW YORK	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN496	RIDGEWOOD BUSHWICK SENIOR CITIZENS COUNCIL, INC.	CP	3,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN621	RIDGEWOOD BUSHWICK SENIOR CITIZEN COUNCIL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-472	RECONSTRUCTION OF FLUSHING AVENUE, BROOKLYN	17,147 (CN) 8,000 (F) 3,050 (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-876	RECONSTRUCTION OF WYCKOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN	4,806 (CN) 0 (F) 30 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 2,250 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	6,965 (CN) 2,250 (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
Districts 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

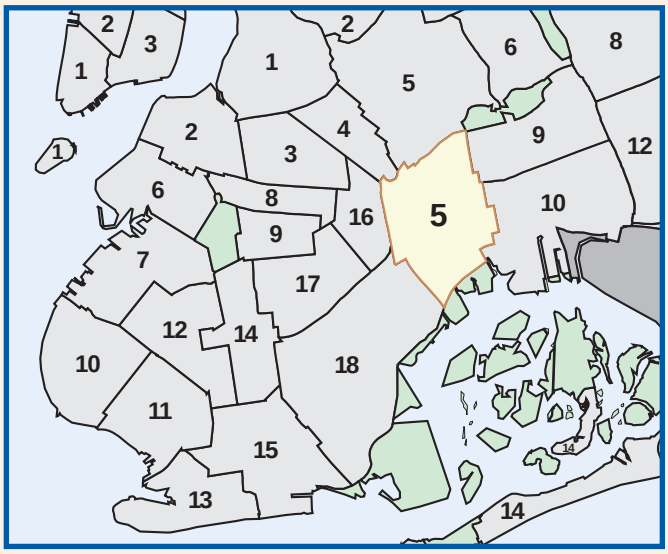
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	161,350	173,198	182,896
% Change	—	7.3	5.6

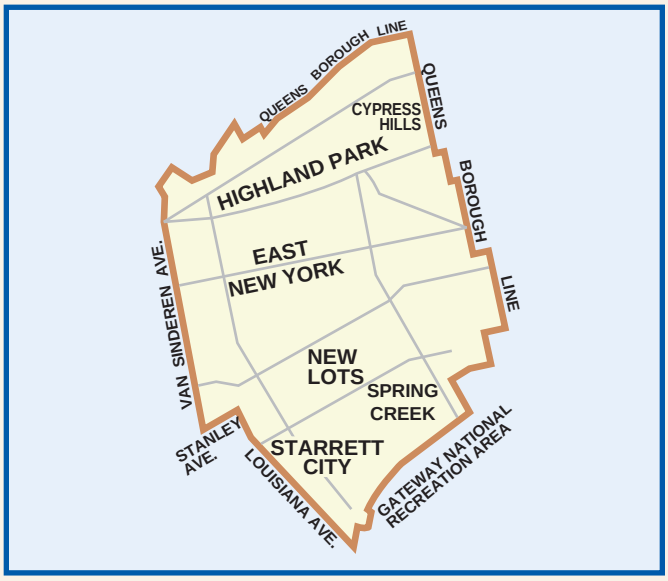
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,785	2,895
Rate per 1000	16.1	15.8
Deaths: Number	1,083	1,058
Rate per 1000	6.3	5.8
Infant Mortality: Number	28	—
Rate per 1000	10.1	5.3

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	18,706	16,388
Supplemental Security Income	13,003	14,586
Medicaid Only	51,099	58,923
Total Persons Assisted	**82,808**	**89,897**
Percent of Population	**47.8**	**49.2**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	12,425	29,140.0	25.8
Multi-Family Residential	4,149	22,326.8	19.8
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,102	3,165.8	2.8
Commercial / Office	327	4,015.2	3.6
Industrial	419	6,893.4	6.1
Transportation / Utility	180	4,297.3	3.8
Institutions	332	8,268.1	7.3
Open Space / Recreation	81	12,425.2	11.0
Parking Facilities	604	6,001.9	5.3
Vacant Land	1,130	15,336.7	13.6
Miscellaneous	214	1,171.4	1.0
Total	**20,963**	**113,041.8**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 5



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0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

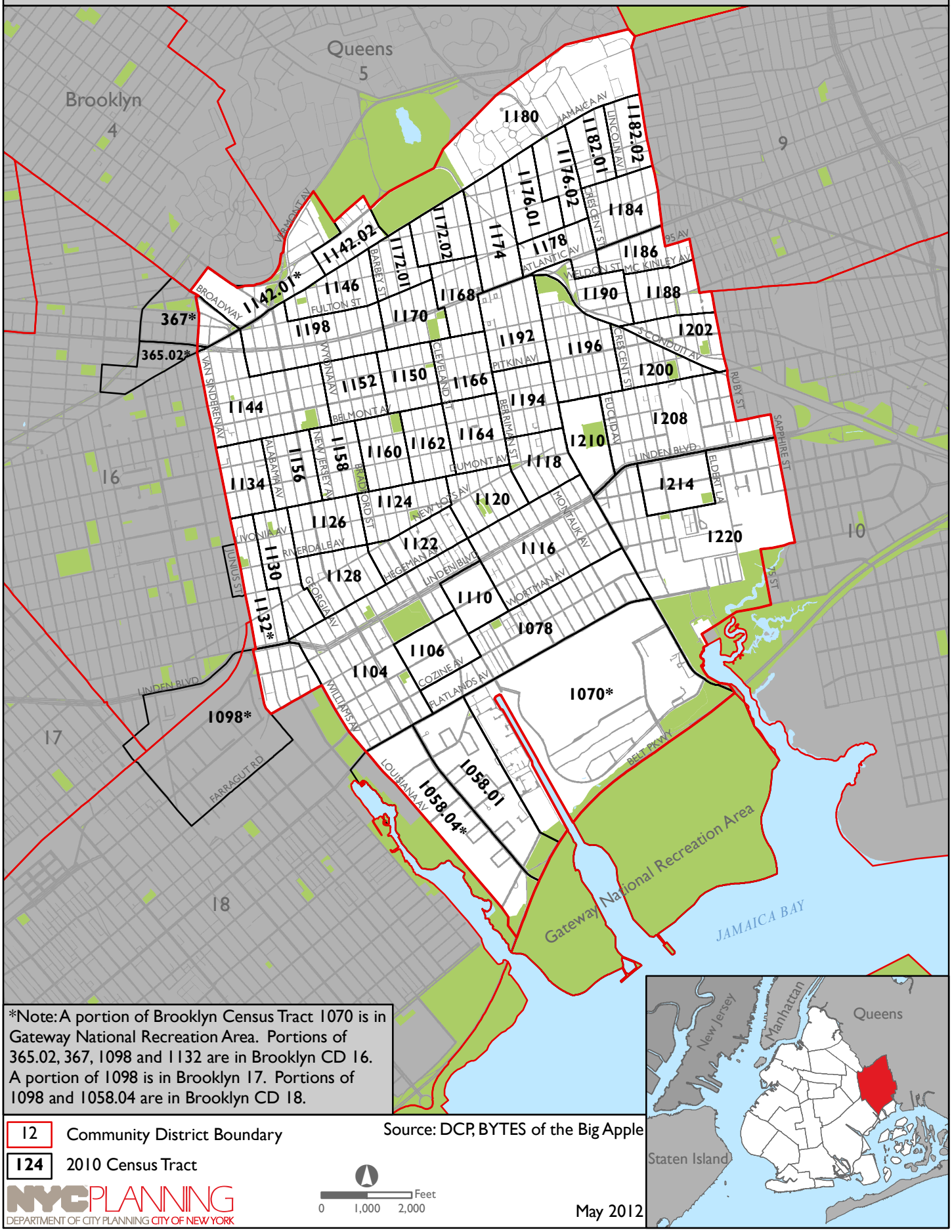
Brooklyn Community District 5	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	161,350	100.0	173,198	100.0	182,896	100.0	9,698	5.6
White Nonhispanic	15,264	9.5	8,785	5.1	6,237	3.4	(2,548)	-29.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	77,341	47.9	84,838	49.0	94,316	51.6	9,478	11.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,135	3.2	6,007	3.5	9,055	5.0	3,048	50.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	734	0.5	733	0.4	715	0.4	(18)	-2.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	935	0.6	2,251	1.3	2,578	1.4	327	14.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	5,272	3.0	2,905	1.6	(2,367)	-44.9
Hispanic Origin	61,941	38.4	65,312	37.7	67,090	36.7	1,778	2.7
Population Under 18 Years	52,542	100.0	56,859	100.0	51,903	100.0	(4,956)	-8.7
White Nonhispanic	2,836	5.4	1,420	2.5	777	1.5	(643)	-45.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	25,725	49.0	28,707	50.5	26,865	51.8	(1,842)	-6.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,431	2.7	1,618	2.8	2,435	4.7	817	50.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	247	0.5	267	0.5	254	0.5	(13)	-4.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	397	0.8	669	1.2	762	1.5	93	13.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,546	2.7	806	1.6	(740)	-47.9
Hispanic Origin	21,906	41.7	22,632	39.8	20,004	38.5	(2,628)	-11.6
Population 18 Years and Over	108,808	100.0	116,339	100.0	130,993	100.0	14,654	12.6
White Nonhispanic	12,428	11.4	7,365	6.3	5,460	4.2	(1,905)	-25.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	51,616	47.4	56,131	48.2	67,451	51.5	11,320	20.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,704	3.4	4,389	3.8	6,620	5.1	2,231	50.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	487	0.4	466	0.4	461	0.4	(5)	-1.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	538	0.5	1,582	1.4	1,816	1.4	234	14.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,726	3.2	2,099	1.6	(1,627)	-43.7
Hispanic Origin	40,035	36.8	42,680	36.7	47,086	35.9	4,406	10.3
Total Population	161,350	100.0	173,198	100.0	182,896	100.0	9,698	5.6
Under 18 Years	52,542	32.6	56,859	32.8	51,903	28.4	(4,956)	-8.7
18 Years and Over	108,808	67.4	116,339	67.2	130,993	71.6	14,654	12.6
Total Housing Units	51,558	-	59,529	-	65,612	-	6,083	10.2

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 5	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**173,198**	**100.0**	**182,896**	**100.0**	**9,698**	**5.6**
White Nonhispanic	8,785	5.1	6,237	3.4	(2,548)	-29.0
Black Nonhispanic	84,838	49.0	94,316	51.6	9,478	11.2
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	6,007	3.5	9,055	5.0	3,048	50.7
Other Nonhispanic	2,984	1.7	3,293	1.8	309	10.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	5,272	3.0	2,905	1.6	(2,367)	-44.9
Hispanic Origin	65,312	37.7	67,090	36.7	1,778	2.7
Female	94,013	54.3	99,428	54.4	5,415	5.8
Male	79,185	45.7	83,468	45.6	4,283	5.4
Under 5 years	14,648	8.5	13,623	7.4	(1,025)	-7.0
5 to 9 years	16,752	9.7	13,754	7.5	(2,998)	-17.9
10 to 14 years	16,358	9.4	14,563	8.0	(1,795)	-11.0
15 to 19 years	14,959	8.6	16,536	9.0	1,577	10.5
20 to 24 years	13,459	7.8	15,275	8.4	1,816	13.5
25 to 44 years	50,460	29.1	49,292	27.0	(1,168)	-2.3
45 to 64 years	32,755	18.9	42,053	23.0	9,298	28.4
65 years and over	13,807	8.0	17,800	9.7	3,993	28.9
18 years and over	116,339	67.2	130,993	71.6	14,654	12.6
In households	170,646	98.5	180,345	98.6	9,699	5.7
In family households	154,281	89.1	160,121	87.5	5,840	3.8
Householder	41,378	23.9	43,563	23.8	2,185	5.3
Spouse	18,075	10.4	17,439	9.5	(636)	-3.5
Own child under 18 years	45,677	26.4	41,658	22.8	(4,019)	-8.8
Other relatives	42,989	24.8	50,893	27.8	7,904	18.4
Nonrelatives	6,162	3.6	6,568	3.6	406	6.6
In nonfamily households	16,365	9.4	20,224	11.1	3,859	23.6
Householder	13,664	7.9	16,827	9.2	3,163	23.1
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,748	2.2	4,764	2.6	1,016	27.1
Nonrelatives	2,701	1.6	3,397	1.9	696	25.8
In group quarters	2,552	1.5	2,551	1.4	(1)	0.0
Total Households	**55,042**	**100.0**	**60,390**	**100.0**	**5,348**	**9.7**
Family households	41,378	75.2	43,563	72.1	2,185	5.3
Married-couple family	18,075	32.8	17,439	28.9	(636)	-3.5
With related children under 18 years	10,845	19.7	9,766	16.2	(1,079)	-9.9
Female householder, no husband present	19,610	35.6	21,720	36.0	2,110	10.8
With related children under 18 years	14,820	26.9	14,874	24.6	54	0.4
Male householder, no wife present	3,693	6.7	4,404	7.3	711	19.3
With related children under 18 years	1,990	3.6	2,346	3.9	356	17.9
Nonfamily households	13,664	24.8	16,827	27.9	3,163	23.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	10,804	19.6	14,016	23.2	3,212	29.7
Persons Per Family	3.58	-	3.52	-	(0.05)	-1.5
Persons Per Household	3.10	-	2.99	-	(0.11)	-3.7
Total Housing Units	**59,529**	**-**	**65,612**	**-**	**6,083**	**10.2**
Occupied Housing Units	**55,042**	**100.0**	**60,390**	**100.0**	**5,348**	**9.7**
Renter occupied	42,450	77.1	46,588	77.1	4,138	9.7
Owner occupied	12,592	22.9	13,802	22.9	1,210	9.6
By Household Size:						
1 person household	11,767	21.4	14,524	24.1	2,757	23.4
2 person household	12,444	22.6	13,999	23.2	1,555	12.5
3 person household	10,815	19.6	11,551	19.1	736	6.8
4 person household	8,838	16.1	9,173	15.2	335	3.8
5 persons and over	11,178	20.3	11,143	18.5	(35)	-0.3
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,785	5.1	2,035	3.4	(750)	-26.9
25 to 44 years	24,292	44.1	22,443	37.2	(1,849)	-7.6
45 to 64 years	19,458	35.4	24,826	41.1	5,368	27.6
65 years and over	8,507	15.5	11,086	18.4	2,579	30.3

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 5



Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 5

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
365.02*	996	1,255	259	26.0
367*	1,373	1,305	-68	-5.0
1058.01	7,858	6,928	-930	-11.8
1058.04*	6,763	6,426	-337	-5.0
1070*	294	322	28	9.5
1078	4,428	3,849	-579	-13.1
1098*	1,488	1,917	429	28.8
1104	4,018	4,358	340	8.5
1106	4,277	4,311	34	0.8
1110	3,508	3,216	-292	-8.3
1116	2,315	3,484	1,169	50.5
1118	2,623	3,053	430	16.4
1120	3,142	3,155	13	0.4
1122	2,914	3,371	457	15.7
1124	3,253	3,416	163	5.0
1126	3,626	3,783	157	4.3
1128	3,937	3,822	-115	-2.9
1130	3,544	3,891	347	9.8
1132*	1,387	1,937	550	39.7
1134	2,998	2,838	-160	-5.3
1142.01	1,736	1,578	-158	-9.1
1142.02	2,508	2,766	258	10.3
1144	2,213	2,403	190	8.6
1146	3,036	2,998	-38	-1.3
1150	1,763	2,595	832	47.2
1152	2,525	3,094	569	22.5
1156	4,076	4,315	239	5.9
1158	2,929	2,983	54	1.8
1160	2,604	2,543	-61	-2.3
1162	2,290	2,157	-133	-5.8
1164	2,766	2,921	155	5.6
1166	2,599	2,907	308	11.9
1168	1,957	2,057	100	5.1
1170	1,837	1,880	43	2.3
1172.01	2,914	2,713	-201	-6.9
1172.02	4,287	3,907	-380	-8.9

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 5

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
1174	4,268	4,329	61	1.4
1176.02	3,173	3,313	140	4.4
1178	1,715	1,717	2	0.1
1180	0	6	6	-
1182.01	2,902	3,002	100	3.4
1182.02	3,057	3,083	26	0.9
1184	5,106	5,420	314	6.1
1186	3,133	2,969	-164	-5.2
1188	4,560	4,651	91	2.0
1190	1,986	2,127	141	7.1
1192	2,400	3,013	613	25.5
1194	3,371	3,914	543	16.1
1196	4,972	5,403	431	8.7
1198	3,190	3,426	236	7.4
1200	2,247	2,148	-99	-4.4
1202	1,916	1,900	-16	-0.8
1208	8,483	8,938	455	5.4
1210	3,986	4,035	49	1.2
1214	4,384	4,351	-33	-0.8
1220	2,555	5,495	2,940	115.1

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 5

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
365.02 *	1,255	48	749	13	8	23	414
367 *	1,305	18	740	13	7	25	502
1058.01	6,928	1,766	3,525	232	0	106	1,265
1058.04	6,426	1,527	3,511	157	0	78	1,119
1070	322	2	270	1	0	2	47
1078	3,849	66	3,394	12	0	57	297
1098	1,917	66	1,524	37	0	28	257
1104	4,358	59	3,470	8	0	45	731
1106	4,311	35	3,150	22	0	48	1,026
1110	3,216	21	2,402	7	0	34	731
1116	3,484	40	2,685	28	0	35	672
1118	3,053	37	2,188	13	0	15	772
1120	3,155	32	1,974	38	0	35	1,051
1122	3,371	32	2,590	10	0	48	669
1124	3,416	17	2,718	0	0	38	623
1126	3,783	46	2,729	12	0	42	927
1128	3,822	46	2,896	13	0	40	817
1130	3,891	14	2,938	5	0	54	839
1132	1,937	4	1,554	13	0	17	343
1134	2,838	26	1,789	20	0	34	951
1142.01	1,578	28	426	20	0	20	1,058
1142.02	2,766	63	928	42	0	48	1,653
1144	2,403	42	1,354	38	0	29	906
1146	2,998	50	835	138	0	57	1,877
1150	2,595	27	1,330	28	0	42	1,144
1152	3,094	23	1,973	55	0	40	971
1156	4,315	48	2,604	53	0	43	1,546
1158	2,983	20	2,058	10	0	27	847
1160	2,543	17	1,730	0	0	36	746
1162	2,157	12	1,670	2	0	45	411
1164	2,921	10	1,937	46	0	30	853
1166	2,907	36	1,508	85	0	30	1,220

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 5

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
1168	2,057	36	569	82	0	45	1,249
1170	1,880	32	383	138	0	37	1,224
1172.01	2,713	77	493	104	0	40	1,897
1172.02	3,907	97	944	165	0	58	2,505
1174	4,329	118	798	212	0	53	2,952
1176.01	2,750	95	435	122	0	48	1,910
1176.02	3,313	130	511	216	0	86	2,236
1178	1,717	44	263	287	0	65	959
1180	6	0	5	0	0	0	0
1182.01	3,002	135	427	193	0	98	2,069
1182.02	3,083	87	397	265	0	61	2,154
1184	5,420	198	697	539	0	131	3,684
1186	2,969	91	472	459	0	69	1,700
1188	4,651	148	664	1,643	0	178	1,718
1190	2,127	40	586	356	0	71	906
1192	3,013	33	1,352	130	0	19	1,454
1194	3,914	24	2,502	91	0	45	1,219
1196	5,403	80	2,356	1,095	0	142	1,602
1198	3,426	135	1,167	90	0	41	1,943
1200	2,148	60	948	392	0	84	593
1202	1,900	43	275	919	0	76	417
1208	8,938	174	6,480	259	0	117	1,809
1210	4,035	26	1,973	22	0	38	1,948
1214	4,351	40	2,627	18	0	32	1,617
1220	5,495	100	4,173	65	0	77	1,042

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-DN636	UNITED FEDERATION OF TEACHERS - COMMUNITY CHARTER SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	CP	0 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN636	UNITED FEDERATION OF TEACHERS - COMMUNITY CHARTER SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	CP	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
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	4,190 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1037	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, ATLANTIC AVENUE SERVICE RD. W/B, ETC., BROOKLYN	3,880 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-DN647	CYPRESS HILLS LDC	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN670	CRYSTAL TOWERS	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN634	EAST BROOKLYN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION - PARKSIDE COURT	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN647	CYPRESS HILLS LDC	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN649	CRYSTAL BALL LLC	CP	500 (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	40,410 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-161	SPRING CREEK, ASSOC. COSTS, BROOKLYN	50,843 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (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	397,123 (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)	592 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 4,000 (F)
HW-1148	RECONSTRUCT JEWEL STREET AREA, BROOKLYN	2,143 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	11,023 (CN)
HW-1154	VERMONT, JAMAICA, ARLINGTON, ATLANTIC AVES AND CRESCENT ST, BROOKLYN	7,729 (CN)	0 (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) 0 (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)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
P-1327	SPRING CREEK AND FRESH CREEK PARKS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN356	RUSH PHILANTHROPIC ARTS FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN015	BROOKLYN BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
SE-767	STORM SEWER IN GATEWAY ESTATES, ETC. BROOKLYN	7,202 (CN) 70 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
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
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MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

NATHAN BRADLEY
Chairman

WALTER CAMPBELL
District Manager

Statement of Community District Needs 2013
Community Board #5- East New York

Serving the needs of more than 184,000 residents (according to the 2010 census) 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 co-ops 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.

Spring Creek Towers formally knows as Starrett City remains a bastion of middle-class housing for another generation. In July 2009 Governor Paterson signed into law legislation that extended affordable housing for another 30 years to the tenants of the 5881 units housing complex in the district and the complex remains in the Mitchell-Lama affordable housing programs.

We are very proud to report that four (4) New Affordable Housing Complexes open in 2011.One hundred seventy-six units at 1490 Dumont Avenue known as Dumont Green. New Lots Plaza located at 683 Barbey Street with 68 affordable units. The Cypress Hills local Development is offering 35 units at 119 Fountain Avenue and another 36 units at 902 Liberty Avenue. We are gratefully for these affordable units.

We are now awaiting the completion of phase III of the Nehemiah homes in the Spring Creek area which is scheduled to be completed in 2013. Phase I & II of the Nehemiah homes in Spring Creek area have been completed and yield a total of 223 units. The Nehemiah Spring Creek Homes at Gateway Estates is being developed over five phases. When complete, there will be 2219 units of housing, in a combination of one, two and three-family homes, 90 eight-unit buildings. At a seminar

held on July 20, 2011 more that 300 people came out to get information on 44 new two-families homes that the Nehemiah and HPD have placed on the market.

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 Shelter: five Transitional housing: several Residential Care facilities and many illegal halfway and three quarters homes. Two additional shelters have been proposed for our district, one will accommodate 164 homeless single adult women and will be ran by Services for the Underserved (SUS) and the second one will be for 200 single men and ran by Samaritan Village. These shelters are scheduled to open during 2011.

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. There have been several meetings with HPD and Community Board Land Use committee to discuss the uses of these lots and hopefully by late 2011 a Request for Proposal will be issued.

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. With the new houses in the Spring Creek area and more to come a multi-purpose recreation center that will serve youth and seniors will also be needed in the area.

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. We need recreational programs that are open past 10 pm during the out of school time. We believe that these types of programs will keep our youth out of trouble.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Health and Social Services continues to be one of our highest priorities. There is an increase in "demand use" at our Health and Hospital facility located at 2094 Pitkin Avenue 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 remained the same.

The census count has been finalized, and we have over 184,000 residents. We need two additional Community Affairs officers to service our district the way it should be served. We need Community Affairs 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. 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 previous 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.

SCHOOL

Cypress Hills Community School (IS 89) open it doors in September 2010 and another school known as Spring Creek High School will open in September 2012 which will have two High Schools and a District 75 city wide special education school. The four story building will be fully air-conditioned and have 1226 seats.

CONCLUSION

Community Board 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) and Brooklyn Borough Director, Mr. Samuel Pierre and his efforts 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

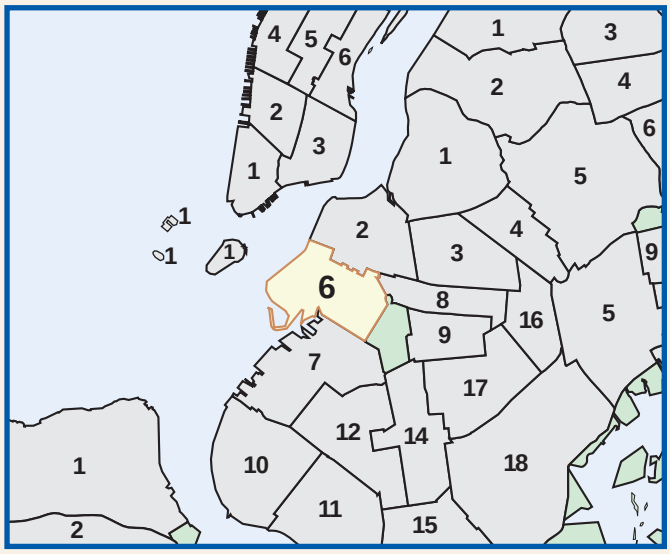
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	102,724	104,054	104,709
% Change	—	1.3	0.6

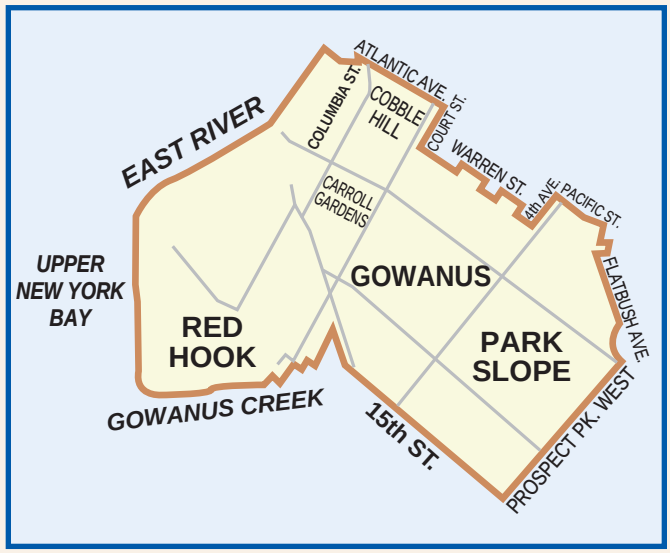
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,456	1,701
Rate per 1000	14.0	16.2
Deaths: Number	617	530
Rate per 1000	5.9	5.1
Infant Mortality: Number	3	—
Rate per 1000	2.1	3.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	3,267	1,724
Supplemental Security Income	3,786	3,562
Medicaid Only	12,578	11,422
Total Persons Assisted	**19,631**	**16,708**
Percent of Population	**18.9**	**16.0**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	4,360	7,793.2	12.6
Multi-Family Residential	5,848	16,540.3	26.8
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,596	3,672.9	5.9
Commercial / Office	267	4,106.2	6.6
Industrial	597	11,665.1	18.9
Transportation / Utility	166	4,105.0	6.6
Institutions	191	3,084.0	5.0
Open Space / Recreation	45	3,773.3	6.1
Parking Facilities	258	2,291.3	3.7
Vacant Land	521	2,691.6	4.4
Miscellaneous	136	2,115.5	3.4
Total	**13,985**	**61,838.4**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 6



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

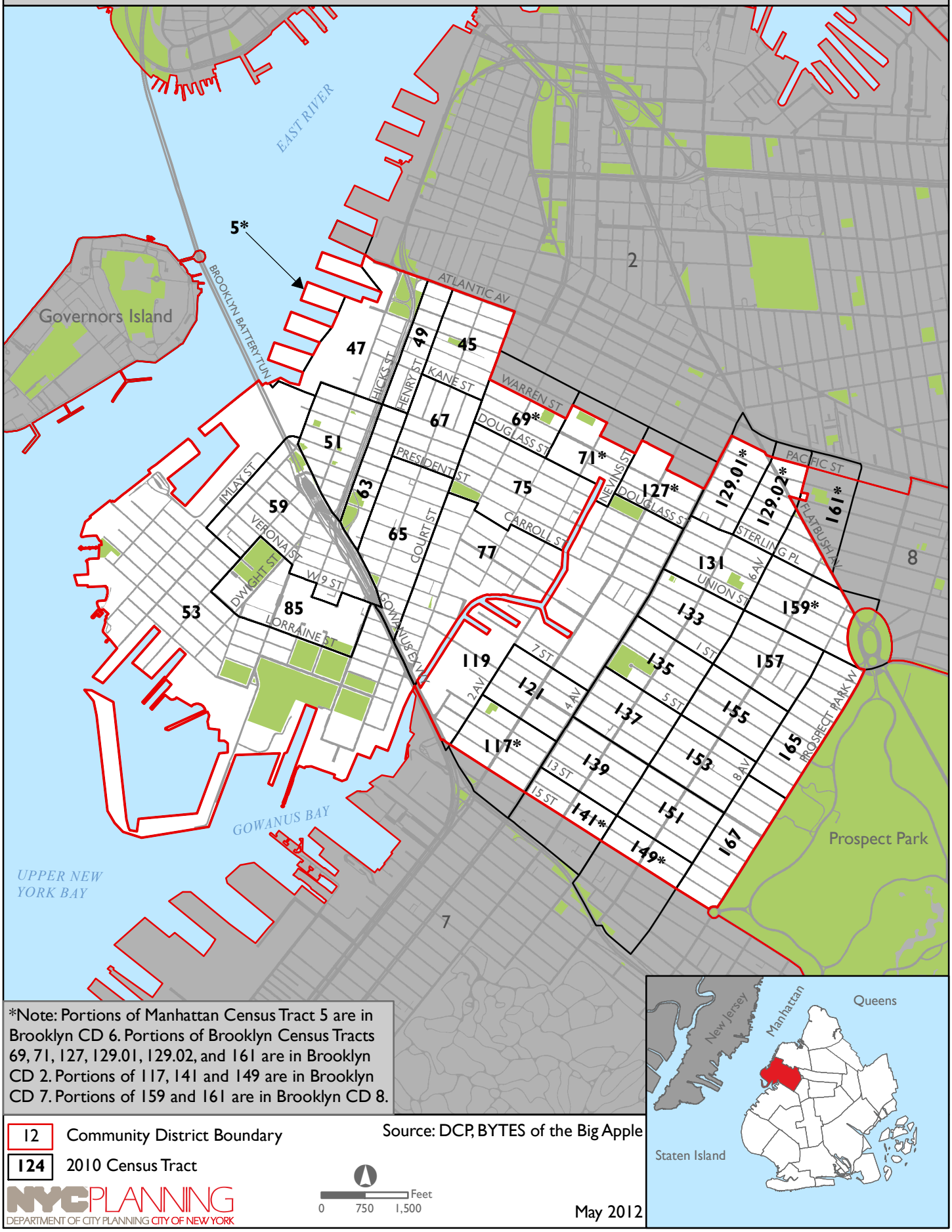
Brooklyn Community District 6	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	102,724	100.0	104,054	100.0	104,709	100.0	655	0.6
White Nonhispanic	56,266	54.8	57,106	54.9	65,691	62.7	8,585	15.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	16,342	15.9	14,034	13.5	10,967	10.5	(3,067)	-21.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,326	3.2	4,622	4.4	5,563	5.3	941	20.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	257	0.3	173	0.2	143	0.1	(30)	-17.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	266	0.3	493	0.5	417	0.4	(76)	-15.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,274	3.1	2,886	2.8	(388)	-11.9
Hispanic Origin	26,267	25.6	24,352	23.4	19,042	18.2	(5,310)	-21.8
Population Under 18 Years	20,769	100.0	20,345	100.0	19,181	100.0	(1,164)	-5.7
White Nonhispanic	7,562	36.4	7,982	39.2	10,258	53.5	2,276	28.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	4,652	22.4	3,844	18.9	2,460	12.8	(1,384)	-36.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	653	3.1	683	3.4	686	3.6	3	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	55	0.3	41	0.2	27	0.1	(14)	-34.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	108	0.5	134	0.7	155	0.8	21	15.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	869	4.3	1,273	6.6	404	46.5
Hispanic Origin	7,739	37.3	6,792	33.4	4,322	22.5	(2,470)	-36.4
Population 18 Years and Over	81,955	100.0	83,709	100.0	85,528	100.0	1,819	2.2
White Nonhispanic	48,704	59.4	49,124	58.7	55,433	64.8	6,309	12.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	11,690	14.3	10,190	12.2	8,507	9.9	(1,683)	-16.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,673	3.3	3,939	4.7	4,877	5.7	938	23.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	202	0.2	132	0.2	116	0.1	(16)	-12.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	158	0.2	359	0.4	262	0.3	(97)	-27.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,405	2.9	1,613	1.9	(792)	-32.9
Hispanic Origin	18,528	22.6	17,560	21.0	14,720	17.2	(2,840)	-16.2
Total Population	102,724	100.0	104,054	100.0	104,709	100.0	655	0.6
Under 18 Years	20,769	20.2	20,345	19.6	19,181	18.3	(1,164)	-5.7
18 Years and Over	81,955	79.8	83,709	80.4	85,528	81.7	1,819	2.2
Total Housing Units	46,907	-	48,945	-	50,268	-	1,323	2.7

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 6	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**104,054**	**100.0**	**104,709**	**100.0**	**655**	**0.6**
White Nonhispanic	57,106	54.9	65,691	62.7	8,585	15.0
Black Nonhispanic	14,034	13.5	10,967	10.5	(3,067)	-21.9
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,622	4.4	5,563	5.3	941	20.4
Other Nonhispanic	666	0.6	560	0.5	(106)	-15.9
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,274	3.1	2,886	2.8	(388)	-11.9
Hispanic Origin	24,352	23.4	19,042	18.2	(5,310)	-21.8
Female	55,061	52.9	55,690	53.2	629	1.1
Male	48,993	47.1	49,019	46.8	26	0.1
Under 5 years	6,130	5.9	7,284	7.0	1,154	18.8
5 to 9 years	5,928	5.7	5,149	4.9	(779)	-13.1
10 to 14 years	5,326	5.1	4,157	4.0	(1,169)	-21.9
15 to 19 years	4,612	4.4	3,937	3.8	(675)	-14.6
20 to 24 years	6,973	6.7	5,312	5.1	(1,661)	-23.8
25 to 44 years	44,430	42.7	45,967	43.9	1,537	3.5
45 to 64 years	21,461	20.6	23,206	22.2	1,745	8.1
65 years and over	9,194	8.8	9,697	9.3	503	5.5
18 years and over	83,709	80.4	85,528	81.7	1,819	2.2
In households	102,903	98.9	103,215	98.6	312	0.3
In family households	70,574	67.8	69,403	66.3	(1,171)	-1.7
Householder	22,864	22.0	23,102	22.1	238	1.0
Spouse	14,892	14.3	16,346	15.6	1,454	9.8
Own child under 18 years	17,678	17.0	17,375	16.6	(303)	-1.7
Other relatives	12,961	12.5	10,897	10.4	(2,064)	-15.9
Nonrelatives	2,179	2.1	1,683	1.6	(496)	-22.8
In nonfamily households	32,329	31.1	33,812	32.3	1,483	4.6
Householder	23,804	22.9	24,086	23.0	282	1.2
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,022	2.9	3,313	3.2	291	9.6
Nonrelatives	8,525	8.2	9,726	9.3	1,201	14.1
In group quarters	1,151	1.1	1,494	1.4	343	29.8
Total Households	**46,668**	**100.0**	**47,188**	**100.0**	**520**	**1.1**
Family households	22,864	49.0	23,102	49.0	238	1.0
Married-couple family	14,892	31.9	16,346	34.6	1,454	9.8
With related children under 18 years	6,976	14.9	7,967	16.9	991	14.2
Female householder, no husband present	6,419	13.8	5,390	11.4	(1,029)	-16.0
With related children under 18 years	4,115	8.8	3,187	6.8	(928)	-22.6
Male householder, no wife present	1,553	3.3	1,366	2.9	(187)	-12.0
With related children under 18 years	648	1.4	614	1.3	(34)	-5.2
Nonfamily households	23,804	51.0	24,086	51.0	282	1.2
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	6,990	15.0	7,531	16.0	541	7.7
Persons Per Family	2.99	-	2.93	-	(0.06)	-2.0
Persons Per Household	2.21	-	2.19	-	(0.02)	-0.8
Total Housing Units	**48,945**	**-**	**50,268**	**-**	**1,323**	**2.7**
Occupied Housing Units	**46,668**	**100.0**	**47,188**	**100.0**	**520**	**1.1**
Renter occupied	33,860	72.6	32,691	69.3	(1,169)	-3.5
Owner occupied	12,808	27.4	14,497	30.7	1,689	13.2
By Household Size:						
1 person household	16,804	36.0	16,077	34.1	(727)	-4.3
2 person household	15,640	33.5	16,613	35.2	973	6.2
3 person household	7,064	15.1	7,494	15.9	430	6.1
4 person household	4,335	9.3	4,882	10.3	547	12.6
5 persons and over	2,825	6.1	2,122	4.5	(703)	-24.9
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,228	4.8	1,349	2.9	(879)	-39.5
25 to 44 years	24,794	53.1	24,711	52.4	(83)	-0.3
45 to 64 years	13,509	28.9	14,487	30.7	978	7.2
65 years and over	6,137	13.2	6,641	14.1	504	8.2

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 6



*Note: Portions of Manhattan Census Tract 5 are in Brooklyn CD 6. Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 69, 71, 127, 129.01, 129.02, and 161 are in Brooklyn CD 2. Portions of 117, 141 and 149 are in Brooklyn CD 7. Portions of 159 and 161 are in Brooklyn CD 8.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 750 1,500 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 6

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
45	3,444	3,325	-119	-3.5
47	1,166	1,445	279	23.9
49	2,593	2,516	-77	-3.0
51	2,093	2,171	78	3.7
53	1,838	1,888	50	2.7
59	1,099	1,384	285	25.9
63	1,821	1,892	71	3.9
65	5,136	5,191	55	1.1
67	3,500	3,301	-199	-5.7
69*	3,340	3,537	197	5.9
71*	4,609	4,495	-114	-2.5
75	4,454	4,383	-71	-1.6
77	3,905	3,901	-4	-0.1
85	7,278	6,956	-322	-4.4
117*	2,788	2,364	-424	-15.2
119	1,555	1,530	-25	-1.6
121	1,796	1,619	-177	-9.9
127*	3,405	3,507	102	3.0
129.01*	2,239	2,159	-80	-3.6
129.02*	2,125	1,964	-161	-7.6
131	3,994	3,828	-166	-4.2
133	3,667	3,730	63	1.7
135	2,830	3,596	766	27.1
137	2,972	3,057	85	2.9
139	3,832	3,481	-351	-9.2
141*	2,737	3,017	280	10.2
149*	4,774	4,976	202	4.2
151	3,390	3,578	188	5.5
153	2,955	3,041	86	2.9
155	3,312	3,272	-40	-1.2
157	4,143	4,135	-8	-0.2
159*	5,091	5,036	-55	-1.1
161*	2,568	3,075	507	19.7

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 6

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
165	4,847	5,141	294	6.1
167	4,534	4,638	104	2.3

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Note: Portions of Manhattan Census Tract 5 are in Brooklyn Community District 6. For population totals of Manhattan Census Tract 5 see Manhattan Community District 1.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 6

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
45	3,325	2,765	66	186	16	74	218
47	1,445	729	184	92	19	63	358
49	2,516	1,692	243	182	17	64	318
51	2,171	1,411	78	153	4	64	461
53	1,888	1,005	171	45	25	51	591
59	1,384	646	222	34	6	27	449
63	1,892	1,496	30	108	18	52	188
65	5,191	4,278	61	193	21	137	501
67	3,301	2,762	45	123	7	105	259
69 *	3,537	2,443	109	232	16	125	612
71 *	4,495	822	1,619	196	19	77	1,762
75	4,383	3,463	65	205	28	114	508
77	3,901	3,006	98	281	18	99	399
85	6,956	89	3,310	126	38	62	3,331
117 *	2,364	1,011	119	171	31	53	979
119	1,530	910	117	69	12	26	396
121	1,619	836	83	102	4	52	542
127 *	3,507	720	1,119	127	19	72	1,450
129.01 *	2,159	1,159	250	138	9	66	537
129.02 *	1,964	1,263	201	101	12	70	317
131	3,828	2,139	541	249	11	124	764
133	3,730	2,509	245	255	15	147	559
135	3,596	2,427	223	279	21	154	492
137	3,057	1,949	256	144	21	107	580
139	3,481	2,188	342	203	13	90	645
141 *	3,017	1,840	121	234	24	86	712
149 *	4,976	3,309	248	282	30	149	958
151	3,578	2,701	122	226	17	129	383
153	3,041	2,160	271	206	28	77	299
155	3,272	2,564	147	174	12	96	279

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 6

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
157	4,135	3,223	192	250	35	130	305
159 *	5,036	3,845	382	260	43	163	343
161 *	3,075	1,869	450	208	16	115	417
165	5,141	4,223	189	235	27	136	331
167	4,638	3,660	156	227	24	123	448

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Note: Portions of Manhattan Census Tract 5 are in Brooklyn Community District 6. For population totals of Manhattan Census Tract 5 see Manhattan Community District 1.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
($ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 06, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	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-DN069	FAMILY HOME CARE SERVICES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN632	BROOKLYN WORKFORCE INNOVATIONS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN645	BROOKLYN YOUTH CHORUS	CP	64 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-N069	FAMILY HOME CARE SERVICES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS, INC.	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	5,766 (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	6,424 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	29,095 (CN)
HD-DN003	FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE, INC. (FAC)	CP	200 (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
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-DN562	NEW YORK METHODIST HOSPITAL	CP	205 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN073	BROOKLYN HOSPITAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN562	NEW YORK METHODIST HOSPITAL	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	397,123 (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	0 (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
P-K005	CONSTRUCTION OF PARK SLOPE ARMORY CENTER, BROOKLYN	60 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 53C

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 06, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
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-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-DN028	ISSUE PROJECT ROOM	CP	600 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN072	BROOKLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	300 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN124	DANCEWAVE, INC	CP	118 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN028	ISSUE PROJECT ROOM	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-KN072	BROOKLYN HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN113	REEL WORKS TEEN FILMMAKING	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN124	DANCEWAVE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N028	ISSUE PROJECT ROOM	CP	500 (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	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N124	DANCEWAVE, INC	CP	29 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN616	YMCA PROSPECT PARK ACQUATICS CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN003	FIFTH AVENUE COMMITTEE, INC. (FAC)	CP	62 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN151	FAMILIES FIRST PARENTING CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	70 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN323	PARK SLOPE NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILY CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN459	RED HOOK INITIATIVE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN616	PROSPECT PARK YMCA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
SE-4	HIGH LEVEL STORM SEWERS	CP	20,000 (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
2013

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 Census*). 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

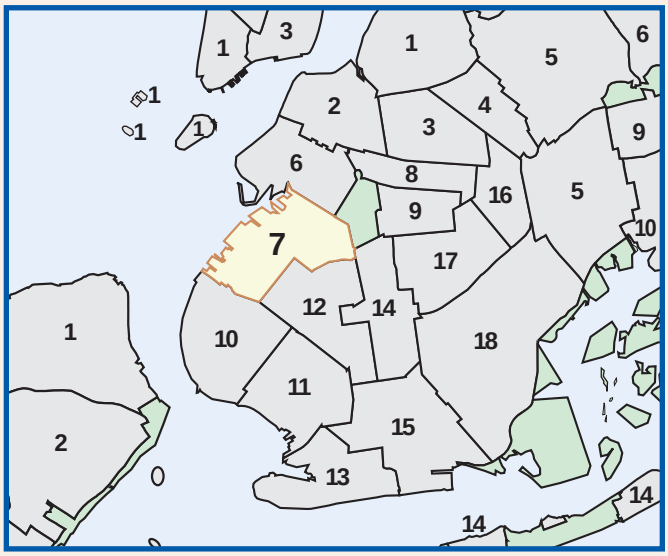
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	102,553	120,063	126,230
% Change	—	17.1	5.1

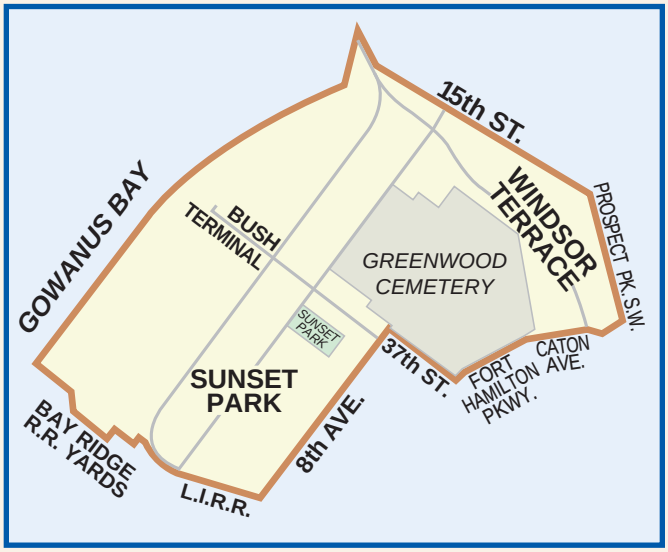
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,550	3,041
Rate per 1000	21.2	24.1
Deaths: Number	590	544
Rate per 1000	4.9	4.3
Infant Mortality: Number	5	—
Rate per 1000	2.0	1.7

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	4,652	3,561
Supplemental Security Income	6,164	5,991
Medicaid Only	39,464	57,307
Total Persons Assisted	**50,280**	**66,859**
Percent of Population	**41.9**	**53.0**

TOTAL LAND AREA

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

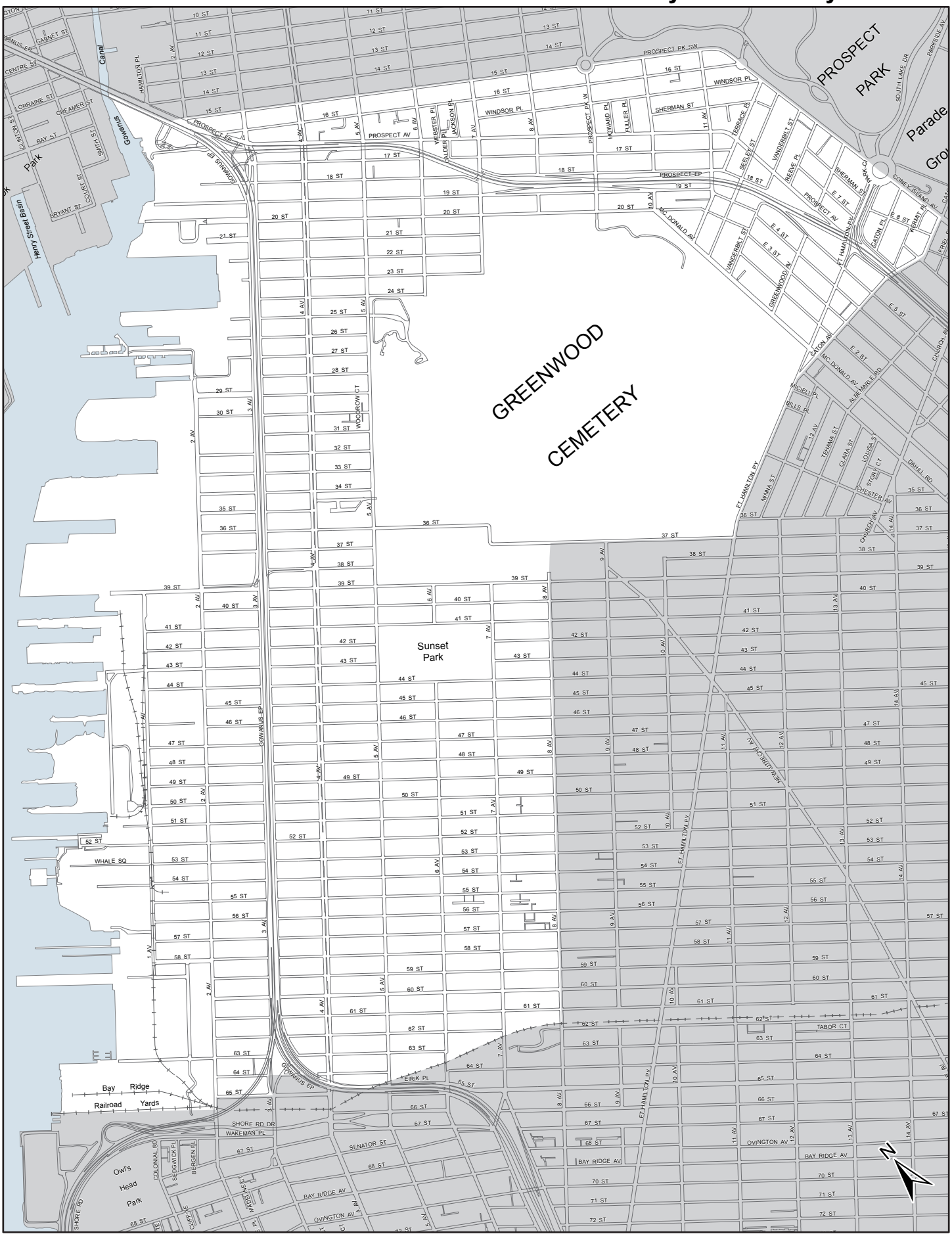




LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	6,617	13,020.7	17.0
Multi-Family Residential	3,685	9,643.2	12.6
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,362	3,192.5	4.2
Commercial / Office	318	2,350.0	3.4
Industrial	642	10,259.8	13.8
Transportation / Utility	135	11,376.3	14.8
Institutions	168	2,725.8	3.6
Open Space / Recreation	36	22,229.8	29.0
Parking Facilities	199	739.2	1.0
Vacant Land	226	762.2	1.0
Miscellaneous	54	354.6	0.5
Total	**13,442**	**76,654.1**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 7



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0 875 1,750 3,500 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

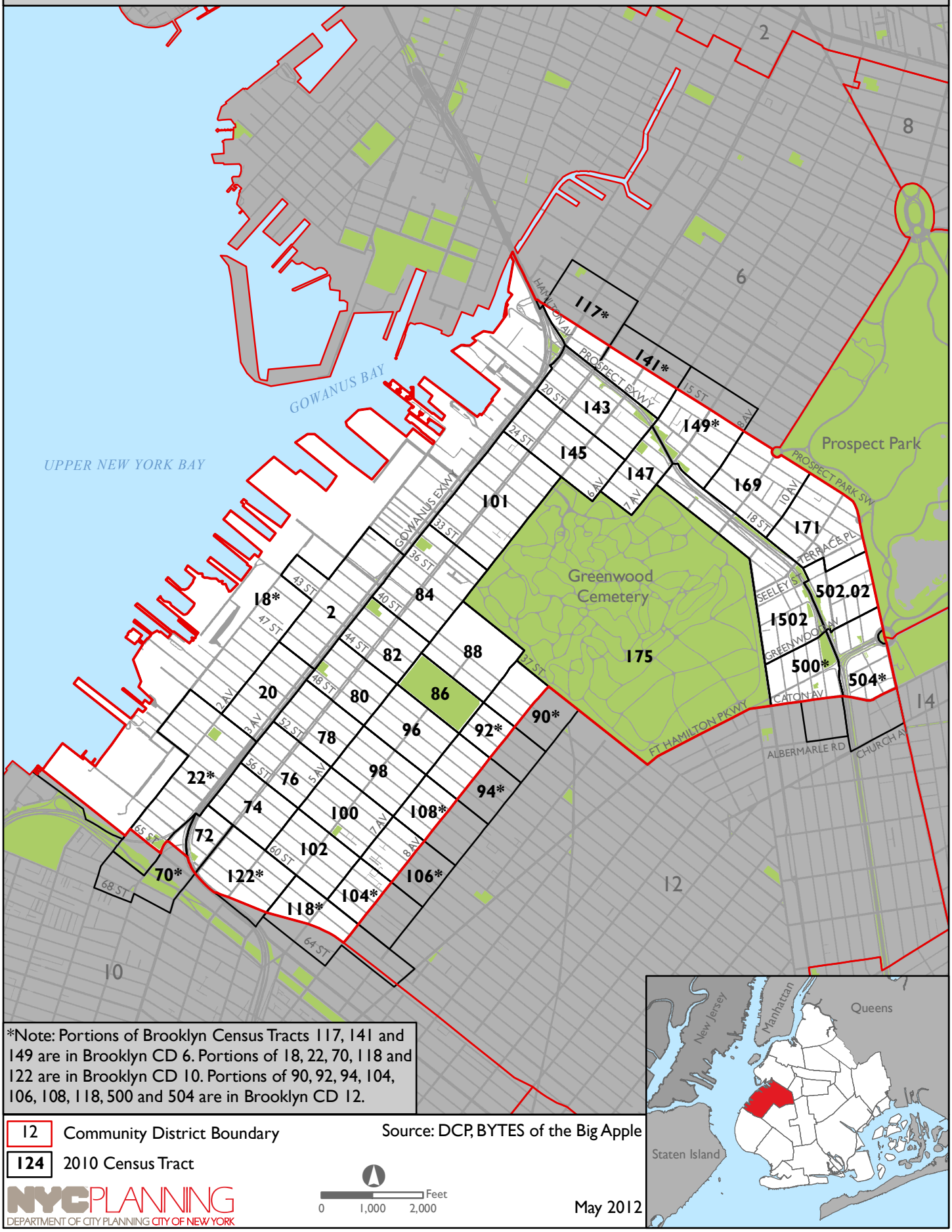
Brooklyn Community District 7	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	102,553	100.0	120,063	100.0	126,230	100.0	6,167	5.1
White Nonhispanic	34,416	33.6	27,369	22.8	29,464	23.3	2,095	7.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	4,082	4.0	4,203	3.5	3,688	2.9	(515)	-12.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,691	10.4	20,911	17.4	33,321	26.4	12,410	59.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	210	0.2	258	0.2	178	0.1	(80)	-31.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	420	0.4	668	0.6	434	0.3	(234)	-35.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,322	2.8	1,770	1.4	(1,552)	-46.7
Hispanic Origin	52,734	51.4	63,332	52.7	57,375	45.5	(5,957)	-9.4
Population Under 18 Years	27,619	100.0	30,890	100.0	28,316	100.0	(2,574)	-8.3
White Nonhispanic	5,826	21.1	4,260	13.8	4,152	14.7	(108)	-2.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,207	4.4	970	3.1	484	1.7	(486)	-50.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,703	9.8	5,102	16.5	7,514	26.5	2,412	47.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	57	0.2	91	0.3	52	0.2	(39)	-42.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	197	0.7	227	0.7	158	0.6	(69)	-30.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	998	3.2	599	2.1	(399)	-40.0
Hispanic Origin	17,629	63.8	19,242	62.3	15,357	54.2	(3,885)	-20.2
Population 18 Years and Over	74,934	100.0	89,173	100.0	97,914	100.0	8,741	9.8
White Nonhispanic	28,590	38.2	23,109	25.9	25,312	25.9	2,203	9.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,875	3.8	3,233	3.6	3,204	3.3	(29)	-0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,988	10.7	15,809	17.7	25,807	26.4	9,998	63.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	153	0.2	167	0.2	126	0.1	(41)	-24.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	223	0.3	441	0.5	276	0.3	(165)	-37.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,324	2.6	1,171	1.2	(1,153)	-49.6
Hispanic Origin	35,105	46.8	44,090	49.4	42,018	42.9	(2,072)	-4.7
Total Population	102,553	100.0	120,063	100.0	126,230	100.0	6,167	5.1
Under 18 Years	27,619	26.9	30,890	25.7	28,316	22.4	(2,574)	-8.3
18 Years and Over	74,934	73.1	89,173	74.3	97,914	77.6	8,741	9.8
Total Housing Units	37,187	-	40,831	-	42,506	-	1,675	4.1

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 7	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**120,063**	**100.0**	**126,230**	**100.0**	**6,167**	**5.1**
White Nonhispanic	27,369	22.8	29,464	23.3	2,095	7.7
Black Nonhispanic	4,203	3.5	3,688	2.9	(515)	-12.3
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	20,911	17.4	33,321	26.4	12,410	59.3
Other Nonhispanic	926	0.8	612	0.5	(314)	-33.9
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,322	2.8	1,770	1.4	(1,552)	-46.7
Hispanic Origin	63,332	52.7	57,375	45.5	(5,957)	-9.4
Female	60,071	50.0	61,961	49.1	1,890	3.1
Male	59,992	50.0	64,269	50.9	4,277	7.1
Under 5 years	9,151	7.6	9,429	7.5	278	3.0
5 to 9 years	8,993	7.5	7,759	6.1	(1,234)	-13.7
10 to 14 years	7,925	6.6	6,732	5.3	(1,193)	-15.1
15 to 19 years	8,208	6.8	7,511	6.0	(697)	-8.5
20 to 24 years	10,812	9.0	10,761	8.5	(51)	-0.5
25 to 44 years	42,471	35.4	47,287	37.5	4,816	11.3
45 to 64 years	22,156	18.5	26,418	20.9	4,262	19.2
65 years and over	10,347	8.6	10,333	8.2	(14)	-0.1
18 years and over	89,173	74.3	97,914	77.6	8,741	9.8
In households	118,197	98.4	123,810	98.1	5,613	4.7
In family households	101,541	84.6	103,049	81.6	1,508	1.5
Householder	26,820	22.3	26,264	20.8	(556)	-2.1
Spouse	16,927	14.1	17,069	13.5	142	0.8
Own child under 18 years	26,135	21.8	22,983	18.2	(3,152)	-12.1
Other relatives	26,584	22.1	29,769	23.6	3,185	12.0
Nonrelatives	5,075	4.2	6,964	5.5	1,889	37.2
In nonfamily households	16,656	13.9	20,761	16.4	4,105	24.6
Householder	12,164	10.1	13,779	10.9	1,615	13.3
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,010	2.5	2,685	2.1	(325)	-10.8
Nonrelatives	4,492	3.7	6,982	5.5	2,490	55.4
In group quarters	1,866	1.6	2,420	1.9	554	29.7
Total Households	**38,984**	**100.0**	**40,043**	**100.0**	**1,059**	**2.7**
Family households	26,820	68.8	26,264	65.6	(556)	-2.1
Married-couple family	16,927	43.4	17,069	42.6	142	0.8
With related children under 18 years	10,048	25.8	9,573	23.9	(475)	-4.7
Female householder, no husband present	7,196	18.5	6,146	15.3	(1,050)	-14.6
With related children under 18 years	4,678	12.0	3,568	8.9	(1,110)	-23.7
Male householder, no wife present	2,697	6.9	3,049	7.6	352	13.1
With related children under 18 years	1,264	3.2	1,485	3.7	221	17.5
Nonfamily households	12,164	31.2	13,779	34.4	1,615	13.3
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	8,070	20.7	8,033	20.1	(37)	-0.5
Persons Per Family	3.60	-	3.66	-	0.06	1.7
Persons Per Household	3.03	-	3.09	-	0.06	2.0
Total Housing Units	**40,831**	**-**	**42,506**	**-**	**1,675**	**4.1**
Occupied Housing Units	**38,984**	**100.0**	**40,043**	**100.0**	**1,059**	**2.7**
Renter occupied	28,827	73.9	29,245	73.0	418	1.5
Owner occupied	10,157	26.1	10,798	27.0	641	6.3
By Household Size:						
1 person household	9,143	23.5	9,027	22.5	(116)	-1.3
2 person household	9,359	24.0	10,594	26.5	1,235	13.2
3 person household	6,818	17.5	6,675	16.7	(143)	-2.1
4 person household	6,233	16.0	5,858	14.6	(375)	-6.0
5 persons and over	7,431	19.1	7,889	19.7	458	6.2
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,122	5.4	1,751	4.4	(371)	-17.5
25 to 44 years	18,307	47.0	18,385	45.9	78	0.4
45 to 64 years	12,161	31.2	13,681	34.2	1,520	12.5
65 years and over	6,394	16.4	6,226	15.5	(168)	-2.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 7



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 117, 141 and 149 are in Brooklyn CD 6. Portions of 18, 22, 70, 118 and 122 are in Brooklyn CD 10. Portions of 90, 92, 94, 104, 106, 108, 118, 500 and 504 are in Brooklyn CD 12.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 7

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
2	1,303	1,470	167	12.8
18*	1,442	2,105	663	46.0
20	1,574	1,672	98	6.2
22*	4,240	4,613	373	8.8
70*	2,549	2,344	-205	-8.0
72	1,858	1,946	88	4.7
74	5,330	5,451	121	2.3
76	4,440	4,412	-28	-0.6
78	5,018	5,068	50	1.0
80	4,360	4,169	-191	-4.4
82	4,072	4,141	69	1.7
84	3,229	3,299	70	2.2
86	0	0	0	-
88	3,410	3,207	-203	-6.0
90*	2,533	2,994	461	18.2
92*	5,160	5,388	228	4.4
94*	4,855	5,805	950	19.6
96	5,900	6,126	226	3.8
98	6,121	7,024	903	14.8
100	6,271	6,737	466	7.4
101	4,095	4,093	-2	0.0
102	4,616	5,622	1,006	21.8
104*	5,530	5,908	378	6.8
106*	5,460	5,851	391	7.2
108*	4,773	5,280	507	10.6
117*	2,788	2,364	-424	-15.2
118*	2,009	2,253	244	12.1
122*	5,045	5,339	294	5.8
141*	2,737	3,017	280	10.2
143	3,682	3,487	-195	-5.3
145	4,326	4,179	-147	-3.4
147	1,980	2,084	104	5.3
149*	4,774	4,976	202	4.2
169	4,800	4,497	-303	-6.3
171	3,449	3,749	300	8.7

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 7

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
175	28	5	-23	-82.1
500*	3,680	3,474	-206	-5.6
502.02	2,150	2,201	51	2.4
504*	4,463	4,527	64	1.4
1502	2,237	2,540	303	13.5

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 7

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
2	1,470	73	67	48	2	3	1,277
18 *	2,105	269	584	33	5	15	1,199
20	1,672	53	50	77	8	11	1,473
22*	4,613	785	198	535	38	55	3,002
70*	2,344	1,349	115	384	10	48	438
72	1,946	226	33	518	5	26	1,138
74	5,451	353	70	1,328	12	39	3,649
76	4,412	421	75	706	34	26	3,150
78	5,068	319	146	498	19	59	4,027
80	4,169	435	82	320	25	28	3,279
82	4,141	543	134	387	21	36	3,020
84	3,299	532	80	200	10	46	2,431
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	3,207	739	56	285	24	65	2,038
90*	2,994	324	60	1,303	9	29	1,269
92*	5,388	667	128	2,245	23	83	2,242
94*	5,805	1,114	67	3,443	34	51	1,096
96	6,126	668	105	1,604	29	55	3,665
98	7,024	380	84	2,858	12	55	3,635
100	6,737	575	82	3,506	44	87	2,443
101	4,093	1,055	112	207	41	74	2,604
102	5,622	513	51	3,569	12	69	1,408
104*	5,908	478	46	4,898	12	102	372
106*	5,851	300	36	4,744	22	50	699
108*	5,280	589	43	3,846	19	33	750
117*	2,364	1,011	119	171	31	53	979
118*	2,253	231	7	1,756	2	17	240
122*	5,339	713	51	2,099	10	42	2,424
141*	3,017	1,840	121	234	24	86	712
143	3,487	1,613	129	251	25	75	1,394
145	4,179	1,825	197	201	43	91	1,822
147	2,084	995	99	100	6	53	831
149*	4,976	3,309	248	282	30	149	958

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 7

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
169	4,497	2,760	193	450	26	109	959
171	3,749	2,970	94	272	17	90	306
175	5	3	0	0	0	0	2
500*	3,474	2,085	260	456	72	84	517
502.02	2,201	1,635	104	118	10	55	279
504*	4,527	2,404	580	579	40	139	785
1502	2,540	1,762	67	201	17	54	439

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 07, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-373	BROOKLYN ARMY TERMINAL	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	630 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
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)	0 (CN)
HB-1205	RECONSTRUCT 5TH AVENUE BRIDGE OVER LIRR AND SEA BEACH, BROOKLYN	1,999 (CN)	316 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	26,200 (CN)
HL-DN252	LUTHERAN MEDICAL CENTER	CP	1,400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-479	RECONSTRUCTION OF 1ST AVENUE, BROOKLYN	1,861 (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	27,490 (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)	5,234 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HW-958	RECONSTRUCTION OF 50TH ST., 4TH TO 8TH AVENUES, BROOKLYN	2,504 (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-N462	YOUNG DANCERS IN REPERTORY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN070	BROOKLYN CHINESE-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (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-DN497	SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE	CP	90 (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	0 (CN)	950 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN497	SAINT FRANCIS COLLEGE	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



MARTY MARKOWITZ
***Borough Presiden*t**

The City Of New York
Borough of brooklyn
Community Board # 7

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 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 CB7 Committee Chairpersons as well as from various forms of analyses of City agency 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 communities: Sunset Park and Windsor Terrace. Recently, other community identities have gained popularity and become more established, including Greenwood Heights, South Park Slope and East Windsor Terrace.

Sunset Park is consists of a strong residential community, two viable commercial strips, 5th and 8th Avenues, as well as a large industrial area. It is bifurcated by the Gowanus Expressway and is bordered to the south by the Long Island Rail Road cut. The 23-acre facility, Sunset Park, has an Olympic-sized swimming pool, a recreation area and a large open space with spectacular views of the harbor.

Windsor Terrace and the northern part of our community consist of a smaller residential community than Sunset Park, with three commercial strips on 5th and 7th Avenues and Prospect Park West. Windsor Terrace is surrounded by the natural boundaries of Prospect Park and Green-Wood Cemetery, which has the highest elevation in Brooklyn. The Gothic Brownstone "gatehouse" at the cemetery's entrance is a New York City landmark and the most widely known symbol of the community.

Traditionally, the District has been home to generations of immigrants, Irish and Italian and Scandinavian in the early 20th century and before. Mid-century saw an influx from Puerto Rico, then the Dominican Republic and from central and South American. The 1980s saw the beginnings of a great increase in our residents from China and the 90s began a large influx from Mexico and the Middle East. Our community is extremely diverse and yet our populations live mostly in peace, making for a family-friendly neighborhood.

For years our community was the back end of political districts for elected officials who lived outside of our borders and our community suffered with placement of negative-impact facilities, such as power plants, sanitation facilities and a federal prison. Beginning in the early 1990s that began to change as local leadership began to come from our community and we were able to defeat a plan for a municipal sludge facility proposed for the community.

4201 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11232 (718) 854-0003 FAX (718) 436-1142
E-mail: Communityboard7@yahoo.com
Serving Sunset Park, Greenwood and Windsor Terrace

Community Boards have had to endure reduced budgets for more than a decade. Despite additional costs, such as increased postal rates, new computers, websites and occasional unfunded, but approved, raises, we have had to self-fund all of these changes and reduce our staff. Our OTPS is now critically low, endangering our ability to buy even basic supplies and communicate adequately with the public. Community Boards should receive a significant increase in their budgets to accommodate the many changes they have endured in the past decade without resources from the City.

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.

Public Safety

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.

Recent sex crimes, especially in the northern section of our District, have brought to light a communication problem between our precinct and our residents. Many in the community felt they were not informed about the pattern of crimes and did not receive information about the attacker(s). A number of residents believe the police were slow to respond and that the response was inadequate. At a CB7 Public Safety Committee, the Deputy Inspector explained what had occurred and gave information on avoiding attacks. Many residents were not mollified. We believe our precinct needs to do both, inform the community about a possible pattern and request assistance to find suspects as well as give advice for avoiding situations. Perhaps a newsletter or regular email as other precincts' do can serve this purpose.

The pattern of sex crimes in the community has become alarming. While we understand these crimes are on the rise city-wide, that is no comfort to a community that feels terrorized by assailants. The northern section of our community has seen an increase in nightlife as well as population while at the same time the number of officers in our precinct has gone down. Residents would like to see an increase in patrols and we believe that only way to do that without harming the rest of the community is by increasing the number of patrol officers at our precinct.

It should be noted that while many populations of our community want to see more vigorous policing, a recent poll of young people in our district showed a concern about overzealous policing and stop and frisk policies.

Drug dealing and prostitution continue to be a concern in Sunset Park. Aggressive policing and arrests have forced much of these activities indoors, making enforcement more difficult. 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.

Gang and gang-related crime and violence continue to be a concern. Often gangs are associated with a certain ethnic group or national origin, sometimes making investigation and infiltration difficult. The City must provide additional resources for gang enforcement in our community. However, other

strategies must be implemented to keep youth away from gangs. Additional age-appropriate facilities must be brought to our community, including youth programs and recreation areas.

CB7 is pleased that the State Liquor Authority has been pursuing more cases recently, but we are still unhappy with the number of problem businesses that continue to get liquor licenses and renewals despite community and local opposition. The people in the community are the best judges as to whether or not a business is a nuisance and more accommodations must be made with regard to the community's wishes.

Tighter crossing guard monitoring and additional crossing guard positions are a must in our community. Two new schools have been opened on 4th Avenue the past two years, but we have not seen an increase in the number of crossing guards allocated to us. That means crossing guards had to be taken from other schools, most of which are also located on 4th Avenue, to cover the new schools. Clearly, this thinly spread coverage is a danger to our children. Vigorous enforcement of traffic laws around our schools must also be undertaken.

Speeding on residential streets and trucks wandering off of designated truck routes have become two of our most prevalent constituent complaints. Unfortunately, we recently learned that our precinct has issued fewer moving violations than any other precinct in the past year. This must be prioritized as we have had too many residents killed in the past few years by drunk drivers, trucks and speeding vehicles. This cannot be tolerated and the precinct must make major improvements in traffic enforcement. A car can kill just as many people as a gun. Drivers understand that the chance of being caught is minimal, increasing a perception of poor enforcement activities and dangerous roads. Private buses, especially ones that travel to Atlantic City, have also been growing in number in our community and we often receive complaints of them traveling off designated routes as well.

Transportation

After eight years of study and millions of dollars, DOT finally announced the results of its Brooklyn Truck Route study three years ago. The only strategy recommended for our community was to add positive signage to tell people they are on truck routes. This would be absolutely laughable if it didn't seem like such a colossal waste of money. The plan would do nothing to combat off route truckers who are knowingly taking a different route. Coupled with the NYPD's lack of truck enforcement in our community, this proves that there isn't an enforcement agency that has any interest with the problem truck traffic in our community. Even though we have a large industrial area that generates lots of truck trips to and from our community, even though we have no proper highway entrances, even though new businesses are bringing new trucks to our waterfront every day, even though we accommodate city services, such as sanitation which trucks thousands of tons of garbage in and out of our community every day, we cannot seem to get any agency interested in improving truck movement and public safety. This is a sad commentary about the City's priorities. Sadder still, the City hasn't even bothered to put up the proposed positive signage. We believe this study was a tremendous waste of money.

20th Street is a truck route in our community that suffers because of the lack of highway entrances. The narrow, two-way street is the legal truck corridor for vehicles to travel to the Prospect Expressway entrance on 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 effects of the vibrations on 20th Street. Unfortunately, DOT's study and plans for enhanced enforcement and signage to keep trucks on-route will only exacerbate 20th

Street's problems, not resolve them. Last year we asked DOT to examine turning 20th Street into a one-way street because of its narrowness and to look for another option for a local truck route. Initially we were told that it couldn't be done, but when we asked for the data, it became clear that no study ever took place. A study was promised but that promise is the only evidence we have that DOT is actually looking at this.

City and State DOT also play an important role with regard to public safety. City DOT recently announced that both 3rd and 4th Avenues, which have a very high accident rate, throughout our community are priority corridors for new pedestrian countdown clocks at every intersection. Our board applauds this decision and hopes for implementation in the immediate future. We would like to see the same prioritization by State DOT in improving the lighting beneath the Gowanus Expressway for drivers and pedestrians alike. Additionally, we would like City DOT to prioritize safety improvements along the 4th Avenue medians by eliminating the jay walking accommodation step, putting in barriers to discourage jaywalking ala Queens Boulevard and to add heavy metal bollards on the medians, as is done in other communities, at every intersection to prevent vehicles, especially trucks, from mounting the median where pedestrians wait.

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 must prioritize the safety of children crossing the street over the speed of vehicles traveling on this corridor. Particularly troubling is the safety situation and PS503/PS506, located along three truck routes, 3rd and 4th Avenues and 60th Street, and is adjacent to an exit from the Gowanus Expressway. Several years ago DOT undertook the "Safe Routes to School" study, but its implementation on 4th Avenue and 60th Street seems laughable, if it weren't so scary. While neck downs were implemented on 59th Street, they were not added on 60th Street so as not to impede turning trucks. No accommodations were made for kids who must wait on the narrow median, between speeding lanes of cars. Jay walking was encouraged by widening the step which accommodates crossing in the middle of the street to the median. A parking lane was removed immediately adjacent to the school sidewalk, allowing for no buffer on 60th Street and lanes on 60th were narrowed so that trucks could only turn if they go on the sidewalk or into opposing traffic lanes. Finally, and most incredulously, while there are metal bollards protecting fire hydrants and street lights on the same block, DOT refuses to add bollards to protect children. We believe Safe Routes to School was a terrible waste of resources and actually decreased safety. This intersection must be revisited by DOT.

After years of waiting (and another year of construction behind schedule) the City finally finished the second phase of 5th Avenue reconstruction last year, between 24th and 34th Streets. This long awaited project was absolutely necessary for a street in terrible shape and finally allows for an efficient, safe and smooth roadway. The next phase, encompassing 34th through 64th Streets, through the business corridor, is currently scheduled to begin in FY14. We have no confidence that the project will begin on time as it has been delayed many times since it was originally supposed to begin in 1988. When the project finally begins, the department must take the needs and concerns of the businesses along our major 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. Our Board also insists that this corridor of 5th Avenue must be repaved immediately as it is in terrible shape and has not been paved in 20 years. DOT has a

policy that they will not repave a street if it is scheduled to be reconstructed within five years. Unfortunately, due to project delays, the avenue has been within five years of reconstruction since at least 1983, even though this work never takes place.

2nd Avenue is another corridor calling out for attention, particularly around and leading to Lutheran Medical Center in the 50s and near Industry City in the 30s.

Community Board 7 is wary of DOT's policy to add bike lanes to any street they feel like without community input. We demand that local communities be involved in such decision-making as we have greater knowledge of local conditions and patterns.

Sanitation

Our Community Board has tried to reduce the number of street sweeping days in much of our community since at least 1978. In the past ten years our request has been turned down numerous times. Although we felt we had a strong case, there were no criteria for making this change. It was simply at DSNY's discretion. So while neighboring communities with similar cleanliness records were able to reduce their days, our request was always denied.

This year, our Councilmembers resolved this problem by creating legislation establishing criteria. Not surprisingly, we met the criteria and will be the first community to reduce its number of street sweeping days under the new law. Councilmembers Gonzalez and Lander must be applauded for their response to this community need, which allowed us to achieve a longtime goal. We are now awaiting DSNY's plan to revamp the sweeping routes, which will be put before the Board before they are implemented.

It is important to note that this change will not result in a reduced budget for our local sanitation department, but a reallocation of our resources to better meet the cleaning needs of the district. Our Board understands that we can revert to the old regulations if our streets become dirty again and we take that as a challenge to work with DSNY, our elected officials and the local community to make sure that we keep our streets clean. It was gratifying to hear the Sanitation Commissioner acknowledge that reduced street sweeping days can mean less congested streets and less air pollution, an argument we've made for years.

While we were pleased with this change, DSNY threatened a change in the City's Solid Waste Management Plan during budget negotiations which would have meant delaying some new sanitation facilities in other parts of the City while moving full steam ahead on Hamilton Avenue. This would have meant even more garbage for our community as the City would have been forced to continue to send residential garbage to private facilities, such as IESI, while bringing the MTS back online. While this did not come to be, we do not appreciate being used as a pawn by DSNY during negotiations. Our community deserves better from DSNY. We endure enough from this agency.

Community Board 7 is home to numerous sanitation facilities that serve a wider area than our District. We are home to the Hamilton Avenue Marine Transfer Station, which is currently being rebuilt, the IESI commercial waste station, BK-7 and BK-10 garages and the SIMS recycling facility, also under construction, which will take all 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 and, given this burden, DSNY should be particularly sensitive to our community's needs.

Many times in the past, CB7 has called upon DSNY to move the BK-10 garage to its home community, only to be denied. We believe that we already host enough sanitation facilities and it is insulting that we also have to host our neighbor's garage without any compensation or consideration for our community. This flies in the face of fair share.

Our office has received numerous complaints about private municipal waste haulers, sometimes filled with garbage, parking for hours on 1st and 3rd Avenues, McDonald Avenue and 24th, 39th and 43rd Streets. DSNY must crack down on this illegal behavior with a zero tolerance policy. This destroys the quality-of-life in a community. We should not have to endure storing tons of putrid garbage in our residential community for hours and DSNY must punish this illegal behavior with the harshest possible penalties.

Our main commercial thoroughfare, 5th Avenue, has an active Business Improvement District that provides for supplemental sanitation services, including street sweeping, graffiti-removal and additional baskets, but the avenue has remained dirty even though the department has increased its summons activities. 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. Our Board wants a stronger, coordinated effort between City agencies to rid 5th Avenue of illegal vendors, or to compel them to legalize their businesses and follow applicable laws. We have also received illegal vendor complaints on 6th and 8th Avenues as well as from the northern section of 5th Avenue.

DSNY must make an effort to shore up the salt shed on the 52nd Street pier in our community. The shed is open and has many obvious holes in the roof and building. We are concerned that the salt can easily find its way into the local water. Immediately adjacent to this facility is the new Bush Terminal Piers Park, which contains important and delicate tidal ponds. It would be tragic if the lack of maintenance on the salt shed was responsible for destroying this fragile, recovering eco-system.

Parks and Recreation

All too often in times of fiscal restraint, 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 recreation 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 use because of limited personal recreation funds, but often experience a decrease in programming and upkeep. Together these facts spell trouble for our parks as overused equipment falls into disrepair or natural settings are overtaxed. Unfortunately for local parks, the City's main parks seem to get all the attention while our facilities become eyesores. Facility upgrades are left to our Councilmembers' discretion and ability to negotiate and while Councilwoman Gonzalez especially has done a great job bring these funds to the community, we believe it is unfair to her to have to concentrate funds in parks that should be funded directly by the agency.

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 standard of 1.5

acres. We insist that our limited parks are maintained regularly and their space used for maximum efficiency due to our critical need. Additionally, although the Department of City Planning lists more than 25% of our District as green space/parkland, more than 95% of that total is privately owned Green-Wood Cemetery, which provides no recreation space. This categorization by DCP seems laughable and insulting.

Over the past few years several community groups have been formed to plant gardens and to clean and invigorate our parks throughout the community. This is most obvious is in Sunset Park and at Butterfly Garden and a few community gardens. Our Board applauds these volunteer efforts and we ask the Department of Parks and Recreation to support these organizations as much as possible. Volunteers for the South Slope Dog Run did a remarkable job organizing, with more than 200 active members, and lobbying to create a dog run along the Prospect Expressway. It was an impressive effort in creating a community facility. We note, though, that the space used for the dog run was unused parkland. It is difficult to approve of other proposed dog runs, such as one proposed for Sunset Park, because of the relative lack of local park space. While we would like to accommodate dog owners and see the merit in dog runs, we do not want to take precious space away from our parks' human users.

In the recent past, the department allowed the roof at 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 an appropriate requirements contract, 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.

CB7 is also pleased that, after years of discussion, construction has been completed on the Park Slope Armory which is another recreation center that serves our community, although it is located across the street from our District, and will also provide opportunities for local schools to use their facilities as well.

Sunset Park High School was build next to John D'Emic Park on 3rd Avenue, which we note has a play area for young children. We do not believe this is appropriate in its current facility considering the ages of the young people attending school right next door. We 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 enhance the physical education programs at the school. Facilities for younger children should be maintained, but access should be restricted by fencing it off.

Several other parks in our community are in great need of rehabilitation as well, including Martin Luther Playground, Rainbow Playground and Sherman Street Playground. We are, however, very grateful that Councilwoman Gonzalez has supplied funds for rehabilitation at Slope Park, Sgt. John Allen Payne Park and several projects at Sunset Park, including a new ball field, spray shower and a rehabilitated children's playground. We share the Councilwoman's vision that this park should be the jewel in the crown of Brooklyn.

Environmental Protection

The sewers, watermains and catch basins in this community are among the oldest in Brooklyn. There are a number of sewer collapses and undermined roadways reported to the Board each year. Several street reconstruction projects have been on our roster of Capital Budget requests for more than twenty years. The heavy volume of traffic, particularly on 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th Avenues, major thoroughfares and

truck routes, causes severe wear and erosion on these streets and off-route trucks put an additional heavy burden on our side streets, which were not meant to accommodate such heavy vehicles.

Our old streets and infrastructure are crumbling and additional contracts and resources must be made available for trenching activities. While the City occasionally paves streets, we are fearful that the underlying causes of the street degradation are not being addressed and repaving merely covers over the problems. We believe that DOT and DEP must address these concerns much sooner and more comprehensively, otherwise it may simply be a waste of funds as streets keep sinking despite new asphalt. Most egregiously, 45th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues has needed a trenching contract since the early 1980s but continues to be put off until DEP signs a trenching contract appropriate for streets adjacent to subway stations.

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

During heavy rain events, much of the water in these pipes will go into the harbor through combined sewer overflows, rather than to the Owl's Head Sewage Treatment Plant. One of these CSOs is located within the boundary of the future Bush Terminal Piers Park. Our Board believes this CSO must be relocated instead of being allowed to continue to dump untreated sewage and runoff within a public recreation and environmentally-sensitive area.

Our Board wants DEP to intensify their catch basin cleaning program in our community, particularly along 3rd and 4th Avenues. These high volume avenues collect an inordinate amount of garbage that clogs the catch basins, which is responsible for flooding the roadways. Residents adjacent to 3rd Avenue are particularly concerned about the catch basins and downspouts from the Gowanus Expressway in the 50s and 60s.

We also receive numerous complaints about amplified noise originating from both businesses and private residences. 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. DEP and the NYPD must do more to ensure that every precinct has noise meters and has numerous officers, especially during the night shift, who are trained to use them. These agencies 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.

DEP 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 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 also 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.

While we are happy that the City takes climate change and adaption very seriously, and EDC does make accommodations within their property contracts along our waterfront, we are concerned that such efforts are not necessarily comprehensive and seem to be done in a piecemeal fashion that only seems

to take into account properties that are up for sale or lease. We believe a single agency should develop a comprehensive climate change/adaption/storm surge plan for our waterfront and other communities and think DEP would be an appropriate agency to work with communities and develop such a plan. Many of our waterfront facilities are sensitive sites containing power plants and transformers, garbage and sewer facilities, fuel and chemical storage and biological agents.

Education

We are quite pleased that the Department of Education has found a new temporary home for Brooklyn Prospect Charter School instead of keeping the school housed at Sunset Park High School. This fulfills the promise made when the school opened that the charter school would move after two years. However, earlier this year DOE approved the charter school remaining at the high school for at least another year because their permanent site has not yet been constructed. This would have lead to a building bulging at 109% of student capacity in just its third year and was unfair to both schools. Now that the charter school is moving, still within the District, both schools can grow and thrive.

This experience had us questioning DOE's commitment to the school but we personally witnessed the stress this caused DOE staff as they desperately worked to find a solution, which finally came seven weeks before the start of the school year. Now that DOE has fulfilled this commitment to our community, we will push to ensure that they fulfill their other commitments of video surveillance in 100% of the stairways and constructing a black box theater.

The Education Department and School Construction Authority must work with us to improve our school infrastructure and to find sites for new state-of-the-art schools in our community. Obviously, DOE recognizes this need and, since opening Sunset Park High School in 2009, opened PS 971 on 63rd street in 2010 and is working to acquire a site on Caton Avenue suggested by our Board's Site Selection Committee for a new K through 8 school. DOE has also budgeted for another school in the Sunset Park area and our committee has sent both agencies a list of twenty-six locations to examine. We also note that Sunset Park High School will be at capacity in two years and there are many more high school age students in our community than there are seats at the high school.

With the ever-growing and diverse immigrant populations within our community, there is an immediate need for augmented bilingual/ESL education for our Latino, Asian, Middles Eastern and Eastern European populations. Additionally, English proficiency programs, perhaps through our schools using the very students who are mastering language skills, for older residents would serve a great need for our community.

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. Work skills and experience programs, such as SYEP and internships, must be expanded to prepare our students for the job market. We are very pleased that our high school's curriculum embraces such learning outside the classroom.

Health and Mental 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 fight 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 multicultural/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 suffer from and die from respiratory illness than WNV.

Early last year we were appalled that the State cut a very important outpatient substance abuse program in our community. Such programs are an absolute necessity in high stress communities, such as ours. However, a few months later another organization received a contract from the State to provide the same services just a few blocks away. Unfortunately, programs for the vulnerable are extremely vulnerable themselves in difficult economic times, perhaps even exacerbating a cycle.

Access to medical services has become easier in our community in recent years. We note that Lutheran Medical Center has opened a new full service clinic on 7th Avenue in the past few months and have been operating a school-based health clinic at Sunset Park High School since the school opened.

An issue that has been raised recently in several forums has been access to healthier foods. While our community now has at least three farmers markets over the summer, these are not necessarily accessible to all residents. Other times of the year, shopping opportunities for healthier foods are limited in our community, which does seem to have a variety of fast food options. We understand that there is an effort to start a food co-op in Sunset Park and Bay Ridge, but this will not solve the problem for all. We believe efforts should be made to encourage more and healthier food markets, such as fruit and vegetable stores, within our community. Additionally, the Health Department should do more to help educate residents, particularly parents, about nutrition.

Social/Human Services

We have been very impressed with the work being done by Promise Neighborhood, a working coalition started by Lutheran Family Health Centers to create a multi-organization continuum of services from the cradle to career, using the organizations that already exist in our community and to develop programs to fill in the gaps in the continuum. PN has already identified Early Childhood Services and GED programs as needs in the community that are not being met at the rate necessary for our large community and is planning accordingly.

Promise Neighborhood has come about because of the eponymous federal grant that allows communities to plan for and seek funds for community improvement. PN is currently working with local parents and students and dozens of local and regional organizations to develop such a plan and is seeking millions of dollars in implementation funds from the federal government in the second round of grants. Their efforts have been unprecedented in many ways, including holding meetings in four languages, trying to encompass the entire community.

Our senior center programs are also vital to our community as is our senior housing. Despite numerous programs and locations, they do not meet the great need in this community. We were very concerned that we were going to lose one important program, United Senior Citizens of Sunset Park because of a dispute with their landlord, who did not want to replace an elevator after a senior died of a heart attack climbing stairs. Without the elevator or a viable place to move, USC may have had to close. However, DFTA and the Administration did a remarkable job of working with the leadership of the center and, thankfully, the program was saved and the elevator replaced. USC is a very active and community-oriented center, even starting the neighborhood's first Community Emergency Response Team, and would have been a terrible loss for the neighborhood.

Sunset Park Head Start is another vital program serving almost four hundred local families that we could have lost this year. After forty years at St. Michael's, they were informed that their lease would not be renewed. Fortunately, the program found a new home at Our Lady of Perpetual Help, but it is no longer located in the center of our community, making for longer commutes for some.

An increase in voucher slots for day care services continues to be a major priority for our District. Working parents in this community need to be served immediately with regard to their day care needs and this community board will continue to cooperate with ACS to locate suitable sites for additional facilities, but more programmatic funds must be found, as day care slots and programs have been reduced city-wide over the past few years.

Housing and Buildings

Our Board is pleased that DOB is working with the FDNY to visit 200 hundred sites as part of a pilot program to ensure greater compliance with the building and fire safety codes for properties with suspected illegal construction and divisions. These sites were chosen by the amount of complaints received and because the agency was not allowed on site by a property owner to inspect. While this seems to be a case of the squeaky wheel getting the grease, as it is the number of complaints generated that is the compelling factor, not actual need, we nonetheless applaud this pilot program and hope its succeeds and is expanded. We are often frustrated along with our constituents to learn that, despite complaints, cases are closed because an inspector was not able to gain access to a property. This policy unfortunately accommodates bad actors, those who do illegal work, by allowing them to bypass inspection simply by saying no. Hopefully, this pilot program will eventually lead to the elimination of this problem.

Illegal subdivision is a big problem in our community as many apartments and housing have been illegally converted into multiple dwellings without proper permits and safeguards. A vigorous inspection regime must be implemented in our community otherwise more tragedies will occur, when emergency service personnel are unaware of haphazard construction and illegal walls. At the same time, we must recognize that it isn't the tenant, who is often poor, who is at fault, but the property owner. Unfortunately, it is the tenant that ends up homeless while the property owner receives a fine, should DOB actually make this finding. Reasonable accommodations must be made for the tenants in these situations, perhaps using the money paid to the City by the property owner. To not help the tenant with housing would be to victimize them a second time.

Additionally, it is also very frustrating to learn that a property owner who did not allow for an inspection of his property has been granted another building permit for the same property. We would suggest legislation that would prevent issuance of building permits for any property where a buildings inspector

has not been granted access in the past until an inspector is allowed onsite to inspect. The issuance of such permits despite ongoing inspection problems is one reason why people get very frustrated with DOB and stop making complaints about properties, as it appears to some that DOB is more interested in building than safety. This is why the complaint generated 200 building pilot program does not necessarily reach the most egregious properties, although we cannot think of a better way to decide on pilot properties.

DOB must closely monitor unfinished construction sites, such as 23 Caton Place, which lay fallow for years due to foreclosure, poor economy or construction problems. Such sites are an eyesore at best, a public safety problem at worst and a drag on local property values. These sites must be kept sealed and clean and safe and all actions must be taken to ensure that when construction starts again that it is done quickly and safely with minimal neighborhood disruptions. These sites are a blemish in the community for years and neighbors should not have to suffer once again because they are finally being constructed.

Property values have more than doubled in our community in the past decade and housing prices have fallen at a much lower rate than most of the city in the recent housing downturn, according to a recent NYU Furman Center study. Together with having the second oldest housing stock in the city and a recently rezoned 4th Avenue, we believe that sections of our community may be ripe for development once capital is available again. We urge DOB to be careful and deliberate in auditing and inspecting plans and properties should another building boom occur in our community. We do not want to have to monitor all of our construction sites again during the boom because of a lack of inspectors. We are pleased, however, that some self-certifying architects have lost privileges due to skirting the law.

We are also aware of a large number of tax liens in our community that are about to be sold to private agencies for collection. While we recognize the importance of realizing all of the City's tax money, we are concerned that for poorer communities such as ours, this could lead to widespread displacement. Accommodations should be made for senior citizens and the most vulnerable, at least.

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 decay.

Youth

The population of the District has a large percentage of young people and programs for youth are greatly needed. Since our District has a minimum of public recreation space our children must rely on afterschool 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.

It is imperative that we seriously consider the need for afterschool and vacation care for children whose parents work. Additional funds must be available to support organizations that provide these services and the City must find a way to create more day care slots for the local community and local day care facilities. This could have an added benefit of creating jobs.

Our local SYEP program is run through a program located at our high school and the school has an aggressive internship program for upperclassmen, but these options are not enough for a community

with such a large youth population. The approximately 1600 SYEP slots are the same amount we had when the economy was good and employers were hiring young people. However, with the poor economy and increased competition from older workers for precious few jobs, youth unemployment is high. These programs provide some of the few opportunities our young people have to gain work experience. They probably are even more critical under current circumstances.

It is unfortunate that we had an increase in homicides in our community last year, but that is directly related to gangs. CB7 held two gang awareness forums last year for youth and parents to make people aware of the local gangs in the community and alternatives. NYPD and former gang members provided dozens of people with stark information. Awareness, avoidance and alternatives are keys to combating this problem in our community and another reminder of the necessity of support and programs for our younger residents.

CB7 was proud to host the Red Hook Community Justice Center's Youth Court for one session last summer and is discussing hosting the court on a more regular basis. The Youth Court is a peer court that provides alternatives to the court system for youthful offenders of minor infractions. Young people are sentenced to community service and we think this is an excellent example of diversion and civic engagement.

Economic Development

Our Board welcomes economic development along our waterfront, but insists that this development be limited to water-dependant and community uses. Our waterfront is our greatest physical asset with spectacular views and large areas ripe for development.

We strongly believe that any development in our community must be sensitive to our 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 Federal Building #2, in the interest of the community. We must insist that fair-share principles are respected and that a local public hearing must take place and community benefits agreements are negotiated for each proposed facility before any new facilities are allowed.

There are many projects and proposals concerning investment on 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, Axis Auto Group at South Brooklyn Marine Terminal, Bush Terminal buildings, Moore McCormack, SIMS and our 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.

The Economic Development Corporation, which owns most of the land along our waterfront, has a willing and often, like-minded partner in Community Board 7, but often, and shockingly, not only leave us out of decision-making, but purposely keep us out of the loop. Last year, we were kept out of the discussion to bring BioBat, our biotechnology center to the Brooklyn Army Terminal and even left us out of ceremonial aspects, such as a ribbon cutting, in addition to meetings, despite the fact that this is exactly the type of use our board has promoted for our community through our 197-a Plan, a document often cited by EDC.

Furthermore, while CB7 has been a strong proponent of the rehabilitation of the 1st Avenue railway, the project has substantially changed since it was first approved by the board in 2005. First the northern part of the project, on 2nd Avenue, was eliminated. Then, the scope of the sewer project on 1st Avenue was scaled back so that it just includes 1st Avenue near 40th Street, not all of 1st Avenue from 39th to 58th Streets as we were originally told. EDC has deliberately chosen to withhold this information from us.

While we are heartened that EDC recognizes that we deserve the same access to our waterfront that other communities enjoy we are very disappointed that EDC has scaled back our park currently under construction at Bush Terminal. At a time when hundreds of millions of dollars are being found for the creation the High Line and Brooklyn Bridge Parks, it is insulting that our playground, environmental center and active pier have been taken out of the first phase of the park due to a $2 million dollar cost overrun in the environmental cleanup of the site. Adding to this insult is the fact that the City was responsible for the environmental problems because of a lack of oversight in the 1970s, when toxic materials were allowed to be dumped here. Furthermore, we note that no funds have been identified for the second phase of the park, calling into question EDC's intention of following through with their promise to the community. We understand that at some point EDC will want to turn this park over to the Parks Department. CB7 will not approve of that change of ownership until EDC fulfills its promises to the community and all capital funds have been spent. We recognize that the Parks Department does not have the capital funds to build this park.

Another opportunity for public recreation space lies at the waterfront side of the Brooklyn Army Terminal. This space is immediately adjacent to the 58th Street Pier, which is often used for fishing and public events, and is the only point of public access currently along our waterfront. We believe EDC can cede a few feet along the water at the BAT campus to almost double the amount of access to the water at a minimal cost to BAT and EDC and a great public space can be created for our community.

Additionally, another location for potential public access may be available at the South Brooklyn Marine Terminal if some space, such as the proposed Brooklyn Waterfront Greenway can be integrated into the economic development plans of EDC and Axis Auto Group, which is leasing the space and will bring 400 permanent jobs customizing cars and stevedoring. We have discussed greening the edge of this facility, perhaps all the way to the water. This property is next to the under-construction Bush Terminal Piers Park, thereby allowing a link of green spaces along our waterfront. We believe this model of integration of green space and economic development will be a model for similar development around the City.

Zoning and Landmarks

Our office has worked very closely with the Department of City Planning over the past few years to rezone large areas of our community. In 2005, we were successful in rezoning the Greenwood Heights and South Park Slope sections of our community. In 2009, we succeeded in rezoning the bulk of the

Sunset Park residential community, all of the residential properties in East Windsor Terrace and we also passed our 197-a Plan to protect and enhance the manufacturing zone along our waterfront. Earlier this summer our Board voted in favor of the Enhanced Commercial District on 4th Avenue which extends south into our District to 25th Street.

There are, however, three other areas in which we would like to see some changes. In May, our Board sent recommendations to DCP requesting a study of changing the zoning on 8th Avenue, the last part of the residential community of Sunset Park that was left out of the 2009 plan. This was because 8th Avenue straddles two community boards and it was necessary for Board 12 to actively pursue changes as well. Our Board has asked DCP to institute a height limit for all buildings on the avenue, but also allow for larger commercial buildings, reflecting the same zoning as the 5th and 13th Avenue commercial corridors and reflecting the reality of a booming commercial strip. Additionally, we have asked for a reduction of the commercial overlays allowed on adjoining residential blocks and have asked the agency to look at the possibility of rezoning the southern part of 39th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues from manufacturing to residential use, reflecting the substantial use change that is already taking place on the block. Since this block is only a block away from the subway, we felt it would be an appropriate location to promote smart residential growth. Our Board also requested the DCP looking into instituting new tools for developing affordable housing. We realize zoning is not a great tool for promoting affordability, as the building size bonus allowed on 4th and 7th Avenues in previous rezoning has resulted in zero additional affordable units in our community. We are asking DCP to revisit the tools that they use.

A second potential change would also need to include Board 6, as we are interested in protecting the view corridor from the Minerva statue in Green-Wood Cemetery to the Statue of Liberty. This would mean more changes in District 6 than it would for District 7 and so it is vitally important for Board 6 to be committed to such as plan, possibly through the City's 197-a process, to see it through.

Additionally, while our Board Members were happy that DCP is promoting a more active streetscape along the northern part of 4th Avenue through the Enhanced Commercial District, many were confused why it did not take the whole of the avenue within our community. We have recently written to DCP asking them to consider expanding the ECD south to 65th Street. We are concerned that the same conditions that were created during the redevelopment of 4th Avenue in Park Slope could creep into Sunset Park, should developers decide to make similar investments further south.

We would also like to see the Landmarks Preservation Commission take a more active role in preserving two beautiful but deteriorating landmarks in our community. We are gravely concerned about the condition of the old 68th Precinct on 4th Avenue and 43rd Street, a one hundred and fifty year old building that has been in disrepair for nearly 40 years. We are equally concerned about the condition of the landmarked Victorian Weir Greenhouse on 5th Avenue and 25th Street. Landmarking can make a property much more expensive to maintain and in poorer communities, such as ours, it is more difficult to find those dollars. Therefore, we believe that LPC has a special responsibility to poorer communities to help ensure the maintenance of landmarked properties, otherwise they are quite likely to become eyesores or dangerous.

Consumer Affairs

Over the past few years our community has seen an increase in the number of applications the Board receives for internet cafes. Many of these businesses operate 24-hours-a-day and some are located

within the commercial overlays on residential blocks. At times, these businesses can become hangouts or hiding places for truants. One business owner at a committee meeting even admitted that he takes ten dollars a night for people who have no home, which would mean he's operating a transient motel. Last year there was a homicide from a fight that spilled out from one of these businesses.

Although community boards are allowed review of internet café applications, we only have fifteen days for review, whereas other agencies are given forty-five days. We do not believe fifteen days is enough time to schedule a public meeting with an applicant and have instituted a blanket policy of denial for all internet café applications until community boards are given more time for review. We believe at least thirty days are necessary, the same review period we are allowed for liquor licenses. The quality-of-life concerns of our local community must be addressed and the community's voice should have a much stronger say. Unfortunately, the community is given very little time to respond to the Department of Consumer Affairs.

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 nations 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 pursue ways to implement our suggestions. Only in this way and with improved dialogue can we ensure the quality-of-life for our residents and the vital continuation of the City of New York.

Sincerely,

Fred Xuereb
Chairman

Jeremy Laufer
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8

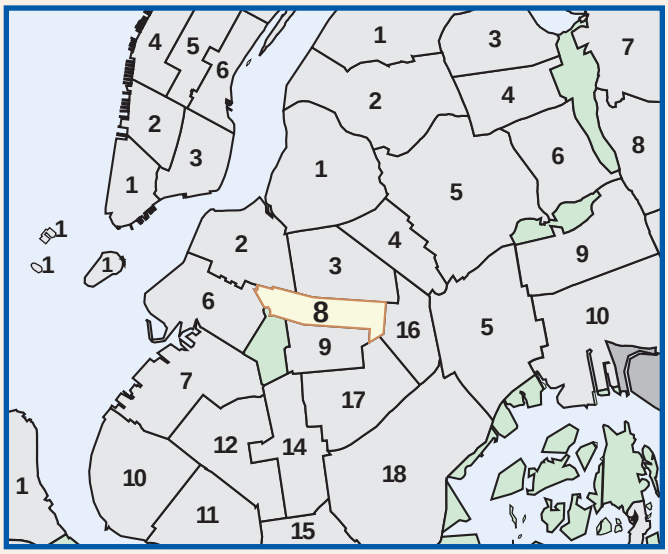
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	96,400	96,076	96,317
% Change	—	–0.3	0.3

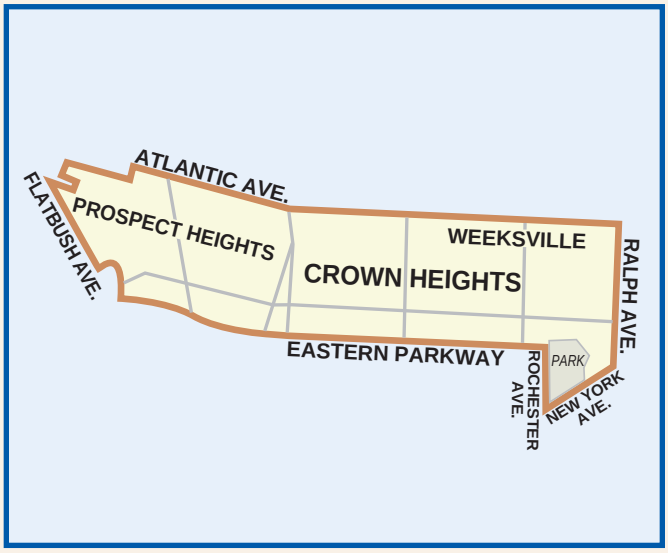
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,471	1,461
Rate per 1000	15.3	15.2
Deaths: Number	669	580
Rate per 1000	7.0	6.0
Infant Mortality: Number	14	—
Rate per 1000	9.5	3.8

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	9,902	7,541
Supplemental Security Income	5,345	5,824
Medicaid Only	22,562	23,460
Total Persons Assisted	**37,809**	**36,825**
Percent of Population	**39.4**	**38.2**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,047.6**
Square Miles:	**1.6**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	2,732	5,956.7	19.3
Multi-Family Residential	3,260	13,132.8	42.6
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	998	2,533.8	8.2
Commercial / Office	142	761.5	2.5
Industrial	134	1,183.8	3.8
Transportation / Utility	99	749.7	2.4
Institutions	218	3,134.4	10.2
Open Space / Recreation	19	1,667.0	5.4
Parking Facilities	152	678.9	2.2
Vacant Land	390	941.1	3.1
Miscellaneous	55	99.6	0.3
Total	**8,199**	**30,839.3**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 8



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

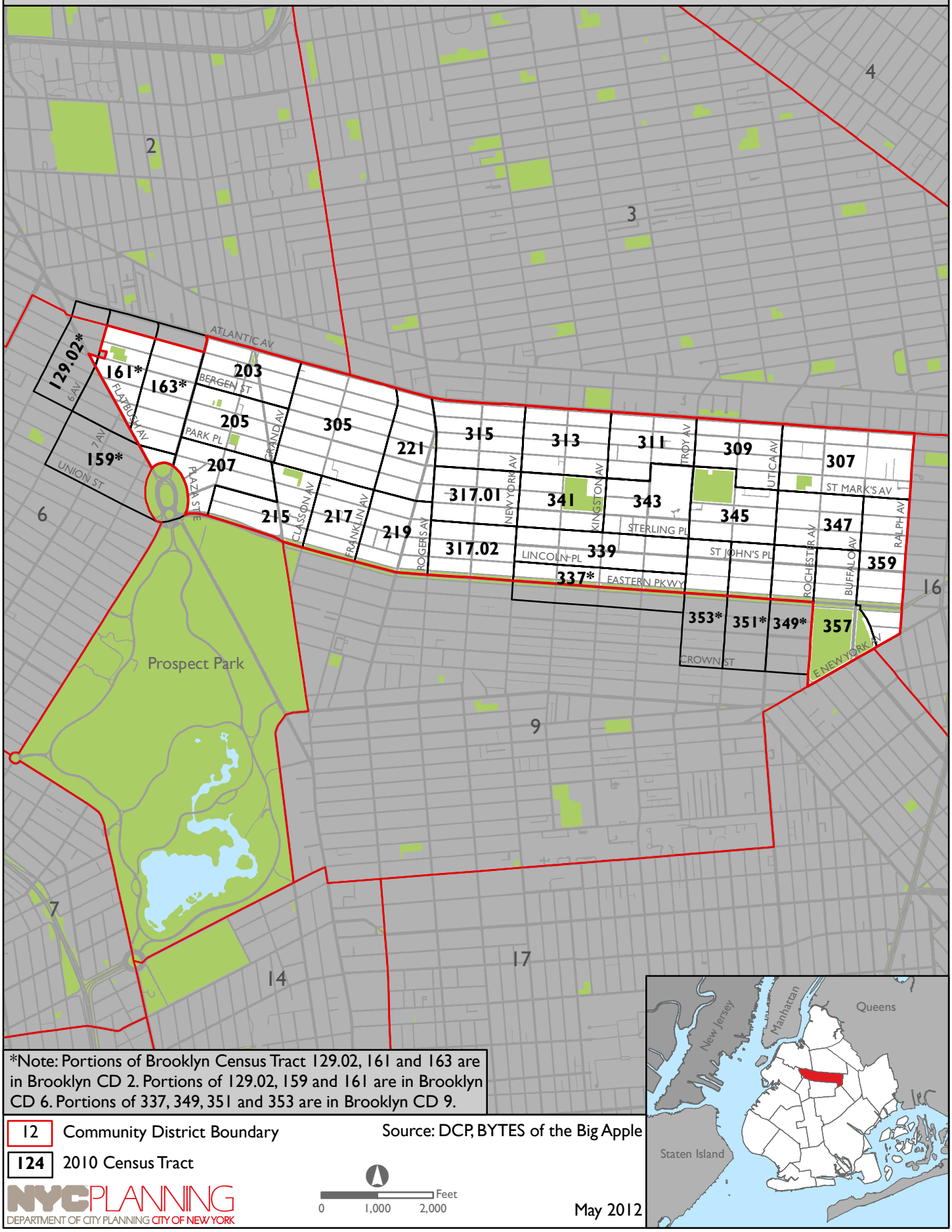
Brooklyn Community District 8	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	96,400	100.0	96,076	100.0	96,317	100.0	241	0.3
White Nonhispanic	5,251	5.4	6,536	6.8	16,056	16.7	9,520	145.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	80,214	83.2	74,942	78.0	63,111	65.5	(11,831)	-15.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	868	0.9	1,591	1.7	2,740	2.8	1,149	72.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	262	0.3	196	0.2	217	0.2	21	10.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	202	0.2	407	0.4	391	0.4	(16)	-3.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,392	2.5	2,304	2.4	(88)	-3.7
Hispanic Origin	9,603	10.0	10,012	10.4	11,498	11.9	1,486	14.8
Population Under 18 Years	27,091	100.0	26,059	100.0	20,724	100.0	(5,335)	-20.5
White Nonhispanic	559	2.1	648	2.5	1,889	9.1	1,241	191.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	23,190	85.6	21,408	82.2	14,596	70.4	(6,812)	-31.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	157	0.6	226	0.9	362	1.7	136	60.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	79	0.3	56	0.2	40	0.2	(16)	-28.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	74	0.3	103	0.4	120	0.6	17	16.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	586	2.2	688	3.3	102	17.4
Hispanic Origin	3,032	11.2	3,032	11.6	3,029	14.6	(3)	-0.1
Population 18 Years and Over	69,309	100.0	70,017	100.0	75,593	100.0	5,576	8.0
White Nonhispanic	4,692	6.8	5,888	8.4	14,167	18.7	8,279	140.6
Black/African American Nonhispanic	57,024	82.3	53,534	76.5	48,515	64.2	(5,019)	-9.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	711	1.0	1,365	1.9	2,378	3.1	1,013	74.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	183	0.3	140	0.2	177	0.2	37	26.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	128	0.2	304	0.4	271	0.4	(33)	-10.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,806	2.6	1,616	2.1	(190)	-10.5
Hispanic Origin	6,571	9.5	6,980	10.0	8,469	11.2	1,489	21.3
Total Population	96,400	100.0	96,076	100.0	96,317	100.0	241	0.3
Under 18 Years	27,091	28.1	26,059	27.1	20,724	21.5	(5,335)	-20.5
18 Years and Over	69,309	71.9	70,017	72.9	75,593	78.5	5,576	8.0
Total Housing Units	37,960	-	40,485	-	43,351	-	2,866	7.1

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 8	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**96,076**	**100.0**	**96,317**	**100.0**	**241**	**0.3**
White Nonhispanic	6,536	6.8	16,056	16.7	9,520	145.7
Black Nonhispanic	74,942	78.0	63,111	65.5	(11,831)	-15.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,591	1.7	2,740	2.8	1,149	72.2
Other Nonhispanic	603	0.6	608	0.6	5	0.8
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,392	2.5	2,304	2.4	(88)	-3.7
Hispanic Origin	10,012	10.4	11,498	11.9	1,486	14.8
Female	53,330	55.5	52,890	54.9	(440)	-0.8
Male	42,746	44.5	43,427	45.1	681	1.6
Under 5 years	7,076	7.4	6,233	6.5	(843)	-11.9
5 to 9 years	7,740	8.1	5,373	5.6	(2,367)	-30.6
10 to 14 years	7,105	7.4	5,492	5.7	(1,613)	-22.7
15 to 19 years	7,026	7.3	6,030	6.3	(996)	-14.2
20 to 24 years	7,342	7.6	7,753	8.0	411	5.6
25 to 44 years	32,002	33.3	34,190	35.5	2,188	6.8
45 to 64 years	18,673	19.4	21,747	22.6	3,074	16.5
65 years and over	9,112	9.5	9,499	9.9	387	4.2
18 years and over	70,017	72.9	75,593	78.5	5,576	8.0
In households	93,640	97.5	94,271	97.9	631	0.7
In family households	74,156	77.2	68,862	71.5	(5,294)	-7.1
Householder	21,788	22.7	21,059	21.9	(729)	-3.3
Spouse	8,032	8.4	8,605	8.9	573	7.1
Own child under 18 years	20,538	21.4	16,554	17.2	(3,984)	-19.4
Other relatives	20,641	21.5	20,015	20.8	(626)	-3.0
Nonrelatives	3,157	3.3	2,629	2.7	(528)	-16.7
In nonfamily households	19,484	20.3	25,409	26.4	5,925	30.4
Householder	15,613	16.3	18,793	19.5	3,180	20.4
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,310	3.4	3,421	3.6	111	3.4
Nonrelatives	3,871	4.0	6,616	6.9	2,745	70.9
In group quarters	2,436	2.5	2,046	2.1	(390)	-16.0
Total Households	**37,401**	**100.0**	**39,852**	**100.0**	**2,451**	**6.6**
Family households	21,788	58.3	21,059	52.8	(729)	-3.3
Married-couple family	8,032	21.5	8,605	21.6	573	7.1
With related children under 18 years	4,227	11.3	4,171	10.5	(56)	-1.3
Female householder, no husband present	11,553	30.9	10,368	26.0	(1,185)	-10.3
With related children under 18 years	8,217	22.0	6,548	16.4	(1,669)	-20.3
Male householder, no wife present	2,203	5.9	2,086	5.2	(117)	-5.3
With related children under 18 years	1,106	3.0	1,003	2.5	(103)	-9.3
Nonfamily households	15,613	41.7	18,793	47.2	3,180	20.4
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	7,297	19.5	7,783	19.5	486	6.7
Persons Per Family	3.26	-	3.15	-	(0.11)	-3.5
Persons Per Household	2.50	-	2.37	-	(0.14)	-5.5
Total Housing Units	**40,485**	**-**	**43,351**	**-**	**2,866**	**7.1**
Occupied Housing Units	**37,401**	**100.0**	**39,852**	**100.0**	**2,451**	**6.6**
Renter occupied	31,568	84.4	33,137	83.2	1,569	5.0
Owner occupied	5,833	15.6	6,715	16.8	882	15.1
By Household Size:						
1 person household	12,689	33.9	13,911	34.9	1,222	9.6
2 person household	9,926	26.5	11,763	29.5	1,837	18.5
3 person household	6,297	16.8	6,620	16.6	323	5.1
4 person household	4,183	11.2	3,962	9.9	(221)	-5.3
5 persons and over	4,306	11.5	3,596	9.0	(710)	-16.5
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,907	5.1	1,704	4.3	(203)	-10.6
25 to 44 years	17,156	45.9	17,728	44.5	572	3.3
45 to 64 years	12,162	32.5	13,851	34.8	1,689	13.9
65 years and over	6,176	16.5	6,569	16.5	393	6.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 8



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tract 129.02, 161 and 163 are in Brooklyn CD 2. Portions of 129.02, 159 and 161 are in Brooklyn CD 6. Portions of 337, 349, 351 and 353 are in Brooklyn CD 9.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 8

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
129.02*	2,125	1,964	-161	-7.6
159*	5,091	5,036	-55	-1.1
161*	2,568	3,075	507	19.7
163*	3,175	2,991	-184	-5.8
203	1,192	1,697	505	42.4
205	2,444	2,469	25	1.0
207	4,659	4,310	-349	-7.5
215	5,617	5,307	-310	-5.5
217	3,843	3,597	-246	-6.4
219	3,820	3,595	-225	-5.9
221	3,928	3,609	-319	-8.1
305	4,777	5,549	772	16.2
307	3,734	4,544	810	21.7
309	1,593	1,754	161	10.1
311	2,650	2,833	183	6.9
313	4,782	4,648	-134	-2.8
315	5,371	5,175	-196	-3.6
317.01	3,673	3,433	-240	-6.5
317.02	3,579	3,363	-216	-6.0
337*	4,541	4,105	-436	-9.6
339	4,541	4,376	-165	-3.6
341	2,779	2,607	-172	-6.2
343	5,434	5,281	-153	-2.8
345	2,529	2,647	118	4.7
347	3,140	3,228	88	2.8
349*	5,572	5,403	-169	-3.0
351*	5,052	4,597	-455	-9.0
353*	5,558	5,161	-397	-7.1
357	2,295	2,506	211	9.2
359	5,257	5,685	428	8.1

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 8

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
129.02 *	1964	1263	201	101	12	70	317
159 *	5,036	3,845	382	260	43	163	343
161 *	3,075	1,869	450	208	16	115	417
163 *	2,991	1,533	756	203	26	126	347
203	1,697	597	536	183	15	55	311
205	2,469	1,190	753	181	18	102	225
207	4,310	2,210	1,202	250	47	172	429
215	5,307	1,960	2,282	291	30	198	546
217	3,597	673	2,034	226	19	101	544
219	3,595	688	2,361	127	32	78	309
221	3,609	582	2,290	92	27	111	507
305	5,549	1,540	2,569	358	40	158	884
307	4,544	56	3,755	9	14	73	637
309	1,754	20	1,416	17	8	12	281
311	2,833	119	2,311	48	21	62	272
313	4,648	246	3,800	58	29	109	406
315	5,175	518	3,920	89	23	126	499
317.01	3,433	304	2,737	84	22	68	218
317.02	3,363	494	2,353	51	30	101	334
337 *	4,105	1,929	1,850	13	9	49	255
339	4,376	375	3,443	94	38	85	341
341	2,607	185	2,099	12	23	64	224
343	5,281	105	3,960	62	31	88	1,035
345	2,647	32	2,332	8	17	66	192
347	3,228	52	2,665	12	34	43	422
349 *	5,403	201	4,495	17	30	99	561
351 *	4,597	749	3,161	44	26	47	570
353 *	5,161	690	3,688	12	37	62	672
357	2,506	28	1,956	9	12	36	465
359	5,685	89	4,758	29	21	83	705

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,694 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	17,468 (CN) 27,058 (F)
HD-KN538	PROCIDA CONSTRUCTION AND BAREAN BAPTIST CHURCH	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
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	397,123 (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.	179 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	823 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-C058	RECONSTRUCTION OF BROWER PARK AND COMFORT STATION, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-KN501	HEART OF BROOKLYN CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-883	REHABILITATION OF EASTERN PARKWAY MALLS, BROOKLYN	6,447 (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-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	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN233	LEAGUE OF AMERICAN THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	125 (CN)	1,000 (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-K235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-Y262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	2,607 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-N209	JEWISH CHILDREN'S MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	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)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	125 (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
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

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The City of New York

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Nizjoni Granville
Chairperson
Robert Matthews
Chairperson Emeritus
Michelle T. George
District Manager

Statement of Community District Needs
Fiscal Year 2013

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

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.

Despite a small decrease in population according to preliminary results of the 2010 Census, the District remains one of the most populated according to land mass. Furthermore, the population is dynamically changing. Once an economically and culturally diverse community, there are noticeable shifts in economic status as well as ethnic and cultural make-up. An increased number of luxury condominium development and other large-scale development projects such as the Atlantic Yards Development Project are lending to shifting dynamics of the community, as is the historical designation of much of the District. With these endeavors, 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 landmarking of Prospect Heights is complete, and Phase II of the North Crown Heights landmark district is presently underway, the Crow Hill Community Association has spear-headed an attempt to historically designate a portion of the community not under consideration in either of the first two landmark proposals as well. Many wonder about the reasoning 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 presently working with the NYC Dept. of City Planning to determine the best way to preserve the integrity of land and manufacturing space by undergoing localized comprehensive zoning studies for small portions of the unlandmarked portions of the District. We are hopeful that rezoning will 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.

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, Jewish Children's Museum, the Brooklyn Public Library at Grand Army Plaza, the Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and Weeksville Heritage Center, 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 uncertainties; 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 residents.

The strategy detailed below will facilitate achievement of Community Board No. 8's goals for Fiscal Year 2013 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 to intercede on behalf of our residents and keep them safe by curtailing illegal drug rings operating virtually exposed. This particular area has seen a tremendous increase in violent crime and drug activity. Additionally, despite reports from the command that crime is rapidly decreasing in almost every main category, residents 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.

FIRE

We are displeased that the FDNY has been slated for numerous reductions to their budget, including the elimination of the fifth crew member on 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 in order to effectively fight fires. We need seasoned and experienced firefighters to aid them in this task. The department is losing many of the heroes capable of imparting this valuable information and the residents of NYC will suffer tragically as a result of the city'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 has proven to be an effective tool 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 fires. 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 the arrival of emergency medical technicians. 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' morale 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 stressful occupation. We urge the provision of funding to make necessary repairs to the City's firehouses.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES/SOCIAL SERVICE FACILITIES

The District is still 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 has begun to decimate a community that is on the rise with multiple phases of landmarking in progress or recently completed. 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.

In view of these concerns, 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 capabilities.

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. In addition, child care slots for home-based and center-based programs should be restored.

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 closure or merger. Needless to say, this will further exacerbate 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 such 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 pertaining to child rearing. Efforts must be made to support family initiatives and provide education and outreach services to families to inform them of 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. Parenting programs and educational services for young mothers must be provided to prevent parents from failing in their nurturing duties and to assist parents with properly rearing their children, thus helping to prevent children from becoming problem children in the future. 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. Abuse and neglect detection skills must be fortified to assist protective services staff members in 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 are 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 conditions that require substantial medical care for those afflicted. 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 are 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 growing 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. 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 medical care or receive insufficient care. Additional funding is essential to keep the clinics and treatment centers open and functioning at as high a level as possible.

Out-patient health clinics that cater to women's health are scarce in the community. 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, this prolongs treatment. Ample health provisions and treatment centers for women in each neighborhood are 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 malady. 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 describing 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 kindhearted 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. Kinship and Caretaker care programs should be restored.

Finally, the Welfare to Work (WTW) program should permit participants to enroll in market relevant vocational and higher education institutions of their choice in addition to the in-house HRA programs. WTW should also include market relevant career exploration studies in order to allow participants to understand the full breadth of career choices.

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 the 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, manipulative based instruction, 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. 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 non-conforming 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. Moreover, 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 interaction 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 borders 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 that inner-city children have a higher risk for crime, dropping out of school and other educational deficits, gang involvement, drug use, and incarceration. We urge funding for activities that target at risk youth. Funding for youth development and delinquency and prevention programs is necessary to serve our youth and quell the growing trend toward life-ruining activities. 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. Since gang activity has become 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 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.

Organized field trips to business agencies and professional offices and classroom speakers from corporate and local government agencies would expose our young people to different careers and work environments. Adequate funding for these experiences should be provided. Our children should be encouraged to obtain their High School Diploma (HSD) rather than settling for a General

Education Diploma (GED). Former students who lack either a HSD or a GED can look forward to a dim future that may lead to a life of crime, with very little hope for employment and financial security. For this reason, it is important that funding be provided for GED courses for individuals 18 and older that either do not possess a high school diploma, or are not on track to receive one.

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. Historically the focus has been on at risk young males and more attention is required for our young women. 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 its participants. Jobs, along with participation in the arts, music, dance, theater, and sport help foster higher self-esteem, positive self-motivation, and elevated levels of self-confidence. It is our firm belief that our youth will excel as a result of their experience with the SYEP. Therefore, we 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. Baseline funding should be adjusted annually to allow for inflation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

The worrisome trend of imprisoned young individuals 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 in illegal and gang activity, 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 this goal possible. More services focused 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 programs 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. To make sure the program continues 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 is 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.

In addition, sports and exercise programs in our parks should be strongly considered not only for youth, but also for adults. Organized sports activities will not only keep our youth grounded and occupied, thus keeping them from entertaining risky behavior, but they will also contribute to a structured nurturing environment and a healthier lifestyle. Funding should be provided for organized activities in some of our larger parks such as Brower Park and Lincoln Terrace Park.

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. 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. 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. 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 their property values.

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. We urge the restoration of section supervisors as this assists in identifying problem areas while also ensuring proper service delivery for residents.

Undercover Sanitation Police officers are required to conduct surveillance of known dumping grounds and apprehend those responsible for the illegal dumping. People tend to utilize vacant lots and commercial strips 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 has blighted the community. The loading dock of the hospital is now a haven for illegal dumping and abandoned vehicles. 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 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. 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. One of the goals of our continued partnership with the Dept. of City Planning is to determine the feasibility of contextual zoning, as well as to ascertain the best possible uses of our manufacturing district.

Homeowners in District 8 and the adjacent areas have been seriously affected by the foreclosure crisis. In order to re-stabilize our community, funding above the current level is needed to provide an array of services to mitigate this problem. Services needed to better assist homeowners and potential homeowners are: credit counseling, loan packaging, mortgage/grant organization assistance, and housing court assistance.

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 and has had strong local and national impact while attendance continues to grow. The BCM reopened on September 20, 2008, but has since been the victim of harsh budget cuts that are debilitating to 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 continued funding for the construction of a new education and cultural center for the Weeksville Heritage Center, 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 on-going 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 severely 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 would help 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 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.

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.

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 Prospect Heights Association, Vanderbilt Avenue Merchants District, 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 on the commercial strips in the district 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 increases, 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 Board 8 is the first advocate for community residents facing issues with other city agencies. It is our charter mandated duty 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. 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 stagnation in service delivery and complaint resolution.

Community Boards in general lack adequate operational funding. The meager budget provided for each of the fifty-nine boards citywide does not keep up with inflation and any increased operating costs. We urge the Mayor and the City Council to consider a much needed increase for operating costs and staff maintenance for all Community Boards.

Despite the fact that the funds have been restored to our operating budget for Fiscal Year 2011 and forward, we are still not out of the woods yet. Community Boards possess the only budget that has not seen an increase in the past two decades despite increases 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

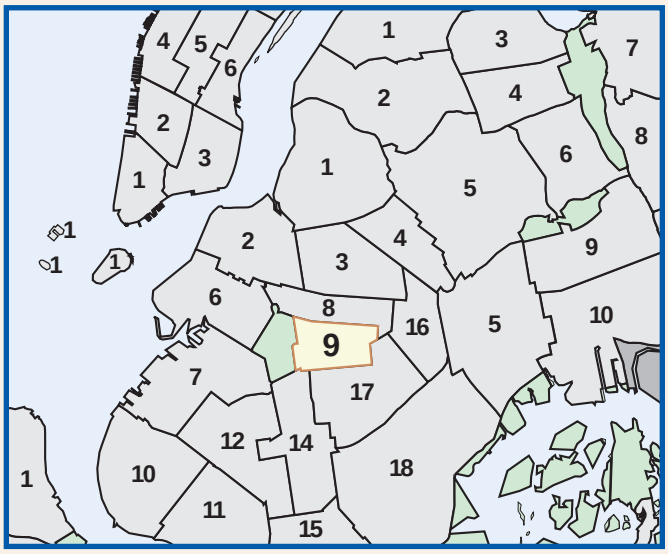
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	110,715	104,014	98,429
% Change	—	-6.1	-5.4

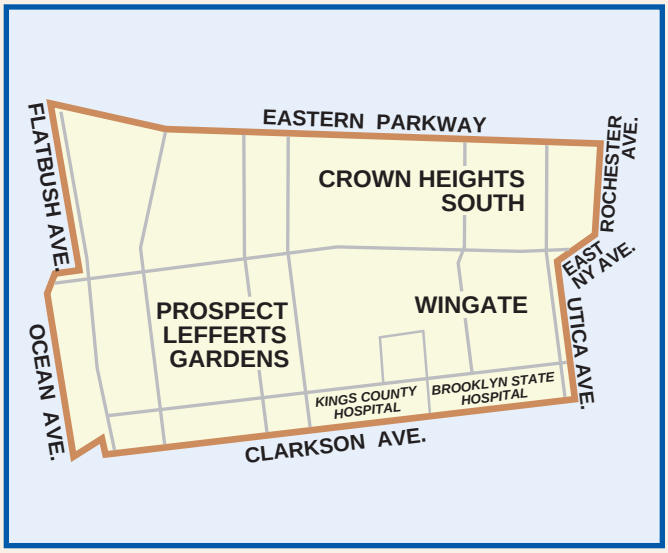
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,705	1,682
Rate per 1000	16.4	17.1
Deaths: Number	659	557
Rate per 1000	6.3	5.7
Infant Mortality: Number	18	—
Rate per 1000	10.6	3.9

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	5,594	4,836
Supplemental Security Income	4,362	4,810
Medicaid Only	28,723	31,074
Total Persons Assisted	**38,679**	**40,720**
Percent of Population	**37.2**	**41.4**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,040.4**
Square Miles:	**1.6**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	4,275	10,428.9	33.8
Multi-Family Residential	1,377	8,036.2	26.0
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	750	2,681.4	8.7
Commercial / Office	130	1,170.0	3.8
Industrial	27	388.2	1.3
Transportation / Utility	33	374.3	1.2
Institutions	165	6,345.5	20.5
Open Space / Recreation	8	532.4	1.7
Parking Facilities	69	560.1	1.8
Vacant Land	132	368.3	1.2
Miscellaneous	26	17.9	0.1
Total	**6,992**	**30,903.0**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 9



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

Brooklyn Community District 9	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,715	100.0	104,014	100.0	98,429	100.0	(5,585)	-5.4
White Nonhispanic	11,813	10.7	11,733	11.3	18,825	19.1	7,092	60.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	86,675	78.3	79,466	76.4	66,958	68.0	(12,508)	-15.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,309	1.2	819	0.8	1,239	1.3	420	51.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	284	0.3	183	0.2	199	0.2	16	8.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	167	0.2	816	0.8	380	0.4	(436)	-53.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,416	2.3	1,671	1.7	(745)	-30.8
Hispanic Origin	10,467	9.5	8,581	8.2	9,157	9.3	576	6.7
Population Under 18 Years	32,612	100.0	29,691	100.0	22,580	100.0	(7,111)	-24.0
White Nonhispanic	4,316	13.2	4,784	16.1	5,917	26.2	1,133	23.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	24,678	75.7	21,453	72.3	13,871	61.4	(7,582)	-35.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	305	0.9	148	0.5	136	0.6	(12)	-8.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	66	0.2	43	0.1	43	0.2	0	0.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	55	0.2	300	1.0	110	0.5	(190)	-63.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	594	2.0	437	1.9	(157)	-26.4
Hispanic Origin	3,192	9.8	2,369	8.0	2,066	9.1	(303)	-12.8
Population 18 Years and Over	78,103	100.0	74,323	100.0	75,849	100.0	1,526	2.1
White Nonhispanic	7,497	9.6	6,949	9.3	12,908	17.0	5,959	85.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	61,997	79.4	58,013	78.1	53,087	70.0	(4,926)	-8.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,004	1.3	671	0.9	1,103	1.5	432	64.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	218	0.3	140	0.2	156	0.2	16	11.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	112	0.1	516	0.7	270	0.4	(246)	-47.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,822	2.5	1,234	1.6	(588)	-32.3
Hispanic Origin	7,275	9.3	6,212	8.4	7,091	9.3	879	14.2
Total Population	110,715	100.0	104,014	100.0	98,429	100.0	(5,585)	-5.4
Under 18 Years	32,612	29.5	29,691	28.5	22,580	22.9	(7,111)	-24.0
18 Years and Over	78,103	70.5	74,323	71.5	75,849	77.1	1,526	2.1
Total Housing Units	37,556	-	38,324	-	38,710	-	386	1.0

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 9	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**104,014**	**100.0**	**98,429**	**100.0**	**(5,585)**	**-5.4**
White Nonhispanic	11,733	11.3	18,825	19.1	7,092	60.4
Black Nonhispanic	79,466	76.4	66,958	68.0	(12,508)	-15.7
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	819	0.8	1,239	1.3	420	51.3
Other Nonhispanic	999	1.0	579	0.6	(420)	-42.0
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,416	2.3	1,671	1.7	(745)	-30.8
Hispanic Origin	8,581	8.2	9,157	9.3	576	6.7
Female	57,980	55.7	53,847	54.7	(4,133)	-7.1
Male	46,034	44.3	44,582	45.3	(1,452)	-3.2
Under 5 years	7,910	7.6	6,663	6.8	(1,247)	-15.8
5 to 9 years	8,187	7.9	5,954	6.0	(2,233)	-27.3
10 to 14 years	8,363	8.0	6,042	6.1	(2,321)	-27.8
15 to 19 years	8,635	8.3	6,597	6.7	(2,038)	-23.6
20 to 24 years	8,144	7.8	8,200	8.3	56	0.7
25 to 44 years	30,401	29.2	28,682	29.1	(1,719)	-5.7
45 to 64 years	22,224	21.4	24,338	24.7	2,114	9.5
65 years and over	10,150	9.8	11,953	12.1	1,803	17.8
18 years and over	74,323	71.5	75,849	77.1	1,526	2.1
In households	102,903	98.9	96,462	98.0	(6,441)	-6.3
In family households	88,909	85.5	78,382	79.6	(10,527)	-11.8
Householder	25,100	24.1	22,483	22.8	(2,617)	-10.4
Spouse	11,089	10.7	10,301	10.5	(788)	-7.1
Own child under 18 years	24,303	23.4	18,150	18.4	(6,153)	-25.3
Other relatives	25,308	24.3	24,737	25.1	(571)	-2.3
Nonrelatives	3,109	3.0	2,711	2.8	(398)	-12.8
In nonfamily households	13,994	13.5	18,080	18.4	4,086	29.2
Householder	11,635	11.2	14,348	14.6	2,713	23.3
Householder 65 years and over living alone	2,886	2.8	3,568	3.6	682	23.6
Nonrelatives	2,359	2.3	3,732	3.8	1,373	58.2
In group quarters	1,111	1.1	1,967	2.0	856	77.0
Total Households	**36,735**	**100.0**	**36,831**	**100.0**	**96**	**0.3**
Family households	25,100	68.3	22,483	61.0	(2,617)	-10.4
Married-couple family	11,089	30.2	10,301	28.0	(788)	-7.1
With related children under 18 years	6,379	17.4	5,316	14.4	(1,063)	-16.7
Female householder, no husband present	11,511	31.3	9,746	26.5	(1,765)	-15.3
With related children under 18 years	7,724	21.0	5,538	15.0	(2,186)	-28.3
Male householder, no wife present	2,500	6.8	2,436	6.6	(64)	-2.6
With related children under 18 years	1,205	3.3	1,070	2.9	(135)	-11.2
Nonfamily households	11,635	31.7	14,348	39.0	2,713	23.3
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	8,038	21.9	9,444	25.6	1,406	17.5
Persons Per Family	3.42	-	3.37	-	(0.05)	-1.5
Persons Per Household	2.80	-	2.62	-	(0.18)	-6.5
Total Housing Units	**38,324**	**-**	**38,710**	**-**	**386**	**1.0**
Occupied Housing Units	**36,735**	**100.0**	**36,831**	**100.0**	**96**	**0.3**
Renter occupied	30,753	83.7	30,878	83.8	125	0.4
Owner occupied	5,982	16.3	5,953	16.2	(29)	-0.5
By Household Size:						
1 person household	9,838	26.8	11,533	31.3	1,695	17.2
2 person household	9,502	25.9	10,018	27.2	516	5.4
3 person household	7,060	19.2	6,319	17.2	(741)	-10.5
4 person household	4,792	13.0	4,152	11.3	(640)	-13.4
5 persons and over	5,543	15.1	4,809	13.1	(734)	-13.2
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,455	4.0	1,356	3.7	(99)	-6.8
25 to 44 years	14,896	40.5	12,955	35.2	(1,941)	-13.0
45 to 64 years	13,920	37.9	14,673	39.8	753	5.4
65 years and over	6,464	17.6	7,847	21.3	1,383	21.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 9



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 337, 349, 351 and 353 are in Brooklyn CD 8. Portions of 820, 822, 878 and 880 are in Brooklyn CD 17.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 520 1,040 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 9

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
213	4,735	4,205	-530	-11.2
319	3,850	3,508	-342	-8.9
321	5,612	5,001	-611	-10.9
323	3,763	3,554	-209	-5.6
325	6,641	6,405	-236	-3.6
327	3,868	2,924	-944	-24.4
329	5,856	5,582	-274	-4.7
331	4,725	4,520	-205	-4.3
333	4,491	4,085	-406	-9.0
335	3,120	3,139	19	0.6
337*	4,541	4,105	-436	-9.6
349*	5,572	5,403	-169	-3.0
351*	5,052	4,597	-455	-9.0
353*	5,558	5,161	-397	-7.1
355	5,433	5,253	-180	-3.3
796.01	5,195	4,413	-782	-15.1
798.01	3,579	3,037	-542	-15.1
798.02	5,512	5,451	-61	-1.1
800	3,927	3,487	-440	-11.2
802	4,817	4,304	-513	-10.6
804	3,380	3,250	-130	-3.8
806	2,770	3,386	616	22.2
808	0	1,197	1,197	-
810	2,444	2,300	-144	-5.9
820*	5,392	5,281	-111	-2.1
822*	7,463	7,280	-183	-2.5
874.01	3,315	3,142	-173	-5.2
876	1,707	1,742	35	2.1
878*	3,165	3,006	-159	-5.0
880*	2,721	2,863	142	5.2

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 9

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
213	4,205	451	3,155	51	26	101	421
319	3,508	906	2,261	45	14	58	224
321	5,001	332	3,582	57	29	87	914
323	3,554	244	2,724	31	15	71	469
325	6,405	286	5,470	50	47	110	442
327	2,924	323	2,110	48	13	73	357
329	5,582	1,167	3,461	41	37	90	786
331	4,520	2,681	1,538	11	31	37	222
333	4,085	2,621	1,215	11	14	37	187
335	3,139	1,919	1,068	10	8	25	109
337*	4,105	1,929	1,850	13	9	49	255
349*	5,403	201	4,495	17	30	99	561
351*	4,597	749	3,161	44	26	47	570
353*	5,161	690	3,688	12	37	62	672
355	5,253	781	3,908	19	36	75	434
796.01	4,413	592	3,005	70	26	96	624
798.01	3,037	513	2,086	76	17	94	251
798.02	5,451	756	3,722	175	48	130	620
800	3,487	497	2,572	71	13	67	267
802	4,304	216	3,566	34	40	80	368
804	3,250	212	2,617	87	25	64	245
806	3,386	891	2,217	20	32	48	178
808	1,197	91	841	115	17	6	127
810	2,300	58	1,973	55	7	51	156
820*	5,281	80	4,421	96	40	92	552
822*	7,280	186	6,138	60	40	123	733
874.01	3,142	236	2,543	21	21	44	277
876	1,742	296	1,320	10	11	18	87
878*	3,006	60	2,706	13	17	45	165
880*	2,863	52	2,579	19	14	23	176

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 09, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-DN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER	CP	2,050 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-530	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB R.R. BDGE PARKSIDE & OCEAN AVE, BROOKLYN	2,323 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	15,068 (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
HD-KN037	PRATT AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL (PACC) INC.	CP	0 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN228	KINGSBROOK JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER	CP	1,195 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN228	KINGSBROOK JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER	CP	262 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN638	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE ASSISTANCE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	577 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-K001	MEDGAR EVERS COLLEGE, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (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	397,123 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-779	RECONSTRUCTION OF EMPIRE BLVD (FRANKLIN TO UTICA AVENUE, BKLYN)	1,158 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 5,120 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
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)
PV-C236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-Y262	BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	2,607 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-235	BROOKLYN MUSEUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	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)	CP
PV-236	BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	561 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	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

Marty Markowitz
Borough President

Rabbi Jacob Goldstein
Chairman

Pearl R. Miles
District Manager

COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 9

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.

Community Board 9 strongly believes that this remnant of roadway, which "... possesses integrity ..." played an important role in the Battle of Brooklyn on August 27, 1776. The Phase 1B archaeological survey was undertaken in March 2011. This archaeological survey did not result in "... the identification of any intact features or potentially significant deposits ..." An array of "... domestic refuse items ... largely bottles and dish fragments ..."

The Phase 1A Documentary study of Clove Road found that "... is eligible for National Register (of Historic Places) under Criterion A based upon its association with the establishment of Kings County's 19th Century public institutions, the Alms House, Hospital, Asylum, and Penitentiary, an event that significantly contributed to the broad pattern of New York's urban history." The Board will continue to work with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the New York State Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation for this site to be awarded 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, 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 schools, four intermediate schools, ten elementary schools, 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 tree 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 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

It is widely known that the current location of District 9's Sanitation Garage at 356 Winthrop Street is not suitable one, situated as it is in close proximity to Kings County Hospital Center, SUNY Downstate University Medical Center and SUNY Downstate Biotechnology Incubator Project. This unsuitability is further compounded by the fact that the space is too small and cannot house all of the Dept of Sanitation's equipment. Therefore garbage filled trucks usually line the street giving off the putrid smell of garbage. In addition, there is no adequate on-site facility for cleaning the equipment, as well as substandard conditions for employees of the Department who service our district.

The SUNY Downstate Biotechnology Incubator Project is a multimillion dollar facility with significant benefits for the borough of Brooklyn. This facility places Brooklyn in a position to compete with Long Island and New Jersey in the Biotechnology market. This medical research facility is slated for expansion to provide additional laboratories and offices to companies conducting research to find cures for diseases and state of the art medical equipment. This expanded Biotechnology Park will bring with it additional jobs to Brooklyn, helping to revitalize the economy and our neighborhoods. Addressing the problems caused by the sanitation garage will go a long way to boost this industry.

Community Board 9 has identified two locations as possible sites for District 9's Sanitation Garage: 723-771 Parkside Avenue, Brooklyn, Block 4827 Lot 24; and, 229-251 Clarkson Avenue, Brooklyn, Block 5057 Lot 76. These properties are currently in use by SUNY Downstate Medical Center as parking lots for motor vehicles. The Board thinks that the development of either of these sites will not only accommodate a state of the art sanitation garage but a parking facility for SUNY Downstate as well. This would solve the problem affecting SUNY's Biotech Project, as well as the Dialysis Clinic and will be a win-win for both Community District 9 and SUNY Downstate. Not only that, but there is also the possibility of utilizing the current sanitation garage site for the further expansion of the Incubator Project.

It is to everyone's advantage that the necessary funding be allocated so that we may move swiftly to accomplish this goal. 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. 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.

Shootings, murders, drugs, criminal street gang activity, are all on the rise in Community District 9. The community is terrified and feels besieged by these unlawful acts. Community Board 9 continues to receive numerous complaints from residents regarding the sale of drugs on street corners, bodegas, and in apartments in their buildings. The Board feels that there should be more police presence at problem locations, especially on Flatbush Avenue; and investigative work to close down known locations that are dealing drugs.

We encourage an expansion of the F-TAP program, in cooperation with the owners, to include all apartment buildings in the district. We also encourage increased communication between CPOP officers and the segments of the community they serve. We encourage the community to become involved with the Precinct's Auxiliary Police, Block Watch and other programs designed for the community and police to work together to improve safety in the community.

The Board recognizes that more needs to be done and stands ready to assist with these efforts. We encourage all our residents, homeowners, property owners to work with the local precinct to improve safety and security in our neighborhoods.

Police 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, forcing the buses that lay over at this location to park on the main roadway, creating additional congestion and hazard for vehicles going east on the Parkway. 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.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Land Acquisition for Open Space

There is a dire need for dedicated to open space in the district. Community Board 9, through its 197-a Planning Committee, has identified several possible locations 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, 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 are underway; now more creative thinking is needed to come up with possibilities for open space including the implementation of public plazas.

Recreation Center

This 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. We look forward to working with 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 make this 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 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 onto the street thus placing them in danger of

oncoming traffic on Eastern Parkway. Overgrown vegetation obscures the park from view and makes it foreboding and unsafe.

For more than 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.

After ten years the time for action is NOW. We cannot continue to allow this promising park to continue to be used as a dog-walking spot, when families are in dire need of open space in our community. A reconstruction project for this space is long overdue. We are placing an urgent call to 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, and other projects in the park, be funded to completion

Park Maintenance

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. The 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. Designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, the landmarked Eastern Parkway is being desecrated

by unlicensed vendors who ply their trade with impunity while this portion of the mall continues its downward spiral into blight and deterioration.

The problems that exist on the south side Eastern Parkway malls: illegal vendors, gypsy cabs, dollar vans (yes, they park on the mall at Utica Avenue) is chronic. It is deplorable and an eyesore; and tremendously hazardous to the community. 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.

Tree Planting/Pruning
Stump Removal

The greening of our district is an important aspect of our community beautification 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, we still face overcrowded classrooms and deteriorating buildings. These negatives hamper our children in their efforts to obtain the benefits of a quality education. 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 that 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 renovation 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. 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 2010 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, establishing 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. Dirty vacant lots, alleyways, backyards, 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

It has been over ten years since the Department of Transportation conducted a traffic calming study of our district, at our request. 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. Should funding not be available for a study of the entire district, then we encourage and support traffic calming plans for critical areas in the community that can benefit from traffic calming. 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

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, over twenty years later the project is still slated for the out years. 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. We appreciate the traffic

calming treatments that were added to Empire Boulevard. However, these treatments do not eliminate the need for a reconstruction project for this roadway.

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 "... to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A based on its association with the establishment of Kings Country's 19th century public institutions, the Alms House, Hospital, Asylum, and Penitentiary, an event that significantly contributed to the broad patter of New York's urban history..." . The allocation of adequate funding is extremely important for the reconstruction of this road with the appropriate amenities in keeping with its historic stature.

A proposal for the inclusion of Clove Road on the National Register; as well as to the City's Landmark Preservation Commission and the New York State Department of Parks and Historic Preservation for historic designation. We look forward to working with all agencies 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

Many streets within the community continue to deteriorate; the severe winter of 2010-2011 just made everything worse. These streets remain prime candidates for resurfacing. Nostrand Avenue, a main thoroughfare in the district, is especially horrendous. Travel on 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 numerous street openings by utility and various other private companies, and individuals.

With Nostrand Avenue, Eastern Parkway to Clarkson Avenue, being one of the main streets in the Select Bus Service Reconstruction Project HWK 1130A (Rogers Avenue is the other street) and given the current deteriorated condition of the roadway, there is no question that resurfacing of the entire roadway should be included in this project.

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 its quality of life as well.

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Subway Station Rehab

With the exception of the Utica Avenue and Eastern Parkway Subway Stations, all the other subway stations in the District are in need of rehabilitation including the Parkside Avenue Station, 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 with the agency and our elected officials 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 inadequate. 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

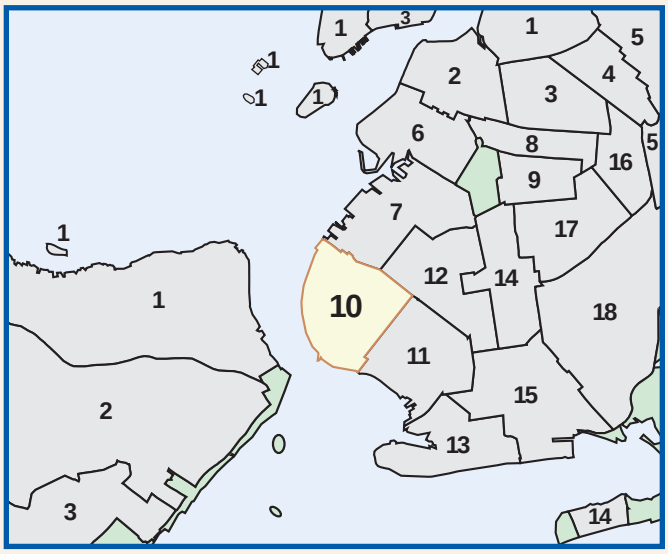
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	110,612	122,542	124,491
% Change	—	10.8	1.6

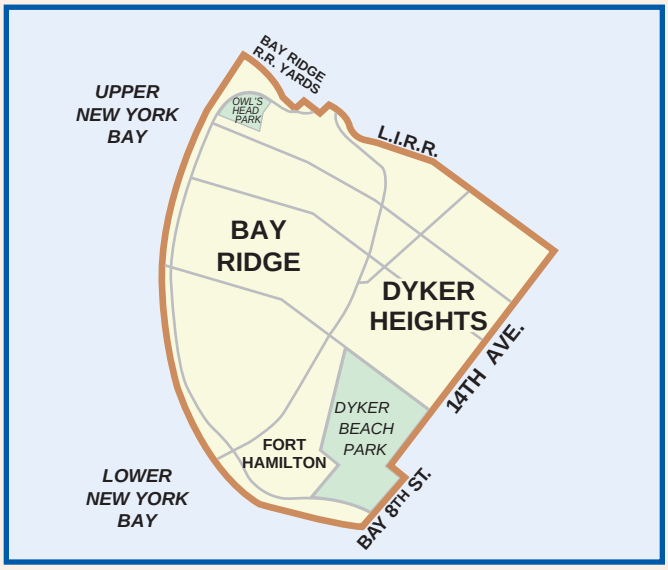
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,575	1,745
Rate per 1000	12.9	14.0
Deaths: Number	969	938
Rate per 1000	7.9	7.5
Infant Mortality: Number	5	—
Rate per 1000	3.2	2.3

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,870	1,892
Supplemental Security Income	4,001	4,483
Medicaid Only	23,502	33,416
Total Persons Assisted	**29,373**	**39,791**
Percent of Population	**24.0**	**32.0**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,585.4**
Square Miles:	**4.0**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	11,702	29,106.1	33.1
Multi-Family Residential	2,751	11,104.1	12.6
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,734	4,269.2	4.9
Commercial / Office	356	2,228.2	2.5
Industrial	44	449.1	0.5
Transportation / Utility	90	1,273.0	1.5
Institutions	145	12,334.0	14.0
Open Space / Recreation	34	26,344.2	30.0
Parking Facilities	100	486.1	0.6
Vacant Land	141	277.8	0.3
Miscellaneous	27	20.8	0.0
Total	**17,124**	**87,892.6**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 10



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

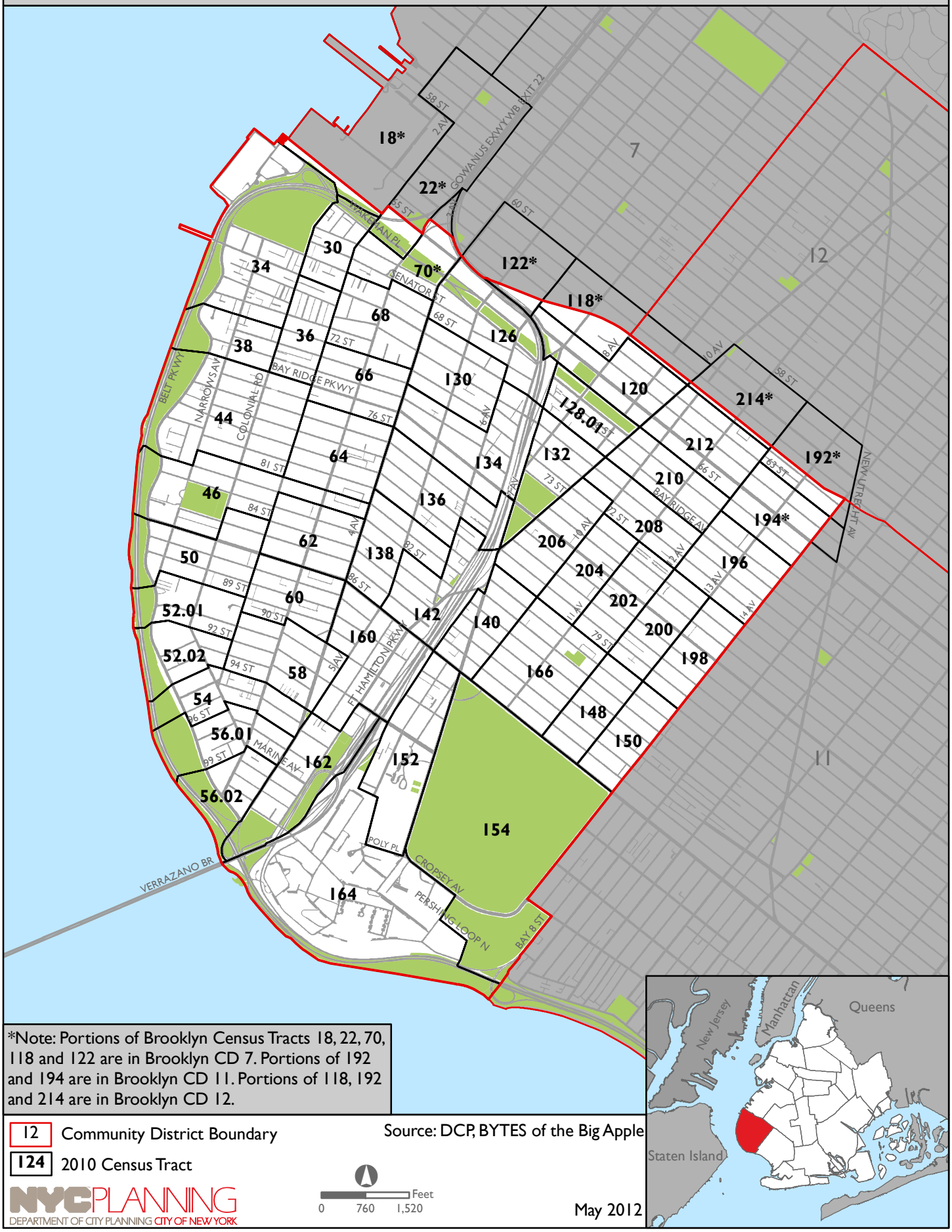
Brooklyn Community District 10	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,612	100.0	122,542	100.0	124,491	100.0	1,949	1.6
White Nonhispanic	93,102	84.2	84,120	68.6	76,537	61.5	(7,583)	-9.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,330	1.2	1,402	1.1	1,757	1.4	355	25.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,845	7.1	17,546	14.3	25,766	20.7	8,220	46.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	118	0.1	115	0.1	97	0.1	(18)	-15.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	146	0.1	352	0.3	329	0.3	(23)	-6.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	5,611	4.6	2,137	1.7	(3,474)	-61.9
Hispanic Origin	8,071	7.3	13,396	10.9	17,868	14.4	4,472	33.4
Population Under 18 Years	19,193	100.0	23,794	100.0	24,276	100.0	482	2.0
White Nonhispanic	14,611	76.1	13,753	57.8	12,548	51.7	(1,205)	-8.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	416	2.2	347	1.5	343	1.4	(4)	-1.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,957	10.2	4,214	17.7	5,828	24.0	1,614	38.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	20	0.1	26	0.1	18	0.1	(8)	-30.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	49	0.3	110	0.5	94	0.4	(16)	-14.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,627	6.8	788	3.2	(839)	-51.6
Hispanic Origin	2,140	11.1	3,717	15.6	4,657	19.2	940	25.3
Population 18 Years and Over	91,419	100.0	98,748	100.0	100,215	100.0	1,467	1.5
White Nonhispanic	78,491	85.9	70,367	71.3	63,989	63.9	(6,378)	-9.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	914	1.0	1,055	1.1	1,414	1.4	359	34.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,888	6.4	13,332	13.5	19,938	19.9	6,606	49.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	98	0.1	89	0.1	79	0.1	(10)	-11.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	97	0.1	242	0.2	235	0.2	(7)	-2.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,984	4.0	1,349	1.3	(2,635)	-66.1
Hispanic Origin	5,931	6.5	9,679	9.8	13,211	13.2	3,532	36.5
Total Population	110,612	100.0	122,542	100.0	124,491	100.0	1,949	1.6
Under 18 Years	19,193	17.4	23,794	19.4	24,276	19.5	482	2.0
18 Years and Over	91,419	82.6	98,748	80.6	100,215	80.5	1,467	1.5
Total Housing Units	51,474	-	53,568	-	57,750	-	4,182	7.8

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 10	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**122,542**	**100.0**	**124,491**	**100.0**	**1,949**	**1.6**
White Nonhispanic	84,120	68.6	76,537	61.5	(7,583)	-9.0
Black Nonhispanic	1,402	1.1	1,757	1.4	355	25.3
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	17,546	14.3	25,766	20.7	8,220	46.8
Other Nonhispanic	467	0.4	426	0.3	(41)	-8.8
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	5,611	4.6	2,137	1.7	(3,474)	-61.9
Hispanic Origin	13,396	10.9	17,868	14.4	4,472	33.4
Female	63,580	51.9	64,091	51.5	511	0.8
Male	58,962	48.1	60,400	48.5	1,438	2.4
Under 5 years	7,190	5.9	7,251	5.8	61	0.8
5 to 9 years	6,831	5.6	6,665	5.4	(166)	-2.4
10 to 14 years	6,156	5.0	6,385	5.1	229	3.7
15 to 19 years	6,009	4.9	6,547	5.3	538	9.0
20 to 24 years	7,305	6.0	7,713	6.2	408	5.6
25 to 44 years	41,568	33.9	39,055	31.4	(2,513)	-6.0
45 to 64 years	27,633	22.5	32,821	26.4	5,188	18.8
65 years and over	19,850	16.2	18,054	14.5	(1,796)	-9.0
18 years and over	98,748	80.6	100,215	80.5	1,467	1.5
In households	121,823	99.4	123,948	99.6	2,125	1.7
In family households	97,159	79.3	98,128	78.8	969	1.0
Householder	30,315	24.7	29,524	23.7	(791)	-2.6
Spouse	22,444	18.3	21,681	17.4	(763)	-3.4
Own child under 18 years	22,001	18.0	22,104	17.8	103	0.5
Other relatives	20,520	16.7	22,554	18.1	2,034	9.9
Nonrelatives	1,879	1.5	2,265	1.8	386	20.5
In nonfamily households	24,664	20.1	25,820	20.7	1,156	4.7
Householder	21,154	17.3	21,511	17.3	357	1.7
Householder 65 years and over living alone	6,952	5.7	6,206	5.0	(746)	-10.7
Nonrelatives	3,510	2.9	4,309	3.5	799	22.8
In group quarters	719	0.6	543	0.4	(176)	-24.5
Total Households	**51,469**	**100.0**	**51,035**	**100.0**	**(434)**	**-0.8**
Family households	30,315	58.9	29,524	57.9	(791)	-2.6
Married-couple family	22,444	43.6	21,681	42.5	(763)	-3.4
With related children under 18 years	10,372	20.2	10,226	20.0	(146)	-1.4
Female householder, no husband present	5,555	10.8	5,361	10.5	(194)	-3.5
With related children under 18 years	2,397	4.7	2,333	4.6	(64)	-2.7
Male householder, no wife present	2,316	4.5	2,482	4.9	166	7.2
With related children under 18 years	663	1.3	854	1.7	191	28.8
Nonfamily households	21,154	41.1	21,511	42.1	357	1.7
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	15,201	29.5	13,971	27.4	(1,230)	-8.1
Persons Per Family	3.14	-	3.25	-	0.10	3.3
Persons Per Household	2.37	-	2.43	-	0.06	2.6
Total Housing Units	**53,568**	**-**	**57,750**	**-**	**4,182**	**7.8**
Occupied Housing Units	**51,469**	**100.0**	**51,035**	**100.0**	**(434)**	**-0.8**
Renter occupied	34,103	66.3	32,482	63.6	(1,621)	-4.8
Owner occupied	17,366	33.7	18,553	36.4	1,187	6.8
By Household Size:						
1 person household	18,355	35.7	17,974	35.2	(381)	-2.1
2 person household	14,733	28.6	14,377	28.2	(356)	-2.4
3 person household	7,591	14.7	7,370	14.4	(221)	-2.9
4 person household	6,075	11.8	5,952	11.7	(123)	-2.0
5 persons and over	4,715	9.2	5,362	10.5	647	13.7
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,587	3.1	1,357	2.7	(230)	-14.5
25 to 44 years	20,690	40.2	18,885	37.0	(1,805)	-8.7
45 to 64 years	16,035	31.2	19,000	37.2	2,965	18.5
65 years and over	13,157	25.6	11,793	23.1	(1,364)	-10.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 10



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 18, 22, 70, 118 and 122 are in Brooklyn CD 7. Portions of 192 and 194 are in Brooklyn CD 11. Portions of 118, 192 and 214 are in Brooklyn CD 12.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 760 1,520 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 10

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
18*	1,442	2,105	663	46.0
22*	4,240	4,613	373	8.8
30	1,873	1,730	-143	-7.6
34	2,894	3,047	153	5.3
36	3,940	3,804	-136	-3.5
38	1,607	1,498	-109	-6.8
44	2,590	2,359	-231	-8.9
46	1,217	1,199	-18	-1.5
50	2,401	2,276	-125	-5.2
52.01	1,781	1,829	48	2.7
52.02	2,453	2,481	28	1.1
54	3,205	3,139	-66	-2.1
56.01	2,515	2,505	-10	-0.4
56.02	1,523	1,586	63	4.1
58	3,308	3,152	-156	-4.7
60	2,907	2,826	-81	-2.8
62	3,062	2,853	-209	-6.8
64	3,484	3,478	-6	-0.2
66	3,631	3,663	32	0.9
68	4,781	4,870	89	1.9
70*	2,549	2,344	-205	-8.0
118*	2,009	2,253	244	12.1
120	1,253	1,268	15	1.2
122*	5,045	5,339	294	5.8
126	2,522	2,652	130	5.2
128.01	2,006	2,117	111	5.5
130	4,733	4,792	59	1.2
132	2,165	2,239	74	3.4
134	3,890	3,907	17	0.4
136	3,924	3,927	3	0.1
138	3,206	3,168	-38	-1.2
140	2,012	1,826	-186	-9.2
142	3,238	3,223	-15	-0.5
148	1,222	1,209	-13	-1.1

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 10

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
150	1,564	1,574	10	0.6
152	2,240	2,309	69	3.1
160	4,246	4,217	-29	-0.7
162	1,886	2,082	196	10.4
164	1,173	764	-409	-34.9
166	2,042	2,059	17	0.8
192*	2,320	2,772	452	19.5
194*	3,070	3,305	235	7.7
196	3,849	4,353	504	13.1
198	1,710	1,702	-8	-0.5
200	1,940	2,265	325	16.8
202	1,758	1,874	116	6.6
204	1,960	1,708	-252	-12.9
206	2,192	2,220	28	1.3
208	2,657	3,048	391	14.7
210	3,307	3,968	661	20.0
212	3,638	4,643	1,005	27.6
214*	1,811	2,152	341	18.8

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 10

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
18 *	2,105	269	584	33	5	15	1,199
22 *	4,613	785	198	535	38	55	3,002
30	1,730	1,089	39	257	2	48	295
34	3,047	2,033	21	515	3	55	420
36	3,804	2,477	57	636	13	80	541
38	1,498	1,168	14	159	7	33	117
44	2,359	2,081	15	140	0	18	105
46	1,199	999	8	77	6	9	100
50	2,276	1,902	9	125	6	36	198
52.01	1,829	1,518	13	158	3	26	111
52.02	2,481	2,112	22	120	2	46	179
54	3,139	2,321	39	337	14	48	380
56.01	2,505	2,070	19	138	4	28	246
56.02	1,586	1,287	12	124	6	35	122
58	3,152	2,296	34	299	28	72	423
60	2,826	1,712	41	364	10	77	622
62	2,853	1,937	44	371	6	51	444
64	3,478	2,403	60	347	45	63	560
66	3,663	2,417	46	385	13	100	702
68	4,870	2,449	109	848	27	133	1,304
70 *	2,344	1,349	115	384	10	48	438
118 *	2,253	231	7	1,756	2	17	240
120	1,268	108	2	1,020	0	3	135
122*	5,339	713	51	2,099	10	42	2,424
126	2,652	1,064	60	900	11	81	536
128.01	2,117	684	21	1,207	2	28	175
130	4,792	2,532	79	897	19	132	1,133
132	2,239	1,048	13	821	2	33	322
134	3,907	2,550	74	575	12	89	607
136	3,927	2,662	30	454	15	99	667

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 10

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
138	3,168	2,206	47	395	16	49	455
140	1,826	1,444	15	150	6	25	186
142	3,223	2,142	45	449	18	62	507
148	1,209	1,042	5	83	0	3	76
150	1,574	1,297	0	180	0	8	89
152	2,309	1,615	24	354	9	46	261
160	4,217	2,343	132	768	38	97	839
162	2,082	1,382	85	261	16	38	300
164	764	239	188	47	17	29	244
166	2,059	1,884	3	80	2	17	73
192 *	2,772	1,437	24	788	9	51	463
194 *	3,305	982	14	1,655	13	38	603
196	4,353	1,969	21	1,495	9	27	832
198	1,702	1,141	5	275	2	19	260
200	2,265	1,369	7	487	6	13	383
202	1,874	1,360	9	363	6	11	125
204	1,708	1,382	8	188	5	8	117
206	2,220	1,616	13	289	3	36	263
208	3,048	1,342	14	1,287	4	50	351
210	3,968	1,645	27	1,846	8	23	419
212	4,643	1,217	23	2,845	2	45	511
214 *	2152	1198	4	785	7	29	129

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 10, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HB-1089	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BELT PARKWAY BRIDGE OVER BAY RIDGE AVE, BROOKLYN	6,555 (CN)	0 (CN)	4,124 (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-1204	RECONSTRUCT 50TH STREET BRIDGE OVER LIRR BAY RIDGE, BROOKLYN	1,912 (CN)	267 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	26,184 (CN)
HB-1205	RECONSTRUCT 5TH AVENUE BRIDGE OVER LIRR AND SEA BEACH, BROOKLYN	1,999 (CN)	316 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	26,200 (CN)
HL-DN275	METROPOLITAN JEWISH HOME CARE, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	237 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-574	RECONSTR. OF FT. HAMILTON PKWY, FROM 79TH TO 101ST STS., ETC., BKLYN.	1,781 (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-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)	6,959 (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	3,455 (CN)	613 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1130	CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT SHORE PKWY BIKE PATHS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PV-DN607	ST. ROSALIA - REGINA PACIS - NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	CP	27 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N607	ST. ROSALIA - REGINA PACIS - NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	CP	28 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN607	ST. ROSALIA - REGINA PACIS - NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	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	100 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 11

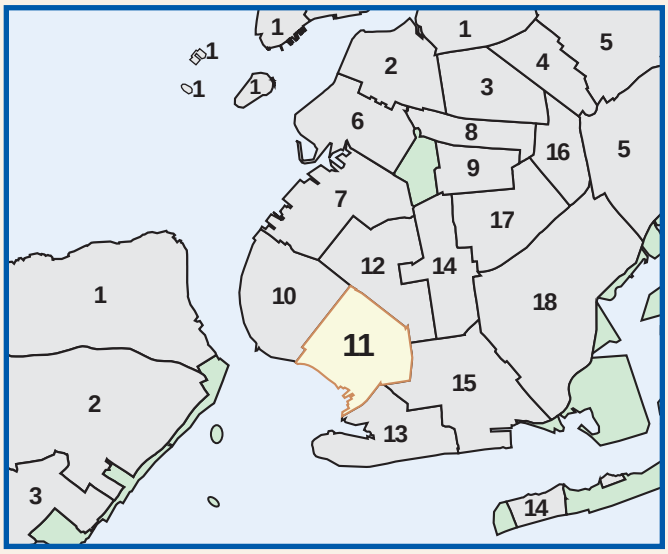
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	149,994	172,129	181,129
% Change	—	14.8	5.7

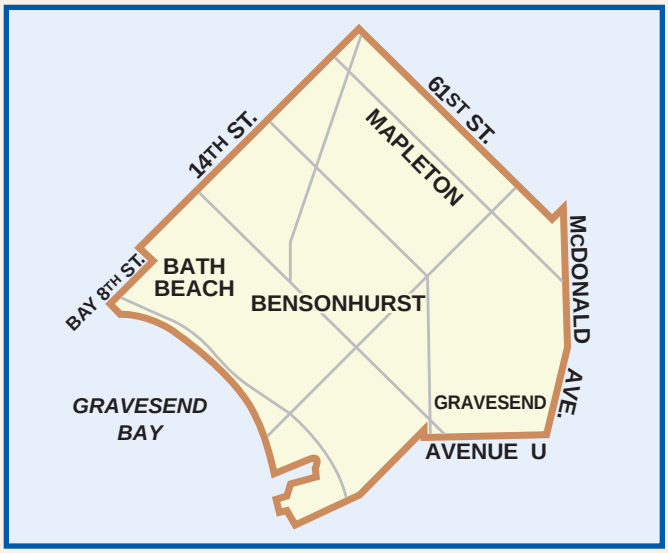
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,176	2,320
Rate per 1000	12.6	12.7
Deaths: Number	1,417	1,278
Rate per 1000	8.2	7.0
Infant Mortality: Number	8	—
Rate per 1000	3.7	2.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	3,153	3,454
Supplemental Security Income	11,526	11,697
Medicaid Only	41,430	64,016
Total Persons Assisted	**56,109**	**79,167**
Percent of Population	**32.6**	**43.5**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,383.5**
Square Miles:	**3.7**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	12,869	30,170.8	43.4
Multi-Family Residential	6,077	20,363.3	29.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,700	4,302.0	6.2
Commercial / Office	542	4,410.2	6.3
Industrial	127	1,383.3	2.0
Transportation / Utility	101	1,874.2	2.7
Institutions	134	2,821.6	4.1
Open Space / Recreation	15	2,031.4	2.9
Parking Facilities	111	662.1	1.0
Vacant Land	167	993.4	1.4
Miscellaneous	28	538.3	0.8
Total	**21,871**	**69,550.6**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 11



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0 850 1,700 3,400 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

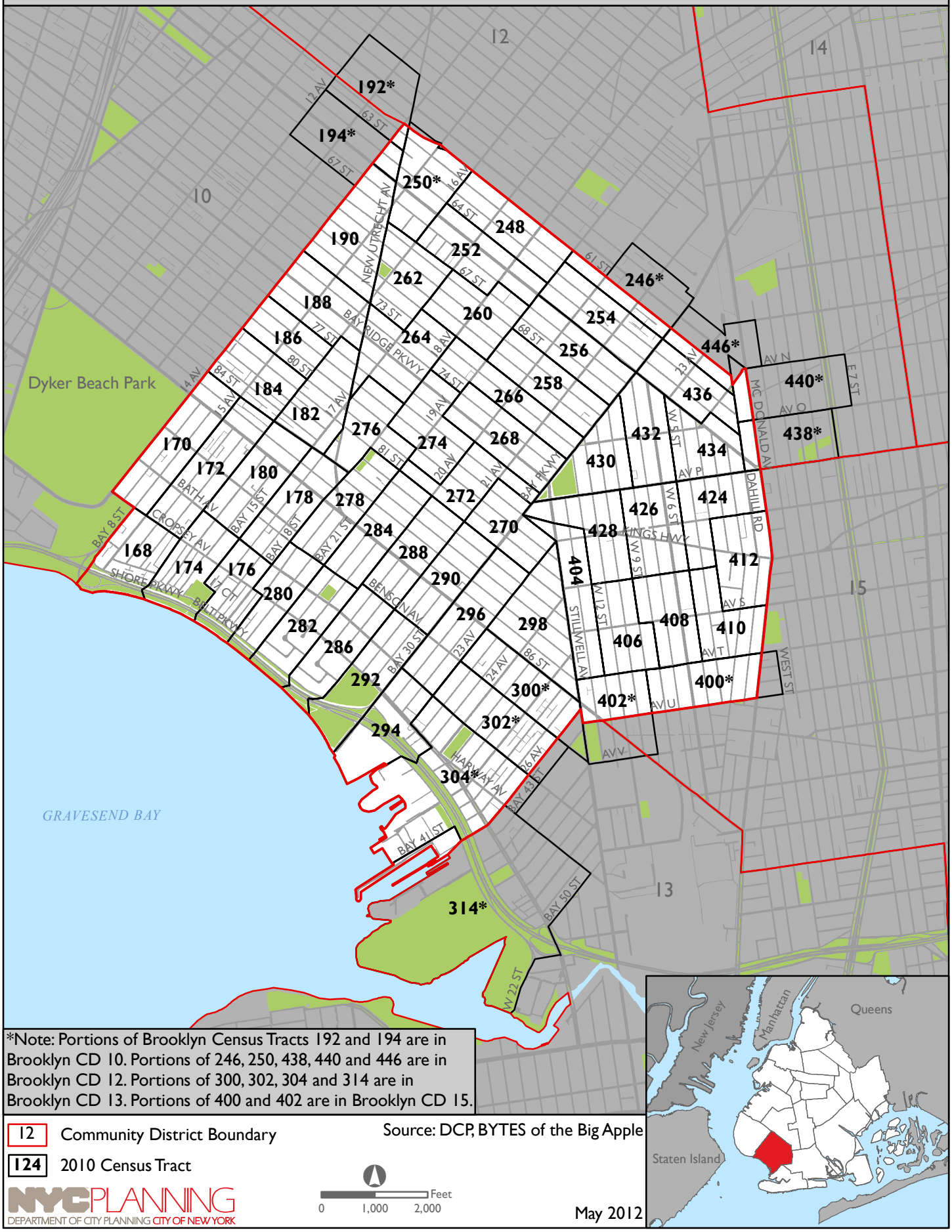
Brooklyn Community District 11	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	149,994	100.0	172,129	100.0	181,981	100.0	9,852	5.7
White Nonhispanic	120,518	80.3	111,651	64.9	90,741	49.9	(20,910)	-18.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	762	0.5	675	0.4	1,362	0.7	687	101.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	16,125	10.8	39,590	23.0	62,948	34.6	23,358	59.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	192	0.1	125	0.1	145	0.1	20	16.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	119	0.1	282	0.2	385	0.2	103	36.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,734	2.8	2,161	1.2	(2,573)	-54.4
Hispanic Origin	12,278	8.2	15,072	8.8	24,239	13.3	9,167	60.8
Population Under 18 Years	29,021	100.0	35,101	100.0	36,804	100.0	1,703	4.9
White Nonhispanic	21,340	73.5	18,982	54.1	14,571	39.6	(4,411)	-23.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	179	0.6	138	0.4	239	0.6	101	73.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,995	13.8	10,006	28.5	14,280	38.8	4,274	42.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	48	0.2	50	0.1	51	0.1	1	2.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	41	0.1	88	0.3	141	0.4	53	60.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,362	3.9	691	1.9	(671)	-49.3
Hispanic Origin	3,418	11.8	4,475	12.7	6,831	18.6	2,356	52.6
Population 18 Years and Over	120,973	100.0	137,028	100.0	145,177	100.0	8,149	5.9
White Nonhispanic	99,178	82.0	92,669	67.6	76,170	52.5	(16,499)	-17.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	583	0.5	537	0.4	1,123	0.8	586	109.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	12,130	10.0	29,584	21.6	48,668	33.5	19,084	64.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	144	0.1	75	0.1	94	0.1	19	25.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	78	0.1	194	0.1	244	0.2	50	25.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,372	2.5	1,470	1.0	(1,902)	-56.4
Hispanic Origin	8,860	7.3	10,597	7.7	17,408	12.0	6,811	64.3
Total Population	149,994	100.0	172,129	100.0	181,981	100.0	9,852	5.7
Under 18 Years	29,021	19.3	35,101	20.4	36,804	20.2	1,703	4.9
18 Years and Over	120,973	80.7	137,028	79.6	145,177	79.8	8,149	5.9
Total Housing Units	61,654	-	66,214	-	72,420	-	6,206	9.4

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 11	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**172,129**	**100.0**	**181,981**	**100.0**	**9,852**	**5.7**
White Nonhispanic	111,651	64.9	90,741	49.9	(20,910)	-18.7
Black Nonhispanic	675	0.4	1,362	0.7	687	101.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	39,590	23.0	62,948	34.6	23,358	59.0
Other Nonhispanic	407	0.2	530	0.3	123	30.2
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,734	2.8	2,161	1.2	(2,573)	-54.4
Hispanic Origin	15,072	8.8	24,239	13.3	9,167	60.8
Female	89,544	52.0	93,077	51.1	3,533	3.9
Male	82,585	48.0	88,904	48.9	6,319	7.7
Under 5 years	9,706	5.6	10,493	5.8	787	8.1
5 to 9 years	9,678	5.6	9,992	5.5	314	3.2
10 to 14 years	9,849	5.7	10,073	5.5	224	2.3
15 to 19 years	9,794	5.7	10,541	5.8	747	7.6
20 to 24 years	11,369	6.6	13,090	7.2	1,721	15.1
25 to 44 years	53,437	31.0	52,772	29.0	(665)	-1.2
45 to 64 years	38,995	22.7	48,469	26.6	9,474	24.3
65 years and over	29,301	17.0	26,551	14.6	(2,750)	-9.4
18 years and over	137,028	79.6	145,177	79.8	8,149	5.9
In households	170,906	99.3	180,995	99.5	10,089	5.9
In family households	148,186	86.1	156,371	85.9	8,185	5.5
Householder	44,899	26.1	45,108	24.8	209	0.5
Spouse	33,461	19.4	32,641	17.9	(820)	-2.5
Own child under 18 years	31,916	18.5	32,806	18.0	890	2.8
Other relatives	35,018	20.3	41,925	23.0	6,907	19.7
Nonrelatives	2,892	1.7	3,891	2.1	999	34.5
In nonfamily households	22,720	13.2	24,624	13.5	1,904	8.4
Householder	19,361	11.2	19,865	10.9	504	2.6
Householder 65 years and over living alone	8,170	4.7	7,143	3.9	(1,027)	-12.6
Nonrelatives	3,359	2.0	4,759	2.6	1,400	41.7
In group quarters	1,223	0.7	986	0.5	(237)	-19.4
Total Households	**64,260**	**100.0**	**64,973**	**100.0**	**713**	**1.1**
Family households	44,899	69.9	45,108	69.4	209	0.5
Married-couple family	33,461	52.1	32,641	50.2	(820)	-2.5
With related children under 18 years	15,571	24.2	15,489	23.8	(82)	-0.5
Female householder, no husband present	8,103	12.6	8,386	12.9	283	3.5
With related children under 18 years	3,766	5.9	3,696	5.7	(70)	-1.9
Male householder, no wife present	3,335	5.2	4,081	6.3	746	22.4
With related children under 18 years	1,039	1.6	1,454	2.2	415	39.9
Nonfamily households	19,361	30.1	19,865	30.6	504	2.6
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	21,554	33.5	19,676	30.3	(1,878)	-8.7
Persons Per Family	3.24	-	3.38	-	0.14	4.5
Persons Per Household	2.66	-	2.79	-	0.13	4.7
Total Housing Units	**66,214**	**-**	**72,420**	**-**	**6,206**	**9.4**
Occupied Housing Units	**64,260**	**100.0**	**64,973**	**100.0**	**713**	**1.1**
Renter occupied	44,222	68.8	44,449	68.4	227	0.5
Owner occupied	20,038	31.2	20,524	31.6	486	2.4
By Household Size:						
1 person household	16,942	26.4	16,543	25.5	(399)	-2.4
2 person household	18,522	28.8	17,754	27.3	(768)	-4.1
3 person household	11,806	18.4	11,637	17.9	(169)	-1.4
4 person household	9,550	14.9	9,912	15.3	362	3.8
5 persons and over	7,440	11.6	9,127	14.0	1,687	22.7
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,966	3.1	2,084	3.2	118	6.0
25 to 44 years	23,702	36.9	22,360	34.4	(1,342)	-5.7
45 to 64 years	20,770	32.3	25,161	38.7	4,391	21.1
65 years and over	17,822	27.7	15,368	23.7	(2,454)	-13.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 11



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 192 and 194 are in Brooklyn CD 10. Portions of 246, 250, 438, 440 and 446 are in Brooklyn CD 12. Portions of 300, 302, 304 and 314 are in Brooklyn CD 13. Portions of 400 and 402 are in Brooklyn CD 15.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 11

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
168	1,425	1,510	85	6.0
170	2,882	3,254	372	12.9
172	2,892	2,931	39	1.3
174	1,751	1,793	42	2.4
176	2,239	2,295	56	2.5
180	2,803	3,193	390	13.9
182	3,039	3,163	124	4.1
184	1,977	2,002	25	1.3
186	1,848	2,124	276	14.9
188	2,615	2,640	25	1.0
190	4,595	4,782	187	4.1
192*	2,320	2,772	452	19.5
194*	3,070	3,305	235	7.7
246*	2,911	3,256	345	11.9
248	2,448	2,698	250	10.2
250*	1,532	1,722	190	12.4
252	4,654	4,786	132	2.8
254	3,379	3,500	121	3.6
256	2,956	3,058	102	3.5
258	4,329	4,597	268	6.2
260	3,463	3,649	186	5.4
262	2,364	2,374	10	0.4
264	4,440	4,592	152	3.4
266	3,399	3,733	334	9.8
268	4,017	4,188	171	4.3
270	2,337	2,449	112	4.8
272	3,449	3,480	31	0.9
274	2,885	3,028	143	5.0
276	3,331	3,694	363	10.9
278	2,758	3,220	462	16.8
280	1,685	1,761	76	4.5
282	2,890	2,943	53	1.8
284	3,826	4,003	177	4.6
286	4,984	4,814	-170	-3.4
288	3,503	3,458	-45	-1.3

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 11

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
290	3,802	3,920	118	3.1
292	2,442	2,539	97	4.0
294	2,351	2,321	-30	-1.3
296	5,343	5,546	203	3.8
298	3,355	3,717	362	10.8
300*	3,576	4,120	544	15.2
302*	3,711	4,214	503	13.6
304*	3,966	4,281	315	7.9
314*	4,508	4,544	36	0.8
400*	2,948	3,069	121	4.1
402*	2,564	2,740	176	6.9
404	2,109	2,551	442	21.0
406	3,089	3,184	95	3.1
408	2,921	3,566	645	22.1
410	1,749	1,773	24	1.4
412	2,708	2,929	221	8.2
424	3,692	3,666	-26	-0.7
426	3,823	4,135	312	8.2
428	3,655	3,857	202	5.5
430	3,291	3,333	42	1.3
432	3,860	4,250	390	10.1
434	3,529	3,433	-96	-2.7
436	4,020	4,160	140	3.5
438*	2,674	2,481	-193	-7.2
440*	2,726	2,880	154	5.6
446*	1,819	1,909	90	4.9

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 11

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
168	1,510	1,151	1	243	14	16	85
170	3,254	1,829	16	1,053	8	24	324
172	2,931	1,583	11	1,000	3	32	302
174	1,793	1,134	4	484	7	19	145
176	2,295	1,221	24	642	1	42	365
178	2,898	1,185	22	1,129	20	41	501
180	3,193	1,444	12	1,040	10	28	659
182	3,163	1,185	15	1,600	11	44	308
184	2,002	1,188	4	709	1	23	77
186	2,124	1,072	23	861	4	25	139
188	2,640	1,482	15	820	9	16	298
190	4,782	1,669	48	1,852	24	62	1,127
192 *	2,772	1,437	24	788	9	51	463
194 *	3,305	982	14	1,655	13	38	603
246 *	3,256	2,064	19	871	3	14	285
248	2,698	1,304	13	1,051	7	14	309
250 *	1,722	415	10	1,065	2	19	211
252	4,786	2,183	30	1,779	10	63	721
254	3,500	1,259	18	1,804	9	41	369
256	3,058	1,196	16	1,612	6	36	192
258	4,597	2,195	35	1,561	13	36	757
260	3,649	1,471	5	1,741	18	44	370
262	2,374	948	16	1,086	7	25	292
264	4,592	1,975	29	1,566	24	38	960
266	3,733	1,781	8	1,459	14	34	437
268	4,188	2,265	32	1,232	10	45	604
270	2,449	1,621	17	634	8	38	131
272	3,480	1,699	8	1,091	8	36	638
274	3,028	1,504	11	1,200	3	59	251
276	3,694	1,547	28	1,324	28	30	737

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 11

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
278	3,220	1,711	19	949	11	30	500
280	1,761	873	7	631	3	7	240
282	2,943	1,706	26	925	7	29	250
284	4,003	2,160	25	1,019	15	70	714
286	4,814	2,888	126	1,121	15	53	611
288	3,458	1,526	32	1,207	10	31	652
290	3,920	2,685	31	725	11	52	416
292	2,539	1,375	24	685	10	33	412
294	2,321	1,420	57	585	11	45	203
296	5,546	3,443	35	1,385	18	109	556
298	3,717	1,776	40	1,204	5	20	672
300 *	4,120	1,621	20	1,996	15	49	419
302 *	4,214	1,799	13	2,087	4	40	271
304 *	4,281	2,009	65	1,705	13	43	446
400 *	3,069	1,460	16	941	15	27	610
402 *	2,740	1,122	25	1,172	8	22	391
404	2,551	1,165	6	1,034	9	29	308
406	3,184	1,468	18	1,324	11	28	335
408	3,566	1,335	29	1,580	8	52	562
410	1,773	1,259	23	309	2	15	165
412	2,929	1,536	9	937	6	51	390
424	3,666	1,851	62	1,147	27	55	524
426	4135	1937	16	1448	14	93	627
428	3857	2594	38	881	7	55	282
430	3333	1911	11	1022	2	28	359
432	4250	1830	40	1400	11	44	925
434	3433	1957	36	890	8	34	508
436	4160	2399	34	1105	21	81	520
438 *	2481	1987	39	202	4	31	218
440 *	2880	2370	5	177	5	19	304
446 *	1909	955	24	591	4	26	309

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

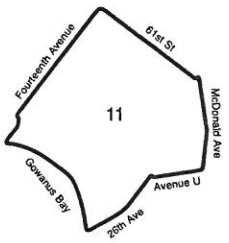
New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 11, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-DN378	SEPHARDIC BIKUR HOLIM COMMUNITY SERVICE NETWORK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN378	SEPHARDIC BIKUR HOLIM COMMUNITY SERVICE NETWORK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-538	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE 17TH AVE & 63RD ST, BROOKLYN	9,753 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-539	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB BDGE AT 20TH AVE, BROOKLYN	14,214 (CN)	0 (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	3,255 (CN)	629 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	25,647 (CN)
HB-1039	RECONSTRUCTION, 15TH AVE. BRIDGE AT 63RD ST., BROOKLYN	CP	3 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-1040	RECONSTRUCTION, 18TH AVE. BRIDGE AT 63RD ST., BROOKLYN	8,063 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1202	RECONSTRUCT BSHP BRIDGE OVER BAY PARKWAY, BROOKLYN	1,998 (CN)	1,938 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	24,944 (CN)
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	88 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-720	RECONSTRUCTION OF BENSON AVENUE	1,985 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-966	RECONSTRUCTION OF BAY 14TH STREET	269 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-971	RECONSTRUCTION OF 20TH AVENUE, ETC. BROOKLYN	109 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	156 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1130	CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT SHORE PKWY BIKE PATHS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PW-KN619	ASSOCIATION OF INFORMED VOICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

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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 now faced with the fiscal responsibility and burden of providing funding for anti-terrorism initiatives. Nationally our economy is recovering from a recession and the city's economic future is uncertain. Mayor Bloomberg and the City Council must continue to make tough budgetary decisions while recognizing the need to provide quality services to our residents.

Community Board 11 will continue 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 58% White, 1% Black, 30% Asian, and 10% Hispanic. The population is by no means static, as evidence by the ongoing settlement of Asian, Russian Jewish and Hispanic 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.

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 town's earliest period of development. The cemetery was centrally located on the village's "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 Avenue, Avenue "U", and Bath Avenue.

The Capital and Expense Budget priorities submitted for Fiscal Year 2012, were carefully targeted to meet the needs of the entire community. Planning for Fiscal Year 2013 will continue the Board's efforts to get adequate governmental assistance for all of Community Board 11.

PARKS

During 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. Bensonhurst Park and Bath Beach Playground are in need of repairs. Both are in need of new equipment and paved surfaces. Residents of our neighborhoods utilize the parks in great numbers. There is a tremendous need for additional personnel to maintain our parks.

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.

With the increase in population and vehicular traffic, and proposed new development, planning needs to be initiated to allow access to the eastbound Belt Parkway from Shore Parkway. The current configuration of the entrance does not permit vehicles to gain entrance once exiting the shopping center. Therefore, they must travel on local streets to gain access.

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 Enforcement Agents to address the illegal posting of signs on public structures and the improper use of corner litter baskets, not only within our community but citywide. The placement of commercial and residential refuse in and alongside these baskets is 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 49,709 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 Mayor's 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 re-zoned a substantial portion 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 the 311 system. While the newly released 311 Online Service Request map is an innovative tool for our Community Board that provides insight. However, additional access to more detailed information regarding complaints and dispositions would facilitate follow-up and an ability to monitor problematic locations.

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.

Respectfully submitted,

Marnee Elias-Pavia
District Manager

William R. Guarinello
Chairman

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12

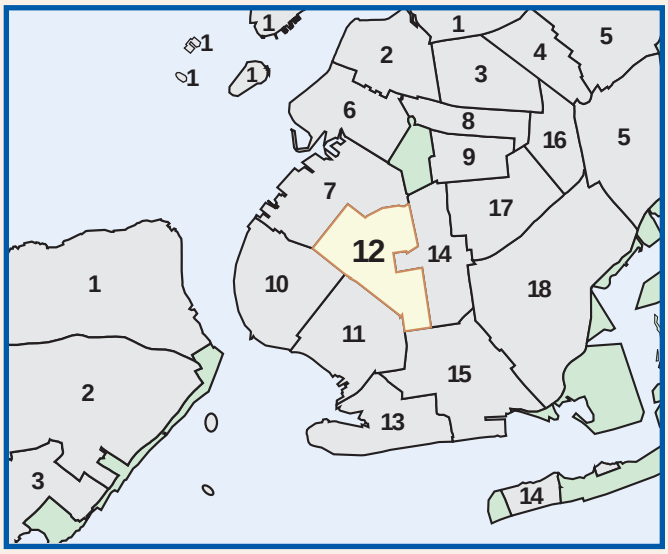
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	160,018	185,046	191,382
% Change	—	15.6	3.4

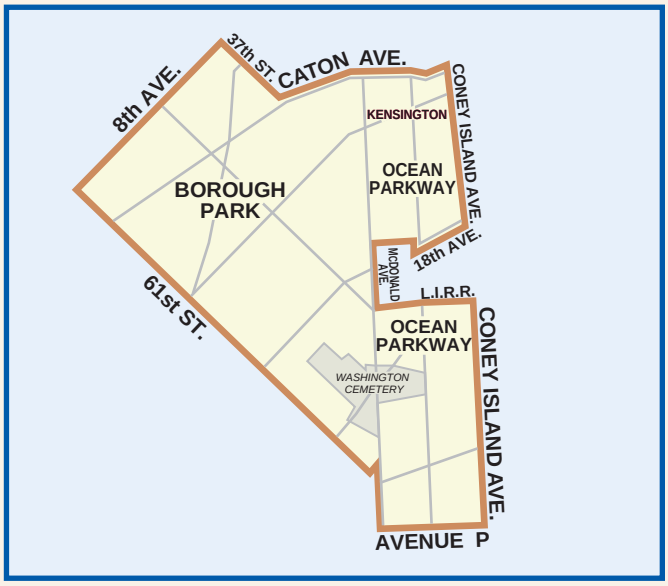
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	4,733	5,275
Rate per 1000	25.6	27.6
Deaths: Number	1,097	940
Rate per 1000	5.9	4.9
Infant Mortality: Number	21	—
Rate per 1000	4.4	2.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	4,857	6,477
Supplemental Security Income	8,871	8,459
Medicaid Only	70,333	94,120
Total Persons Assisted	**84,061**	**109,056**
Percent of Population	**45.4**	**57.0**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,291.9**
Square Miles:	**3.6**

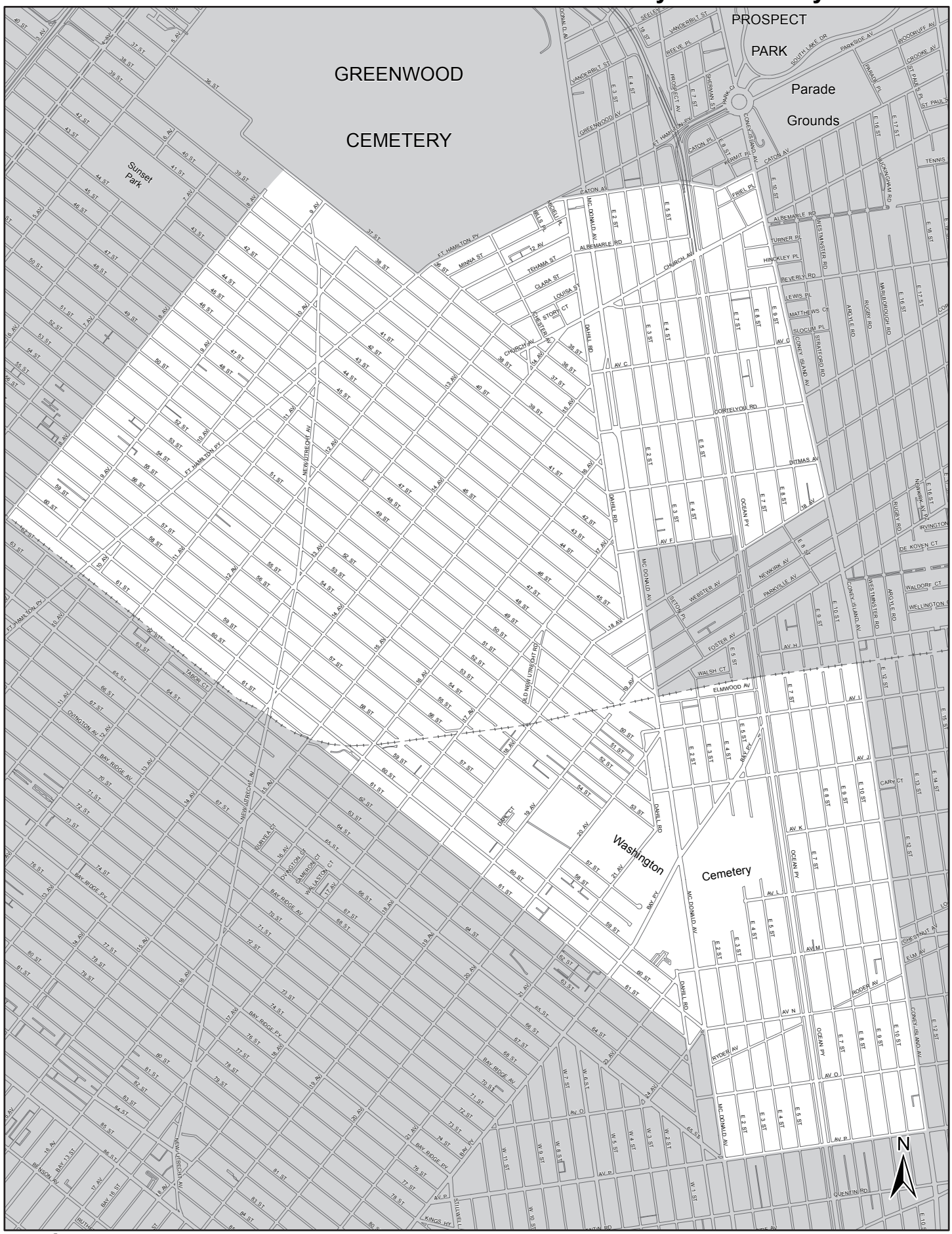




LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	10,444	27,253.7	41.6
Multi-Family Residential	5,203	18,146.7	27.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,807	4,459.9	6.8
Commercial / Office	596	2,846.1	4.3
Industrial	248	1,721.7	2.6
Transportation / Utility	138	1,120.1	1.7
Institutions	439	4,289.1	6.5
Open Space / Recreation	21	3,678.2	5.6
Parking Facilities	150	784.1	1.2
Vacant Land	349	1,134.6	1.7
Miscellaneous	54	140.9	0.2
Total	**19,449**	**65,575.0**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 12



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

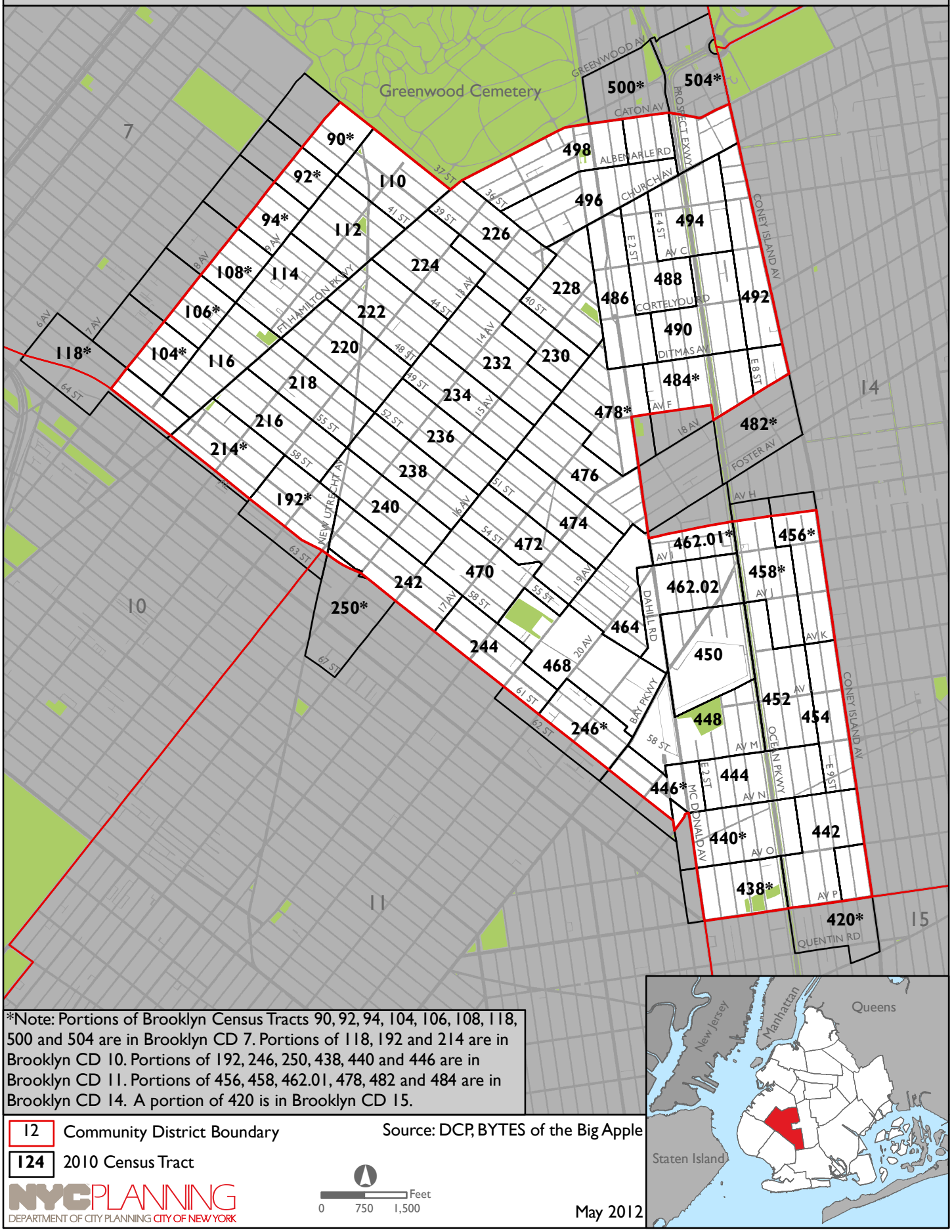
Brooklyn Community District 12	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	160,018	100.0	185,046	100.0	191,382	100.0	6,336	3.4
White Nonhispanic	118,033	73.8	120,697	65.2	125,152	65.4	4,455	3.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	5,486	3.4	5,398	2.9	4,338	2.3	(1,060)	-19.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	13,723	8.6	26,030	14.1	33,878	17.7	7,848	30.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	302	0.2	206	0.1	179	0.1	(27)	-13.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	314	0.2	2,089	1.1	646	0.3	(1,443)	-69.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	6,224	3.4	2,335	1.2	(3,889)	-62.5
Hispanic Origin	22,160	13.8	24,402	13.2	24,854	13.0	452	1.9
Population Under 18 Years	46,975	100.0	59,988	100.0	65,329	100.0	5,341	8.9
White Nonhispanic	34,685	73.8	41,026	68.4	47,730	73.1	6,704	16.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,552	3.3	1,373	2.3	789	1.2	(584)	-42.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,379	7.2	7,025	11.7	8,644	13.2	1,619	23.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	96	0.2	92	0.2	91	0.1	(1)	-1.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	134	0.3	809	1.3	207	0.3	(602)	-74.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,912	3.2	789	1.2	(1,123)	-58.7
Hispanic Origin	7,129	15.2	7,751	12.9	7,079	10.8	(672)	-8.7
Population 18 Years and Over	113,043	100.0	125,058	100.0	126,053	100.0	995	0.8
White Nonhispanic	83,348	73.7	79,671	63.7	77,422	61.4	(2,249)	-2.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,934	3.5	4,025	3.2	3,549	2.8	(476)	-11.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,344	9.2	19,005	15.2	25,234	20.0	6,229	32.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	206	0.2	114	0.1	88	0.1	(26)	-22.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	180	0.2	1,280	1.0	439	0.3	(841)	-65.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,312	3.4	1,546	1.2	(2,766)	-64.1
Hispanic Origin	15,031	13.3	16,651	13.3	17,775	14.1	1,124	6.8
Total Population	160,018	100.0	185,046	100.0	191,382	100.0	6,336	3.4
Under 18 Years	46,975	29.4	59,988	32.4	65,329	34.1	5,341	8.9
18 Years and Over	113,043	70.6	125,058	67.6	126,053	65.9	995	0.8
Total Housing Units	57,288	-	59,869	-	61,101	-	1,232	2.1

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 12	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**185,046**	**100.0**	**191,382**	**100.0**	**6,336**	**3.4**
White Nonhispanic	120,697	65.2	125,152	65.4	4,455	3.7
Black Nonhispanic	5,398	2.9	4,338	2.3	(1,060)	-19.6
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	26,030	14.1	33,878	17.7	7,848	30.1
Other Nonhispanic	2,295	1.2	825	0.4	(1,470)	-64.1
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	6,224	3.4	2,335	1.2	(3,889)	-62.5
Hispanic Origin	24,402	13.2	24,854	13.0	452	1.9
Female	92,901	50.2	95,273	49.8	2,372	2.6
Male	92,145	49.8	96,109	50.2	3,964	4.3
Under 5 years	18,265	9.9	21,724	11.4	3,459	18.9
5 to 9 years	16,654	9.0	18,334	9.6	1,680	10.1
10 to 14 years	15,834	8.6	15,975	8.3	141	0.9
15 to 19 years	15,197	8.2	15,308	8.0	111	0.7
20 to 24 years	14,050	7.6	15,143	7.9	1,093	7.8
25 to 44 years	48,547	26.2	49,276	25.7	729	1.5
45 to 64 years	33,013	17.8	36,708	19.2	3,695	11.2
65 years and over	23,486	12.7	18,914	9.9	(4,572)	-19.5
18 years and over	125,058	67.6	126,053	65.9	995	0.8
In households	183,304	99.1	190,160	99.4	6,856	3.7
In family households	163,578	88.4	170,346	89.0	6,768	4.1
Householder	41,388	22.4	40,626	21.2	(762)	-1.8
Spouse	32,820	17.7	32,871	17.2	51	0.2
Own child under 18 years	56,679	30.6	61,436	32.1	4,757	8.4
Other relatives	29,430	15.9	31,504	16.5	2,074	7.0
Nonrelatives	3,261	1.8	3,909	2.0	648	19.9
In nonfamily households	19,726	10.7	19,814	10.4	88	0.4
Householder	15,924	8.6	15,528	8.1	(396)	-2.5
Householder 65 years and over living alone	7,038	3.8	5,931	3.1	(1,107)	-15.7
Nonrelatives	3,802	2.1	4,286	2.2	484	12.7
In group quarters	1,742	0.9	1,222	0.6	(520)	-29.9
Total Households	**57,312**	**100.0**	**56,154**	**100.0**	**(1,158)**	**-2.0**
Family households	41,388	72.2	40,626	72.3	(762)	-1.8
Married-couple family	32,820	57.3	32,871	58.5	51	0.2
With related children under 18 years	19,329	33.7	19,895	35.4	566	2.9
Female householder, no husband present	5,969	10.4	5,163	9.2	(806)	-13.5
With related children under 18 years	3,173	5.5	2,590	4.6	(583)	-18.4
Male householder, no wife present	2,599	4.5	2,592	4.6	(7)	-0.3
With related children under 18 years	1,042	1.8	1,141	2.0	99	9.5
Nonfamily households	15,924	27.8	15,528	27.7	(396)	-2.5
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,958	29.6	14,019	25.0	(2,939)	-17.3
Persons Per Family	3.87	-	4.10	-	0.22	5.8
Persons Per Household	3.20	-	3.39	-	0.19	5.9
Total Housing Units	**59,869**	**-**	**61,101**	**-**	**1,232**	**2.1**
Occupied Housing Units	**57,312**	**100.0**	**56,154**	**100.0**	**(1,158)**	**-2.0**
Renter occupied	41,024	71.6	40,106	71.4	(918)	-2.2
Owner occupied	16,288	28.4	16,048	28.6	(240)	-1.5
By Household Size:						
1 person household	13,547	23.6	12,798	22.8	(749)	-5.5
2 person household	14,310	25.0	13,378	23.8	(932)	-6.5
3 person household	8,678	15.1	8,104	14.4	(574)	-6.6
4 person household	7,838	13.7	7,232	12.9	(606)	-7.7
5 persons and over	12,939	22.6	14,642	26.1	1,703	13.2
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	3,130	5.5	3,656	6.5	526	16.8
25 to 44 years	21,475	37.5	20,834	37.1	(641)	-3.0
45 to 64 years	17,912	31.3	19,588	34.9	1,676	9.4
65 years and over	14,795	25.8	12,076	21.5	(2,719)	-18.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 12



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 90, 92, 94, 104, 106, 108, 118, 500 and 504 are in Brooklyn CD 7. Portions of 118, 192 and 214 are in Brooklyn CD 10. Portions of 192, 246, 250, 438, 440 and 446 are in Brooklyn CD 11. Portions of 456, 458, 462.01, 478, 482 and 484 are in Brooklyn CD 14. A portion of 420 is in Brooklyn CD 15.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 750 1,500 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 12

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
90*	2,533	2,994	461	18.2
92*	5,160	5,388	228	4.4
94*	4,855	5,805	950	19.6
104*	5,530	5,908	378	6.8
106*	5,460	5,851	391	7.2
108*	4,773	5,280	507	10.6
110	2,017	2,441	424	21.0
112	6,242	6,436	194	3.1
114	4,116	3,976	-140	-3.4
116	4,259	4,816	557	13.1
118*	2,009	2,253	244	12.1
192*	2,320	2,772	452	19.5
214*	1,811	2,152	341	18.8
216	3,601	4,015	414	11.5
218	3,785	3,761	-24	-0.6
220	4,452	4,939	487	10.9
222	4,719	4,693	-26	-0.6
224	4,943	5,486	543	11.0
226	2,544	2,516	-28	-1.1
228	3,426	3,306	-120	-3.5
230	4,176	4,515	339	8.1
232	6,059	5,699	-360	-5.9
234	4,710	5,059	349	7.4
236	5,222	5,600	378	7.2
238	4,470	4,590	120	2.7
240	4,634	4,693	59	1.3
242	2,808	2,984	176	6.3
244	3,069	3,238	169	5.5
246*	2,911	3,256	345	11.9
250*	1,532	1,722	190	12.4
420*	2,256	1,896	-360	-16.0
438*	2,674	2,481	-193	-7.2
440*	2,726	2,880	154	5.6
444	3,201	3,336	135	4.2
446*	1,819	1,909	90	4.9

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 12

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
448	2,061	1,915	-146	-7.1
450	738	673	-65	-8.8
452	2,817	2,701	-116	-4.1
454	2,110	1,852	-258	-12.2
456*	2,330	2,357	27	1.2
458*	1,513	1,490	-23	-1.5
462.01*	2,447	2,632	185	7.6
462.02	1,490	1,803	313	21.0
464	2,537	2,838	301	11.9
468	982	2,054	1,072	109.2
470	3,020	2,886	-134	-4.4
472	2,969	3,141	172	5.8
474	2,983	2,969	-14	-0.5
476	3,794	3,646	-148	-3.9
478*	4,916	4,848	-68	-1.4
482*	5,310	5,331	21	0.4
484*	5,244	5,481	237	4.5
486	3,576	3,568	-8	-0.2
488	4,393	4,395	2	0.0
490	6,153	5,899	-254	-4.1
492	3,346	3,495	149	4.5
494	5,596	5,308	-288	-5.1
496	4,560	4,513	-47	-1.0
498	4,069	4,232	163	4.0
500*	3,680	3,474	-206	-5.6
504*	4,463	4,527	64	1.4

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 12

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
90*	2,994	324	60	1,303	9	29	1,269
92*	5,388	667	128	2,245	23	83	2,242
94*	5,805	1,114	67	3,443	34	51	1,096
104*	5,908	478	46	4,898	12	102	372
106*	5,851	300	36	4,744	22	50	699
108*	5,280	589	43	3,846	19	33	750
110	2,441	441	38	770	2	33	1,157
112	6,436	2,597	125	1,434	39	62	2,179
114	3,976	2,259	194	805	38	70	610
116	4,816	653	31	3,646	33	30	423
118*	2,253	231	7	1,756	2	17	240
192*	2,772	1,437	24	788	9	51	463
214*	2,152	1,198	4	785	7	29	129
216	4,015	3,332	15	465	1	38	164
218	3,761	3,297	6	158	13	8	279
220	4,939	4,244	33	267	19	54	322
222	4,693	3,977	18	136	10	38	514
224	5,486	3,868	58	600	11	41	908
226	2,516	612	16	475	19	33	1,361
228	3,306	1,701	76	908	17	69	535
230	4,515	3,273	47	251	7	53	884
232	5,699	4,909	16	376	6	36	356
234	5,059	4,924	10	10	14	27	74
236	5,600	5,249	8	241	15	34	53
238	4,590	4,367	2	24	3	26	168
240	4,693	4,378	38	57	3	25	192
242	2,984	2,624	5	159	2	4	190
244	3,238	2,501	13	363	8	24	329
246*	3,256	2,064	19	871	3	14	285
250*	1,722	415	10	1,065	2	19	211
420*	1896	1614	11	75	0	11	185

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 12

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
438*	2,481	1,987	39	202	4	31	218
440*	2,880	2,370	5	177	5	19	304
442	2,658	2,379	5	59	12	20	183
444	3,336	2,777	47	131	19	24	338
446*	1,909	955	24	591	4	26	309
448	1,915	1,613	26	134	3	24	115
450	673	593	0	22	4	7	47
452	2,701	2,549	28	45	7	6	66
454	1,852	1,518	20	116	0	26	172
456*	2,357	1,765	36	376	11	22	147
458*	1,490	1,435	2	8	0	10	35
462.01*	2,632	1,978	32	331	6	46	239
462.02	1,803	1,552	7	51	9	11	173
464	2,838	2,570	29	69	7	15	148
468	2,054	1,921	4	37	5	19	68
470	2,886	2,811	4	15	5	16	35
472	3,141	3,067	23	0	0	14	37
474	2,969	2,906	1	1	2	21	38
476	3,646	3,351	18	64	13	40	160
478*	4,848	3,462	58	302	30	39	957
482*	5,331	2,695	386	1,387	35	155	673
484*	5,481	3,733	288	481	51	105	823
486	3568	759	108	1579	36	111	975
488	4395	2124	306	1097	33	126	709
490	5899	3424	494	924	64	210	783
492	3495	1350	474	805	57	83	726
494	5308	2886	670	855	42	132	723
496	4513	1679	111	1583	20	72	1048
498	4232	1731	107	1555	29	87	723
500*	3474	2085	260	456	72	84	517
504*	4527	2404	580	579	40	139	785

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 12, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	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-1049	RECONST., BRIDGE, NEW UTRECHT AVE., 61ST., 62ND STREETS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN254	MAIMONIDES MEDICAL CENTER	CP	850 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN254	MAIMONIDES MEDICAL CENTER	CP	330 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN043	GUARDIANS OF THE SICK	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	1,099 (CN) 4,318 (F) 26 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	225 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-665	REC. E. 8TH ST. FROM CHURCH AVE. TO 18TH AVE., BROOKLYN	122 (CN)	2 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	263 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-696	RECONSTRUCT EAST 5TH ST.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-826	IMPROVEMENTS TO FRIENDS FIELD	1,040 (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
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-DN382	SHEMA KOLAINU: HEAR OUR VOICES	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
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

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Wolf Sender
District Manager

Moshe Wieder, First Vice Chairman
Roberta Feinstein, Secretary
Larry Jayson, Sergeant-at-Arms

July 21, 2011

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 12
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS
FY 2013

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 approximately 35,500, which 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 that corridor.

The Kensington area itself has welcomed many new families with young children. However, the Kensington area is devoid of Parks or Green streets. Parks that are in our district are too far away for young children to go alone and play and use the recreational facilities as well as for resident, especially seniors, to sit and enjoy the greenery rather than cement.

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, shopping areas 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, as it serves the dietary, religious and other aspects of the various ethnic groups living within our boundaries.

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 is 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.

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 and are antiquated.

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.

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 12
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS
FY 2013

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 2013 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 31 years 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 the allocated 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. Monies that were in the 10 year budget plan were taken out in FY2012. This money must be restored in FY2013.

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.

A State-of-the-Art Precinct is needed. The ULURP Application process should have started years ago. This is the oldest budget request and it must be addressed with top priority rather than continue to be put on hold for over 31 years.

The curbing and sidewalk area surrounding the 66th Precinct must be replaced. There are numerous trip factors on the sidewalk and with residents as well as Officers using these walking areas hundreds of times a day and night, they must be made safe.

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. Engine Co. 278 which served our District must be reopened as well as all the other Fire Houses closed throughout this City.

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 the north side of Ocean Parkway where bike riding is prohibited and use of mopeds in Parks and on Ocean Parkway Malls.

BRIZZI PARK

This Park is used by many children including children from a nearby school for autistic children. As new families have moved into the area, this playground has become very popular. The playground area needs to be expanded. What is desperately needed is to make this 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, adults and seniors 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 with the roadway crossing being addressed by the Dept. of Transportation.

The handball and basketball courts in this Park need to be redone.

GREEN STREETS

The Kensington area itself has welcomed many new families with young children. However, the Kensington area is devoid of Parks or Green streets. Parks that are in our district are too far away for young children to go alone and play and use the recreational facilities. The Parks are also too far away for seniors to travel and to sit and enjoy the greenery rather than cement. This is a quality of life issue that must be addressed.

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

The Restrooms in Gravesend Park need major renovation and should be a top priority as this Park is one of the most utilized Parks in our District.

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 and stump removal should be regularly scheduled.

Preventive spraying for mosquito, beetle, and gypsy moths as well as spraying areas known to harbor West Nile Virus infestation 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.

EAST 5TH STREET BETWEEN AVENUE O AND AND AVENUE P

There must be some sort of traffic device placed at the entrance (entrance is several feet into the block) to Col Marcus Park. Children run back and forth on

East 5th from the Playground entrance to the Ball field across the street to use the bathroom facilities as there are no bathroom facilities in the Playground. There are no crosswalks or yellow lights or any type of warnings to motorists that make them aware of children and pedestrians crossing this mid street walkway. The Dept. of Transportation should investigate this location for a possible solution before a tragedy occurs. This is a necessity.

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 garbage 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, it is now a parking lot for BK12 trucks. A wall was erected in the rear abutting the residential area but has proved to be inadequate for noise control. It is imperative that a sound barrier be built on the back of this lot which abuts the private homes on Dahl Court. Complaints continue concerning the noise created by the truck engines 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 when they purchased their homes, that this lot abutting their homes would become a parking lot for Sanitation trucks. Noise pollution has become a major problem and has greatly affected 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 188,000 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 outnumber the enrollment in public schools in this district and because of the amount of garbage generated from these schools each day, daily pickups 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.

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.

A Basket Truck with daily pick-ups seven days a week is necessary to collect the overflowing litter baskets. The same Basket Truck can also be used as MLP throughout the District. Overflowing baskets on the corners give the perception of a deteriorated neighborhood. Collection of litter basket refuse must be done on a regular, daily basis, seven days a week. 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.

MMC is constantly upgrading and expanding its' services in this community and beyond. 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.

MMC 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 or more.

At least a quarter of our population consists of 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 80 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 summer and after school programs have been eliminated due to the 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 and acquired by New York Atlantic Railway runs through a major portion of 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 of 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 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.

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 circulation 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. The Kensington area doesn't have any type of recreational or cultural activities for children/adults/senior citizen and area residents are requesting the City to acquire and establish a Community Center that will serve that area.

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. This further depletion of our budget along with salaries, goods, merchandise and services increasing - 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 and to keep up with inflation. Collective bargaining and mayoral issued management 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 for 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 2013, we have been selective and prioritized 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

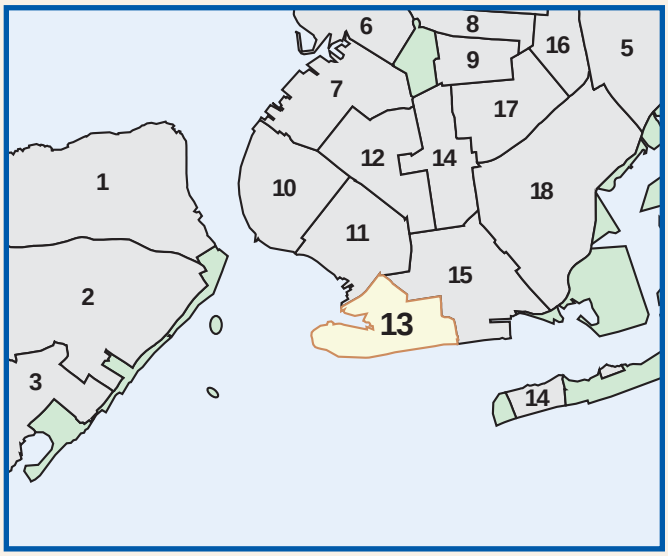
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	102,596	106,120	104,276
% Change	—	3.4	-1.7

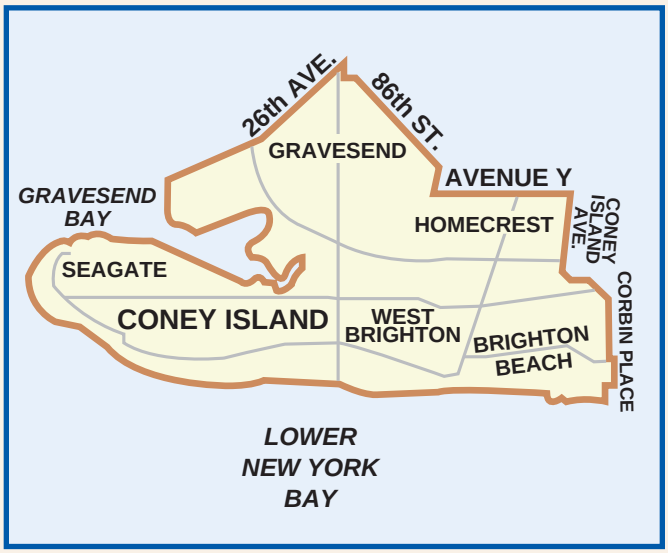
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,171	1,209
Rate per 1000	11.0	11.6
Deaths: Number	1,236	1,155
Rate per 1000	11.6	11.1
Infant Mortality: Number	12	—
Rate per 1000	10.2	3.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	5,319	4,251
Supplemental Security Income	15,131	15,487
Medicaid Only	23,280	29,712
Total Persons Assisted	**43,730**	**49,450**
Percent of Population	**41.2**	**47.4**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,002.6**
Square Miles:	**3.1**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	3,599	9,105.2	12.3
Multi-Family Residential	1,584	16,299.4	22.1
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	393	2,950.9	4.0
Commercial / Office	252	2,763.2	3.7
Industrial	56	675.9	0.9
Transportation / Utility	80	1,071.2	1.5
Institutions	114	4,951.5	6.7
Open Space / Recreation	70	28,245.7	38.3
Parking Facilities	199	1,387.2	1.9
Vacant Land	545	5,493.5	7.4
Miscellaneous	96	899.2	1.2
Total	**6,988**	**73,843.0**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 13



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0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

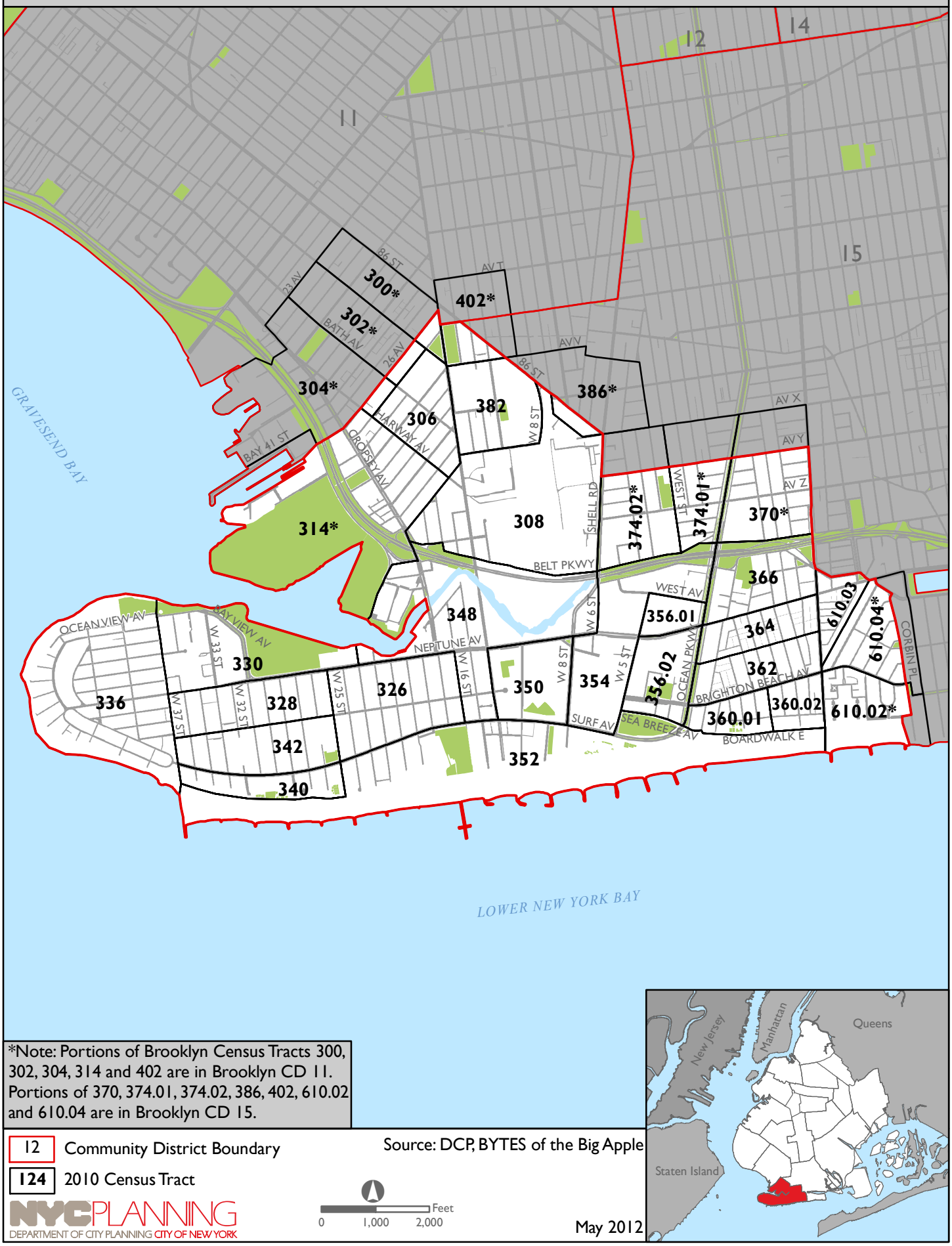
Brooklyn Community District 13	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	102,596	100.0	106,120	100.0	104,278	100.0	(1,842)	-1.7
White Nonhispanic	58,298	56.8	58,684	55.3	59,405	57.0	721	1.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	20,291	19.8	16,654	15.7	13,401	12.9	(3,253)	-19.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	6,422	6.3	10,079	9.5	12,310	11.8	2,231	22.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	233	0.2	191	0.2	183	0.2	(8)	-4.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	249	0.2	304	0.3	254	0.2	(50)	-16.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,955	2.8	1,302	1.2	(1,653)	-55.9
Hispanic Origin	17,103	16.7	17,253	16.3	17,423	16.7	170	1.0
Population Under 18 Years	22,906	100.0	23,395	100.0	19,385	100.0	(4,010)	-17.1
White Nonhispanic	7,514	32.8	7,396	31.6	6,676	34.4	(720)	-9.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	7,487	32.7	6,200	26.5	3,924	20.2	(2,276)	-36.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,723	7.5	2,799	12.0	2,959	15.3	160	5.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	61	0.3	69	0.3	50	0.3	(19)	-27.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	94	0.4	113	0.5	77	0.4	(36)	-31.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	833	3.6	368	1.9	(465)	-55.8
Hispanic Origin	6,027	26.3	5,985	25.6	5,331	27.5	(654)	-10.9
Population 18 Years and Over	79,690	100.0	82,725	100.0	84,893	100.0	2,168	2.6
White Nonhispanic	50,784	63.7	51,288	62.0	52,729	62.1	1,441	2.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	12,804	16.1	10,454	12.6	9,477	11.2	(977)	-9.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,699	5.9	7,280	8.8	9,351	11.0	2,071	28.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	172	0.2	122	0.1	133	0.2	11	9.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	155	0.2	191	0.2	177	0.2	(14)	-7.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,122	2.6	934	1.1	(1,188)	-56.0
Hispanic Origin	11,076	13.9	11,268	13.6	12,092	14.2	824	7.3
Total Population	102,596	100.0	106,120	100.0	104,278	100.0	(1,842)	-1.7
Under 18 Years	22,906	22.3	23,395	22.0	19,385	18.6	(4,010)	-17.1
18 Years and Over	79,690	77.7	82,725	78.0	84,893	81.4	2,168	2.6
Total Housing Units	43,889	-	43,922	-	46,298	-	2,376	5.4

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 13	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**106,120**	**100.0**	**104,278**	**100.0**	**(1,842)**	**-1.7**
White Nonhispanic	58,684	55.3	59,405	57.0	721	1.2
Black Nonhispanic	16,654	15.7	13,401	12.9	(3,253)	-19.5
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,079	9.5	12,310	11.8	2,231	22.1
Other Nonhispanic	495	0.5	437	0.4	(58)	-11.7
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,955	2.8	1,302	1.2	(1,653)	-55.9
Hispanic Origin	17,253	16.3	17,423	16.7	170	1.0
Female	57,096	53.8	56,528	54.2	(568)	-1.0
Male	49,024	46.2	47,750	45.8	(1,274)	-2.6
Under 5 years	5,685	5.4	5,257	5.0	(428)	-7.5
5 to 9 years	6,643	6.3	4,973	4.8	(1,670)	-25.1
10 to 14 years	6,885	6.5	5,332	5.1	(1,553)	-22.6
15 to 19 years	6,882	6.5	6,427	6.2	(455)	-6.6
20 to 24 years	6,455	6.1	6,743	6.5	288	4.5
25 to 44 years	26,032	24.5	23,763	22.8	(2,269)	-8.7
45 to 64 years	25,436	24.0	29,236	28.0	3,800	14.9
65 years and over	22,102	20.8	22,547	21.6	445	2.0
18 years and over	82,725	78.0	84,893	81.4	2,168	2.6
In households	103,981	98.0	102,540	98.3	(1,441)	-1.4
In family households	86,170	81.2	83,175	79.8	(2,995)	-3.5
Householder	26,699	25.2	26,476	25.4	(223)	-0.8
Spouse	17,319	16.3	16,618	15.9	(701)	-4.0
Own child under 18 years	19,798	18.7	16,320	15.7	(3,478)	-17.6
Other relatives	20,171	19.0	21,819	20.9	1,648	8.2
Nonrelatives	2,183	2.1	1,942	1.9	(241)	-11.0
In nonfamily households	17,811	16.8	19,365	18.6	1,554	8.7
Householder	15,746	14.8	17,079	16.4	1,333	8.5
Householder 65 years and over living alone	8,005	7.5	8,292	8.0	287	3.6
Nonrelatives	2,065	1.9	2,286	2.2	221	10.7
In group quarters	2,139	2.0	1,738	1.7	(401)	-18.7
Total Households	**42,445**	**100.0**	**43,555**	**100.0**	**1,110**	**2.6**
Family households	26,699	62.9	26,476	60.8	(223)	-0.8
Married-couple family	17,319	40.8	16,618	38.2	(701)	-4.0
With related children under 18 years	6,868	16.2	5,907	13.6	(961)	-14.0
Female householder, no husband present	7,518	17.7	7,739	17.8	221	2.9
With related children under 18 years	4,780	11.3	4,128	9.5	(652)	-13.6
Male householder, no wife present	1,862	4.4	2,119	4.9	257	13.8
With related children under 18 years	709	1.7	749	1.7	40	5.6
Nonfamily households	15,746	37.1	17,079	39.2	1,333	8.5
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,260	38.3	16,930	38.9	670	4.1
Persons Per Family	3.15	-	3.07	-	(0.08)	-2.5
Persons Per Household	2.45	-	2.35	-	(0.10)	-3.9
Total Housing Units	**43,922**	**-**	**46,298**	**-**	**2,376**	**5.4**
Occupied Housing Units	**42,445**	**100.0**	**43,555**	**100.0**	**1,110**	**2.6**
Renter occupied	33,070	77.9	31,680	72.7	(1,390)	-4.2
Owner occupied	9,375	22.1	11,875	27.3	2,500	26.7
By Household Size:						
1 person household	14,302	33.7	15,301	35.1	999	7.0
2 person household	12,306	29.0	13,496	31.0	1,190	9.7
3 person household	6,792	16.0	6,524	15.0	(268)	-3.9
4 person household	4,693	11.1	4,349	10.0	(344)	-7.3
5 persons and over	4,352	10.3	3,885	8.9	(467)	-10.7
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,037	2.4	943	2.2	(94)	-9.1
25 to 44 years	12,142	28.6	10,343	23.7	(1,799)	-14.8
45 to 64 years	14,721	34.7	17,221	39.5	2,500	17.0
65 years and over	14,545	34.3	15,048	34.5	503	3.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 13



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 300, 302, 304, 314 and 402 are in Brooklyn CD 11. Portions of 370, 374.01, 374.02, 386, 402, 610.02 and 610.04 are in Brooklyn CD 15.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 13

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
300*	3,576	4,120	544	15.2
302*	3,711	4,214	503	13.6
304*	3,966	4,281	315	7.9
306	1,918	2,005	87	4.5
308	1,691	1,949	258	15.3
314*	4,508	4,544	36	0.8
326	7,247	6,948	-299	-4.1
328	3,304	3,138	-166	-5.0
330	5,288	4,587	-701	-13.3
336	5,159	4,759	-400	-7.8
340	2,511	2,248	-263	-10.5
342	7,462	6,502	-960	-12.9
348	2,029	2,537	508	25.0
350	3,584	3,296	-288	-8.0
352	1,267	1,246	-21	-1.7
354	5,622	6,271	649	11.5
356.01	2,931	2,912	-19	-0.6
356.02	5,233	5,271	38	0.7
360.01	3,475	3,217	-258	-7.4
360.02	4,230	3,930	-300	-7.1
366	4,449	4,767	318	7.1
370*	4,062	4,085	23	0.6
374.01*	4,384	4,301	-83	-1.9
374.02*	4,827	4,573	-254	-5.3
382	6,161	5,943	-218	-3.5
386*	3,377	3,477	100	3.0
402*	2,564	2,740	176	6.9
610.02*	2,747	4,508	1,761	64.1
610.03	1,974	1,984	10	0.5
610.04*	6,582	6,447	-135	-2.1

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 13

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
300 *	4,120	1,621	20	1,996	15	49	419
302 *	4,214	1,799	13	2,087	4	40	271
304 *	4,281	2,009	65	1,705	13	43	446
306	2,005	925	9	687	4	50	330
308	1,949	1,214	24	455	5	12	239
314 *	4,544	2,989	38	979	19	58	461
326	6,948	949	2,717	778	42	83	2,379
328	3,138	266	1,173	1,003	14	77	605
330	4,587	858	2,262	148	20	66	1,233
336	4,759	3,675	262	199	29	96	498
340	2,248	865	742	24	8	30	579
342	6,502	1,829	2,809	191	16	85	1,572
348	2,537	676	118	415	9	17	1,302
350	3,296	3,190	28	27	2	19	30
352	1,246	762	224	35	11	13	201
354	6,271	5,921	130	28	5	38	149
356.01	2,912	2,672	121	8	9	14	88
356.02	5,271	4,999	65	24	5	46	132
360.01	3,217	3,021	14	23	9	22	128
360.02	3,930	3,601	27	65	8	34	195
362	4,204	1,501	80	881	35	65	1,642
364	2,405	1,241	46	600	13	36	469
366	4,767	1,996	83	1,301	61	87	1,239
370 *	4,085	2,935	12	803	43	50	242
374.01 *	4,301	3,522	77	425	4	64	209
374.02 *	4,573	3,553	136	500	11	60	313
382	5,943	361	2,142	1,356	33	81	1,970
386 *	3,477	1,805	28	1,037	4	43	560
402 *	2,740	1,122	25	1,172	8	22	391
610.02 *	4,508	4,344	17	42	4	28	73
610.03	1984	526	34	534	28	60	802
610.04 *	6447	5609	39	331	9	60	399

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 13, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	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	20,937 (CN)	0 (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	15,079 (CN) 86,595 (F) 8,300 (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)
HD-DN558	CONEY ISLAND YMCA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN696	AMALGAMATED WARBASSE HOUSES, INC.	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN262	MET COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY	CP	765 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN433	LUNA PARK HOUSING CORPORATION	CP	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN558	CONEY ISLAND YMCA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-N558	CONEY ISLAND YMCA	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-720	RECONSTRUCTION OF BENSON AVENUE	1,985 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-972	RECONSTRUCTION OF BAYVIEW AVENUE, ETC., BROOKLYN	66 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	162 (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	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	6,176 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (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-DN112	CONEY ISLAND USA	CP	10 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN294	NEW WAY CIRCUS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN689	CAREY GARDENS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 62C

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 13, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-D230	NEW YORK AQUARIUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	535 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN112	CONEY ISLAND USA	CP	480 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-K230	NEW YORK AQUARIUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N112	CONEY ISLAND USA	CP	10 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-230	NEW YORK AQUARIUM, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	9,834 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	19,265 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	23,888 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	2,900 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 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
PW-DN465	YWCA ROBERTA BRIGHT EARLY LEARNING CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN618	BRIGHTON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-175	CONSTRUCTION, GARAGE FOR SANITATION DISTRICTS 13 AND 15, BROOKLYN	16,440 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
SE-585	SANITARY SEWER IN NEPTUNE AVE, BKLYN	7,037 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 13

1201 Surf Avenue – 3rd Fl., Brooklyn, NY 11224

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MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President
EDDIE MARK
Chairperson
CHUCK REICHENTHAL
District Manager

District Needs Statement FY 2013

Meet Me Tonight in Dreamland… The tens of thousands of lights could be seen from the beach where people still walked along the sands during a hot summery night. And those sparking illuminations filled the night skies, glittering from the nearby Dreamland Park…or the dazzling Luna Park or the nearby Steeplechase Park. Feltman's and other restaurants were filled to capacity. The Elephant Hotel was busy as were other hostelries like the Brighton Beach Hotel. Not far from the amusement area were the large homes, in what was to be called Sea Gate, the western tip of this unique island. The 'nouveau riche', who had found their fortunes in this New World and this seaport city, had first found their way to that western tip where they migrated during the summer months to get away from the heat of the already-altered former New Amsterdam island. It was the turn of a New Century, and life had changed for the multitudes who were making up this burgeoning modern-day Metropolis. Railroads and trolleys soon appeared, and the multitudes discovered this sandy shoreline. Summer bungalows and cottages dotted the landscape, along with boarding houses that draw a multi-ethnic warm weather population. Edison's new electric lights thrilled the extraordinary summer population. For a while, the area had its own 'Boss Tweed' – a nefarious man named John McKane who ruled with an iron hand…until the law and the changing times sent him to prison. A New Century. A New World. A New Beginning! This was the land that became the southern sphere of a land called Breukelen – a land of towns that joined together…and then, propelled by the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, joined the City of New York.

Under the Boardwalk/Down by the Sea… No longer an island and no longer the home of a rabbit population, this discovered elongated sand bar gained international importance as the years rolled on. Here were roller coasters (Tornado, Thunderbolt, Cyclone, etc.) along with other thrill-inducing rides. If you reached the beach after 10am, you had no place to put your blanket. People found that the area beneath the Boardwalk provided an escape from the sun, and it offered a wide range of commercial structures beneath the boards that offered the populace rentals of beach chairs (that were difficult to open!), umbrellas, and cold drinks. Huge bathrooms were also built 'neath the walkway. Apartment houses rose along the streets of Brighton Beach; a year-round population developed – a widely diverse ethnic population. Sea Gate became a private year-round community with its own police force. Churches, synagogues, and other houses of worship rose along the landscape… as did theaters of all kinds: live presentations (the Brighton Beach Theater was part of the Subway Circuit with a host of Broadway and Hollywood greats doing 'summer stock' along the ocean); live ethnic theaters; movie palaces like the RKO Tilyou, the Loew's Coney Island, as well as the Oceana, Tuxedo, Surf, and Mermaid. Stores, of all varieties, dotted Mermaid, Brighton Beach, Stillwell, and Neptune Avenues.

You're my Coney Island baby… World War II changed the world. As it ended and veterans returned, the entire globe began to undergo enormous and rapid shifts in lifestyles….and in 20th century's new marvels. There were NEW advancements to change the way life would be altered. Heard was the call of Suburbia; the air conditioner (at home and in theaters); the giant new shopping malls; and there was the advent of television! The result of all of this slowed down the day-to-day lives of the people of C.B. 13. Smaller crowds streamed out of the Stillwell Terminal, the subway terminus. One and two story residential structures were razed in favor of high rise buildings. Long-time residents left the area. Many summer bungalows disappeared; a few remained with people attempting to turn them into year-round homes. Theaters, of all kinds, closed, the victims of that little box in the living room , simply called TV. Roller coasters, save for the Cyclones, toppled. Boardwalk enterprises shuttered. It was not unusual, even at City Hall, to hear the peninsula of Brooklyn called the 'outer part of the outer borough'.

Shopping streets displayed vacancy signs. In spite of it all, the area somehow survived … on hope and on its natural wonders with the sound and beauty of the surf and the salt air welcoming to thousands.

And all the time going to Coney Island I'm thinking, Wouldn't it be great if it was like this all the time'… Steeplechase, with its indoor-outdoor fun and its glass-encased wonderworld was razed in the sixties, but the Parachute Jump, a fugitive from the 1939 Flushing Meadows' World's Fair, stood tall and proud, though now devoid of the chutes that produced screams of join and excitement. It stood as the first structure that could be seen by ships cruising into the famed harbor. But in spite of all of the losses, the area began to see new hope over the next decades. The Cyclone Roller Coaster, the Parachute Jump, the Wonder Wheel at Deno's, the Boardwalk Child's Restaurant Building (which had gone through changes from an eatery to a skeeball center) and the Shore Theater building (once the home of the magnificent Loew's Coney Island Theater) with many offices and a rooftop restaurant, along with the original Child's Surf Ave. structure (now the home of the enterprising Coney Island USA) were declared landmarks. The Brighton Beach area earned the name Little Odessa as a huge emergence of former residents of the USSR found it to be a perfect new home. Gone were some of the past wonders (Dreamland, Steeplechase and its 'horses', Luna Park, et al), but Astroland stood proud with the Cyclone, Deno's Wonder Wheel Park looked as delightful as it had in the past, Nathan's prospered, and its original Surf-Stillwell site, with its delectable franks and French fries, remained a 24-hour destination in all kinds of weather. The Aquarium arrived on the site of the erstwhile Dreamland site, in the interim. home to a Bonomo's Turkey Taffy shop. And the residents, from all countries, all nationalities, all backgrounds made the peninsula and its neighboring areas alive. And, by the turn of the century, the wheels turned round-and-round, and the magic began to glitter stronger than it had in many years.

*…And the wheel goes round and round…*proclaimed a hit Perry Como song of the 50's, and it presaged a magnificent growth for Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Sea Gate, Gravesend, Bath Beach, and nearby Homecrest and Bensonhurst. As the calendar flipped into the 21st Century, the shorefront area became the focus of enterprising growth. With the support of the Mayor, Borough President, and energetic City and State legislators, the southern Brooklyn landscape became an important part of the planning for the entire future of the city. Brighton Beach once again thrived with new residents and an enthusiasm that had been unparalleled for scores of years. Coney Island's amusement district, once more attracting media attention, received the bolstering of a new City and Borough association called the Coney Island Development Corp. (CIDC). Discussions began in earnest as to how to correct the years of city neglect for its shorefront area, as well as developing blueprints for the future. Civic groups entered the talks gaining strength and renewed civic pride. Problems, though, were evident in the area's aged infrastructure; in its parks and waterways; in its youth programs and activities for its older populations. Much would have to be done. And the work started in giant steps…. People in the area found keen new means of dealing with the problems. Important were the Brighton Business Improvement District, Astella Development, Brighton Neighborhood Assn., CIDC, the Everyman Street Theater (which led to the start of the Lincoln Center Out-of-Doors Festival!),civic enterprises of all kinds, and the Community Board which brought together leaders from all corners of the neighborhoods – housing development residents, amusement area owners, business people and shop owners, young homeowners and older residents. With all this in place, the neighborhoods of C.B. 13, armed with a long list of needs, entered the 21st century with the kind of vigor that brought together the past, the present, and the future in one burst of energy and determination.

Everything is interconnected, and there is always a Domino Effect working, because what happens in one area, whatever the situation, must have some impact on neighbors and even those farther away. Such has been the case with Brooklyn. As the south shore declined in city services and was seemingly

ignored by the city, things vanished. Ebbets Field and the Dodgers skipped town, leaving a void that took years to fill. Downtown Brooklyn, with theaters, restaurants, and department stores suffered under an avalanche of Long Island and New Jersey mall developments. Film distributors, needing quicker results from a smaller moviegoing public, shuffled movies into dozens of now-multiplex theaters, dooming larger cinema palaces. The Domino effect resulted in restaurants and stores closing earlier with less people using the main streets at night. The impact could be seen on hitherto busy streets throughout the borough. In recent years, nevertheless, the tides changed. With the influx of new populations added to the Brooklyn scene, and with the excitement of new businesses and major attractions, the work has begun. Nonetheless, C.B. 13 saw chronic, long-standing problems that must be corrected if everything was to work as a unit in an exciting century. And it happened! During the summer of 2011, State Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli released a report that proved that all elements working together lead to economic progress of unique potential. Coney Island and Brighton, supported by new and older businesses underscored by the unprecedented growth within the amusement area, began a sharp recovery from the recession. Private sector employment rose to 27,530 jobs, a gain of 7.1 percent – a much faster rate of job growth than in the City overall! It is estimated that foreign-born residents account for almost half of the C.B. 13 population, with the majority from the Ukraine or Russia, followed by China, Belarus, and Hong Kong. During 2010 alone, the Coney area rebounded sharply, adding 2840 jobs, or 60-percent of the 3,080 jobs lost in the recession. That is only for starters…the mammoth growth is continuing, thanks to a unity of purpose and abilities.

* * *

COMMUNITY BOARD 13 comprises the peninsula neighborhoods(Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Sea Gate), along with locations north of the Belt Parkway and Coney Island Creek (Gravesend, Bath Beach, and portions of Bensonhurst and Homecrest). The actual 'island' of Coney, named for its original habitat for rabbits, no longer exists. As the area became more and more popular, the development of Ocean Parkway, Shell Road (nee McDonald Ave) meant the need to fill in of smaller water inlets that separated the New World's first giant amusement center from the mainland of Brooklyn. All of these neighborhoods have a close link to the busy waterways that surround southern Brooklyn. The Atlantic Ocean washes along the elongated beach; Gravesend Bay sends its water along the edges of Bath Beach, Sea Gate, and the northern portion of the peninsula at the relatively new Bayview section. Coney Island Creek sprawls from Shell Road westward to Gravesend Bay. This once toxic waterway, from Shell to Stillwell, has been totally cleansed by National Grid (nee Key Span nee Brooklyn Union Gas) under an order from the State. The land alongside the Creek is now pristine for much of its length. The Creek, from Stillwell to its terminus, still awaits cleansing so that this entire stretch can become a new haven for fishermen, kayakers, environmentalists, and others eager to enjoy a serene atmosphere. C.B. 13 is co-terminus with the 60th Police Precinct. Both are bounded on the south by the Ocean; on the west and north by Gravesend Bay, and a sharp view of the Narrows and the Verrazano Bridge; oh the east and north by Corbin Place (the division line between the Brighton and Manhattan Beaches). East and north boundaries, zigzagging through the area, include 26th Avenue, 86th Street, Avenue Y, Coney Island, and Cass Place. All of C.B. 13's vicinities are part of the most vulnerable to flooding, a situation brought to light most strongly with the potential threats of Global Warming and shifting water patterns. Nonetheless, all of these sites are undergoing a widespread renaissance of construction and business. All City agencies have developed plans that would deal with problems of the environment, crowding, and the now-omnipresent threats of terrorism. C.B. 13 works closely with the Precinct as well as the Fire Department (a local Ladder Company had been threatened with closure, but the residents rallied, and it was saved), the Department of Sanitation, Transportation and Transit, Consumer Affairs, Buildings, Environmental Protection, Parks & Recreation, among others. The Office of Emergency

Management utilizes its Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), organized and run by C.B. 13, as an arm of information. The CERT team has worked with OEM and the Police on storm surges that have threatened homes; on operations with hospitals and nursing homes, as well as with high rise buildings that have lost power. In the latter, the CERT team assisted with data on people who were on oxygen support and checked to see if additional aid was needed. Changes in times, use, and environmental and other threats, have created a state of floating anxiety among many residents who know that there are really only a few ways to escape from the peninsula should dangers arise. Cropsey Avenue and Ocean Parkway are the key egress arms, with some escape also offered by Stillwell Ave. and Shell Road. Bumper-to-bumper traffic on Neptune Ave. might slow down roadway movement out of the area; the west end is highly populated on the peninsula. In recent years, with a rebirth of the amusement area, cars may often clog up these streets, a situation that concerns year-round residents. In terms of storms and flood warnings, OEM and the agencies work closely to prepare for any difficulty. Sea Gate has been most vulnerable with a diminishing beach and, thus, the ominous sight of surf washing onto streets. A recent nor-easter sent at least one home into the Bay. Sea Gate's shore ills were magnified some years ago with the Federal replenishment of the Brighton-Coney beach. A rocky T-Groin that existed to separate Sea Gate from the West 37th Street end of the Coney Island community, was extended further into the ocean by the Federal Corps of Engineers. The results created major problems, because resultant water shifts meant that Sea Gate sand, and even Coney sands, were pulled around the tips of Sea Gate to land on the northside of the peninsula where new homes had been built in the Bayview Avenue area. A 'new' beach was thus created in Bayview with sand dunes mounting higher every year and toppling into the streets and homes along these streets. The Parks Department, Transportation, and Sanitation wee all called in regularly to see how the sand dunes could be handled. The beaches of Sea Gate eroded and the sands disappeared, leaving more shorefront homes in peril. The Federal Corps has admitted that a mistake was made, and new plans for added T-Groins to protect the sands of Coney (and help to restore sand to Sea Gate's private beaches), are underway. It must also be noted that the Federal Corps' work on the replenishment of the Brighton-Coney beaches also resulted in problems. The sand was brought up to Boardwalk level, thus closing up the air space between the sand and the wooden walkway. Also lost were businesses that operated beneath this popular Boardwalk. The wet sands eroded the wooden areas of the underbelly of the Boardwalk. The rotted woods resulted in trip hazards and more. The means of redoing the Boardwalk is a bone of contention that has caused community problems. While portions of the Boardwalk have been replaced by concrete, other areas have been restructured with wood (though endangered Rainforest woods should be eschewed). The Parks Department had sought to rebuild the remaining areas of the boards with concrete, but many civic groups and individual leaders opposed such an idea. Compromises have been sought, and scores of meetings have been held. The Boardwalk is one of the most vital elements in the south shore, and its reconstruction and maintenance scores high in area concerns. The Parks Department has sought to install a mid-Boardwalk concrete passage for vehicles that must use it e.g. EMS, Police, Parks, Sanitation, Fire. The agency feels that the other sections of the walkway can be replaced by recycled plastic lumber. At least two street ends, where ramps lead to the Boardwalk, are to be rebuilt, with concrete and landscaped surroundings. The eastern most end of the walk at Brighton 14th St. requires a larger among of creative work as does the westernmost sector at West 37th Street. (At the moment, the W. 37 St. Bay is closed to swimmers due to undertows that were created by the extension of the aforementioned T-Groin). The outcome of the plan for work has yet to be determined at the time of this report. But work must start soon. The new Ocean Dreams high rise housing development, and the nearby Coney Island Commons, are both near ready to start construction in the west end, off the Boardwalk.

New condos, co-ops, affordable housing, rentals, and other buildings will be planned in the next few years. A key question remains – what will be done to update the entire infrastructure of the peninsula? Some work has been started concerning this problem – new water lines, sewer and catch basin needs are being addressed. Over two decades ago, a new pumping station had been set for the Coney Island area, but plans collapsed even as the project was in the hands of the City's Design and Construction Department. Then, things remained in limbo while debate continued as to the best method of handling flooding and other environmental hazards (clogged sewer lines et al). Now, funding indicates that the future programming may well be on its way… and none too soon considering the many construction plans for new towering occupancies throughout the area. It should be noted, as well, that the entire C.B. 13 neighborhoods are home to senior nursing homes, senior developments, New York City Housing Authority structures and other complexes. Still on the projected future are hotel(s), further amusement development, residential homes of all varieties, and other recreational development.

The half-decade work of the CIDC has been fostering growth and room for future development. In the forefront have been the Office of the Mayor, Borough President Marty Markowitz, Councilman Domenic M. Recchia, Jr., Assemblyman Alec Brook-Krasny, State Senator Diane Savino, Councilman Michael Nelson,Congressman Jerrold Nadler, and the other legislators serving at least part of C.B. 13. Accomplishments have been many, with more to come and with some key successes and some mistakes, as must be expected, along the way. Thor Equities had bought sizeable areas of the amusement sector while CIDC worked on its own Master Plan. The Thor plan, to many, seemed as if it were designed a la Las Vegas, and it drew many negative reactions from the many who, though wanting new elements brought to the amusement area, hoped to retain some of the honky-tonk flavor as well as a welcoming up-to-date list of amenities. The Municipal Arts Society also jumped into the fray, and contentious meetings were held with the agencies, while the residents of Coney Island and neighboring areas met often with CIDC officials to work out the best possible uses for the land. Through the CIDC and elected officials, notably Councilman Recchia, plans were drawn up for a new YMCA to serve residents of the west end. It will jut out from the new Coney Island Commons and will be open to the whole community. Residents opted for a list of things to be included at the Y to serve the young people and adults of the busy high-rise area e.g. a pool, gym, multi-purpose rooms, etc. Groundbreaking looms shortly.

Thor had bought the land on which Astroland had stood for many years and was considered one of the magnets for families and tourists. Eventually, Thor had Astroland torn down and spent one year using the site for a half-hearted area that carried the name of the once-great 'Dreamland'. It failed. Soon after, the City bought back some of the land owned by Thor, including the Astroland site. In came Central Amusement International LLC, and the terrain changed immediately. A new Luna Park opened on the site of the defunct 'Dreamland'-Astroland, complete with a frontage that followed the design of the original, beloved amusement Mecca. It was an instant success, and CAI followed it up, within a year, with a new amusement area called the ScreamZone, and that it is!! Four new rides were added, and screams of delight could be heard. One ride, called the Sling Shot, places riders in a seat that is then shot 90-miles per hour straight up into the air. It has become a Brooklyn phenomenon. Tens of thousands of people have found their way back to the shorefront --- to the rides, to the beach, to the Boardwalk. The Stillwell Avenue Terminal had been rebuilt in recent years, complete with a solar powered rooftop. It still stands at the corner of Stillwell & Surf, with a new indoor area that includes homes for the Transit Police, Dunkin' Donuts, newsstands, and more. Thor, though, is not out of the picture, and it has plans for its remaining parcels in the area; one is now taken up by a flea market area called 'BK Brooklyn'. Thor has razed turn-of-the-20th Century buildings at Stillwell and Surf, including the Henderson Building, a group of buildings that once housed hotels, amusements, and, most recently,

a popular club called the Velocity. Work has now started on this land, with the 'temporary' result to be two story buildings to house commercial establishments. The area remains a C-7 one and should involve amusement-food related ventures. (Corner spots had been occupied by Popeye's Chicken and the Faber's Arcade). Also razed has been the West 12th Street Bank Building, and an unused lot now remains on the site. As of this writing, the land is filled with mounds of dirt. No plans have been released for this corner spot.

The CB. 13 office is located at 1201 Surf Avenue, diagonally across from this last-mentioned lot, but in clear view of all of the activities in and around the amusement area. The office is strategically located so as to be easy-to-reach by residents of all sections served by the Board, and most committee meetings are held in this office, as is the monthly District Service Cabinet meeting. The monthly General Board meeting is held at Coney Island Hospital's Auditorium, also a spot that can be reached by all those living and doing business in the areas.

The Board office, as mandated, tries to solve scores of complaints that are phoned in on a daily basis. There are also drop-in visits to report other issues in the neighborhoods. Civic group leaders, residents, business entrepreneurs, agency representatives are constantly visiting the office. It is the aim of Board staffers to remain in constant communication with everyone in the district. Follow-ups are made on all complaints, and referrals to city agencies are made by the staff. People have complained about what they believe is less-than-perfect handling by the '311' system and bring the complaints into the office, sometimes with a referral number from '311'. Many of these problems are then discussed by the staff Manager with the agency representatives who come to the Cabinet meetings every month. Interconnection between the agencies, clarification of the involved problems, and linkages between the involved parties are created. Communication and results are the factors sought by staff. Zoning issues often arise, and many involve the amusement area which is noted for its rare designation as a C-7 zoning. During those years when southern Brooklyn was virtually ignored, many infractions were developed in the C-7 zone, including, but not limited to, the appearance of furniture stores on the northside of Surf Avenue. One of them, Coney Island Furniture, was known to place mattress Illegally on the sidewalk in front of the establishment. As of this time, after years of summonses and court appearances that resulted only in fines, this furniture story at last is giving up the ghost! But a larger one, which has changed names a few times, still stands one block away on the north side. And, nearby , are two more furniture shops. Plans are now moving along to tear down the decrepit West 8th Street Overpass, which has connected the West 8th Street Station to the Boardwalk, with steps leading down to the Surf Ave. south side and the Aquarium. No agency has assumed, or will assume, responsibility for its maintenance. Meetings were held over the years to seek an answer to its failing conditions, but nothing was resolved. It will now be razed, which will eliminate fear of its collapse and further end its sad looking entranceway to the Aquarium and the amusement area. With its demise, the northside of Surf Avenue, once again, might be a fine site for further expansion of the amusement area. It had once been the entranceway to the original Luna Park and to a wide range of games, attractions (including the B&B Carousell which is now being renovated out-of-state for its eventual inclusion in the new Steeplechase Parachute Jump Park). Flea markets, which once dotted the northside of Surf, have been removed over the last few years… and the C-7 designation seems to be strengthening with the renewal of worldwide interest in Coney Island's amusement district. The new plans, from CIDC , may modify some of the C-7 features, but commercial enterprises such as furniture stores should still be verboten. At this time, the northside of Surf is watched by the Precinct, the Board office, and others, and there seems to be no problem with the fact that several bars have opened, including one that features cabaret and karaoke, another that caters to well-to-do motorcycle enthusiasts, and another that heralds a Tattoo Parlor on one side and a pleasant bar on the other. An employment office for those seeking work in the security

field is also on hand, as are a restaurant, a disco-esque catering place, and a children's play center. Much more can be placed with room that is currently open due to an empty building adjacent to the Terminal, and a lot where flea markets once held sway.

Throughout Brighton Beach and Coney Island, there are problems that seem to defy correction, partly due to the lack of sufficient personnel, or lack of data on the actual rules and regulations concerning store rules and vendor usage. Traffic and transit issues remain as due the problems of vendors on zero visibility street, and illegal vendors on the beach. Despite all of the problems, one can point to the fact that SUCCESS brings with it PROBLEMS, and C.B. 13, with its strong supporters, is apt to keep working for the continued expansion of the famed neighborhoods that make it up. Problems will be solved!

GRAVESEND, HOMECREST, BATH BEACH

Time has been relatively kind to these sections that are part of C.B. 13. Pleasant blocks dot these areas that are north of the Belt Parkway, Shore Parkway, and Coney Island Creek. But the headlined attention to the borough's watery exterior has brought new prospects into focus, and it may well be that some will be of concern to its many residents. Gravesend is generally thought of as the area between Coney Island and Bensonhurst, and it further believed to be one of the oldest populated areas on Long Island, and perhaps even in the nation. Historic homes dot the area, although some of them have fallen, in recent years, to the demolition crews. It is noted that the street plan appears to be the original one first adopted after the first settlements in 1643. Bath Beach has been called synonymous with Gravesend though it encompasses several different roadbeds – there are two-way routes that run thorough the area – Bath Avenue, Harway Avenue, and Benson Avenue. Cropsey Avenue proves to be the most traveled. The one-way cross-streets are numbered with the word 'Bay' attached. Many two family homes remain, with mom-and-pop stores on the avenues and on the Bay streets. Several higher-rise, well-maintained residential buildings fill the areas around Cropsey-Harway-Stillwell, including Contello Towers, Waterview Towers, Harway Houses, among them. C.B. 13 jurisdiction, to a great degree, ends at 26th Avenue, but there are routes that go further north than that street. An oasis between the Contello structures is Little Dreier-Offerman Park, which is safely protected by a fence from the traffic that zips around it. There is a well-used bocce court, as well as fun equipment for the young, and comfortable benches for the older people on the scene. The Park was part of a renewal initiated by the community with Councilman Recchia. It offers a fine respite for all in the area, and complaints about night time use has abated over the last few years. A nearby bridge over the Belt connects this part of the district with the in-development Large Dreier-Offerman Park (Calvert Vaux Park), and it, too, has been earmarked for redesign and replacement in the future. The Ulmer Park library branch of the Brooklyn Public Library serves a wide swatch of the population at Bath and 26th Ave. Nearby are the structures of the buildings that have housed Lafayette and John Dewey schools (the former is now a multi-use building for several charter units; the latter had been threatened with closure until the community rallied to save it from such a dire ending.)

There are several senior homes in this area, but the larger group has been constructed just north of the C.B. 13 terminus. Condos have also been built throughout Gravesend and Bath Beach. Religious needs are taken care by several entities, including Most Precious Blood Church(the Parish elementary school closed a few years ago) and the Shore Parkway Jewish Center. The last few years have seen some auto slowdowns through Cropsey Avenue as work has continued on the upgrading of the Avenue V Pumping Station, a situation that has seen much of Cropsey, and its neighboring streets, torn up for the placement of new lines. Residents were kept well informed of street closures, and the entire work is nearing a conclusion. Lighting for the Avenue V Station has now been approved, indicating that there is

illumination for the ending of this project. There is no doubt, however, that traffic along Cropsey, a key street to the Coney area and to turns into the direction of Brighton Beach and Sheepshead Bay, has been impacted by the work. Whatever the problems, the motorists have either found alternate streets or have braved Cropsey to make their way to their homes or to the shorefront areas. Localities, as well as drivers, have complained about the entries to both the east and west of the Belt Parkway from Cropsey. Backed-up cars are reported waiting to gain entrance to westbound; others find the eastbound entrance tricky.

Perhaps the most dynamic piece of the future for the area is the development of the Large Dreier-Offerman Park (a/k/a Calvert Vaux Park). This large tract owes much of its size to the fact that a great deal is the result of land excavated when the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge was constructed. Dredged materials were deposited at this site. For years, the largest occupant of the increased land mass have been soccer teams, and a few special events. Plans for a golf enterprise on the site went nowhere. However, the need for additional park space in the neighborhoods of C.B. 13 led to creation of a Master Plan. for this park, and Councilman Recchia, working with the Parks Department, initiated the work that has now begun to show progress. Work has begun on new baseball fields (at least one will be a regulation sized area). Fountain areas are planned, along with two needed park houses and other elements needed to serve a widespread group of park users. There will be environmental sections, waterfront areas, and much more eventually included in the work. The ballfield that had been created alongside the MCU Stadium (initially the Key Span Park) will be dismantled to make way for a new Steeplechase Park as part of the CIDC's plans for the Coney Island amusement district. The users of this field will eventually migrate to Dreier/Vaux thus making it one of the key athletic centers in the borough.

Dreier/Vaux's entrance is off the Shore Parkway, a somewhat narrow stretch that carries cars leaving the Belt along this route to Cropsey Avenue and, via a right turn, to Coney Island with its residential areas and amusement focus. There may be problems concerning this road in the future, and some concern has already been expressed by residents. Thor Equities has indicated a proposal to construct a large BJ's adjacent to this route, which would produce more traffic issue. At the same time, rumors continue about the advent of the City's first Walmart, a potential for nearby Caesar's Bazaar Shopping Center, already the home to Kohl's, Best Buy,Toys 'R' Us, and others. Cropsey already hosts, among others, a Home Depot, a Pathmark, and a drive-through Starbucks.

To add to the future of this zone just outside of C.B. 13 but propelling traffic through Shore and eastward into C.B. 13 is the plan for a Waste Transfer Station that would mean trucks making their way in and out of the same Shore Parkway. But fear remains regarding another issue – safety of the waterways that serve millions of people. There is anxiety about the movement of garbage into barges for removal to other dumping sites. Some fear spillage of materials into the waters that conceivably can be carried down the coast to the beaches of Sea Gate and Coney Island. There is apt to be more discussion on these issues within the immediate future. The entire economy and health of C.B. 13, and its neighboring C.B. 11, could be devastated by contaminated waters. Sea Gate beaches were closed in 2011 following the discharge of waste from a Harlem Waste Treatment plant. DOS, though, has maintained that all safety precautions will be strengthened and that there will be little, if no, possibility at all of waterway damage from the Waste Transfer Station.

Lafayette High School is no more. The majestic building, known for a large contingent of successful alumni, is now the Lafayette Campus, with several smaller schools occupying its large interior, including, among others, the successful High School of Sports Management which receives key support from the Brooklyn Cyclones and the Mets' organization. Its rate of college-bound graduates is commendable.

Only a short distance from Lafayette is John Dewey High School, built several decades ago as a school that had been touted as one that would be among the 'best' in the city. Time, here, has taken a toll, and the school was threatened with closure last year. The community rallied, with legislators, with abutting local groups, teachers, and students. It has been saved, at least for the present. The school has a beautiful, large campus. As it had been with Lafayette, there have been 'incidents' around the school, notably at the adjacent elevated train station which is used by the students. Transit Police are obviously on the scene now, and 6oth Pct. patrol cars likewise monitor the goings-and-comings of the students.

Marlboro Houses, a NYCHA development, also stands in this residential area, and it, too, has had its share of problems over the years. Reports of neglect and crime have been reported. The Marlboro Senior/Youth Center flourishes, though, and there is help from the busy Jewish Community House of Coney Island. Playgrounds are not in the best of shape, and a roller rink near the Avenue X side, is now just a large slab of concrete baking in the sun. Some years ago, the Brooklyn Arts & Culture Assn. (BACA) held concerts on this stretch, but feuding factions within the project kept audiences small. The skating rink, with a remnant of a stage, could be a powerful addition to the needs of the youth and adults of Marlboro. Across from Marlboro, on Ave. X, is the seemingly ill-used Ty Cobb Field. Considering the recreational needs that are evident, it is sad to note that this Field is shabby. Here, again, there had been questions about who and what could maintain it --- was it Transit Authority property? Parks? The field touches the edge of the City's Railroad Yards, which separate the Marlboro/Dewey areas from the Shell Road, Beach Haven development at the other end of the district. This Shell Road section is filled with neat one-and-two family homes, along with the large Trump-developed Beach Haven apartments. The elevated trains bringing people into the district run above Shell Road, a street that also carries cars going on and off the Belt Parkway. The street also houses the Gil Hodges Field, used by Grace-Gravesend Athletic Assn. Grace lost its 90-foot main field, off Shell Road, when its owners, Key Span, were mandated to clear the land of toxic elements created by years' uses by the gas company. As it is with other sites in the city and C.B. 13 itself, there are unfinished and shuttered new condos, one of them at the busy corner of Ave. Z and Shell. Alongside is a large field, used for indoor and outdoor soccer over the years, but currently vacant and an eyesore. Beach Haven and other residents are served well by a group of Ave. Z stores, including a supermarket, pharmacy, Laundromat, pizza parlor, and liquor shop. The supermarket has a large parking area lot making it an easy shopping site for the many who use it. The neighborhood's Dank Court, Cobeck Court, and other short streets are filled with pleasant homes, but the streets are in bad shape. Paving cannot be done - the streets are simply not mapped, and the fog hangs over methods to correct the situation. Is Dank Court a street that is maintained by Beach Haven developers and others? The title must be cleared so that residents of these streets, between Shell and West 3rd St. can be PAVED.

Work has progressed well on the C.B. 13's eastern Coney Island end. Where there has been a reconstruction of the East 8th St./Guider Avenue Ramp to the Belt Parkway. Most work has been done during the day, but necessary actions are sometimes needed at night. There have been no complaints from its neighbors. Management has been excellent in communication data to residents, and there has been little problem in moving cars off the Parkway at Coney Island Ave., having them drive to Ave. Z where they make left turns, drive a few blocks and then get back onto the Belt. There is an on-site representative who has done a yeoman job in keeping the process moving effectively. The sad element, of course, considering the movement of earth, has been the increase in obvious rat infiltrations, but, here too, the offices have worked to eliminate the problem as much as possible.

Traffic issues, in and out of the C.B. 13 communities, continue to defy truly effective corrective movements, although there are attempts made on a regular basis but a recent Traffic Study failed to

deal with the housing and business growth in the area. The busy intersection of Neptune & Cropsey Ave., and the streets leading in and out of Neptune, have become more and more of a problem as development has increased. DOT has made changes in street patterns, and, after results have been watched, has restored at least two of the streets to their previous north and southbound movement. This action only underscores the difficulties in handling the best methods of auto movement in and out of the peninsula. Auto shops, on Neptune-Stillwell-Cropsey, have made turns difficult for motorists, with double, and sometimes triple, parking of cars by the businesses often forcing cars along these strips to enter only one lane and blocked thoroughfares. Cars turning left at Cropsey, going north to the Belt, for example, may have to squeeze into one lane to avoid parked vehicles. Back-ups of waiting cars are the norm…. as are problems for pedestrians.

Another swatch of land that has proven to be an enigma is an elongated spit of land bordering on Dreier/Vaux Park (West Shore Ave.-Hunter Ave.-Bay 43 St.). An attractive condo development had been constructed there, complete with yacht marina, underground parking, landscaping, and a magnificent view of the Verrazano Bridge and the Bay. It had its own entranceway, and there were plans to complete a roadway that would carry cars from the housing directly to Shore Parkway. All sounds good? It was. But it was never occupied. Within a few years, the 'abandoned' structures were home to vandals, druggies, and homeless. Soon, fires tore through the buildings; floors collapsed; and danger lurked. Eventually, the development was razed by DOB. The yacht docks plopped into the water; the underground parking lot was halted half-finished; and weeds and rats took over the site. As of now, this valuable land remains vacant, and there may well be interlopers on the site. Various attempts seem to have been made to redevelop the property; trucks were seen; a guide gate and watchman were seen. They, too, disappeared.

BRIGHTON BEACH

The comeback of Brighton Beach, over the last two decades, has been a phenomenon, and its new life is largely attributed to by the massive influx of those who had once lived in the USSR. Founded as a beach resort in 1868, and named after the English resort, Brighton Beach had been a mainstay of summer bungalows (The Riegelmann Bungalows – honoring the man for whom the Boardwalk was also named), and, later, by large apartment houses with a population of middle class Jewish families. The Brighton Beach Hotel, which could and was moved from an initial site which was too close to the sea, had been a class hostelry for vacationers. Time took its toll, eventually, and the hotel was torn down. The Brighton Beach Baths, too, was an attraction with its pools and many activities for summertime fun. When its reign ended, the site eventually became one for the huge Oceana housing development. For years, there were vacant stores, dirt lots, decaying bungalows in Brighton Beach… and then came the renaissance. Today, Brighton Beach Ave. is filled with shops of all varieties, and all flourish to a large clientele – some coming from many other areas of the city. There are problems with the actions of some of the merchants, particularly fruit stand vendors who violate zero visibility street laws and whose owners have been seen dumping rotten fruits into street sewers. Grease has also been sent into sewers by store owners. Some nearby residents have also used the street for disposing of their own garbage. As a sad result, people have often complained about the stench of sewer vapors, and DEP has been called onto the scene. Task Forces, involving city agencies, the Community Board, and the active Brighton Beach BID, have had to traipse down the avenue to warn miscreants and to keep this busy thoroughfare prosperous and clean. The overhead elevated train has been scraped clean, in recent years, and repainted. A long-sought plan for downzoning Brighton Beach took too many years in the planning, and, when it was finally produced after these delays, the area had changed again, and its residents nixed it.

The bungalow colonies developed into a mixmaster of uses – some were abandoned and eventually vandalized, burned or used by prostitutes and 'John's' who 'met' on the otherwise pleasant Oceanview Ave. Other bungalows were turned into year-round residences, and a group of these still stand – used and well maintained on pathways leading in and out of the major streets. Sadly, some of these pathways and other nearby streets are unmapped by the city. Sanitation trucks cannot enter these narrow lanes; DEP and other agencies have problems servicing the area. In addition, some of the bungalows and homes on other Brighton streets were bought by developers who ripped them down to build six-story co-ops and condos. Then, the proverbial bubble burst. As a result, some of these new buildings stand almost vacant; other lots remain devoid of any construction. Other structures in Brighton Beach are the properties of absentee landlords, and DOB has had to fence them in or board them up; some are directly across from schools. Some have been damaged by fires.

Other changes of a positive nature have occurred. New ethnic groups have moved into the area – Pakistani, Polish, Armenian, Turkish, Georgian, South American, Mexican. Mosques have joined the landscape of synagogues and churches. Neptune Avenue, not part of the BID mandate, has a variety of international shops and eateries. Neptune traffic has increased dramatically. Traffic lights and Stop Signs are sought, and turns from side streets into Neptune can be hazardous. And still another City problem is masked by the attractiveness of the neighborhood – there are reportedly many illegally constructed apartments (some in basements) where illegal occupancy and the lack of proper egress, can cause anxiety and concern from Fire and Building officials. The current laws prevent entry into some of these reported dwellings, and the results can be unfortunate. There are also stories of possible illegal sweat shops. Evidence of homelessness, drug sales, and alcoholism can be seen here as well. But Brighton Beach continues to show solid economic growth. The Oceana movie theater is now a catering hall on the lower level and a theater space on the upper level, once the balcony and mezzanine. Restaurants thrive with such names as the National and the Odessa. Some people complaint that stores have signage only in Russian, but future regulations in the city will change that situation. The bustling Brighton Beach Ave. has further problems, including truck deliveries that cut down traffic to one lane, with buses that also add to the congestion. At this time, the important Brighton Neighborhood Assn. must vacate its offices, and the operation is finding difficulty locating affordable space in the busy area. Parking for residents, shoppers, and visitors can be more than difficult. The city's parking lot, alongside the Boardwalk at Brighton 2nd Street, is the only space of its kind, and the city wishes to rid itself of maintaining it. Part of this lot is reserved for residents who live nearby; the rest is set aside for bathers and others who come to Brighton. What will become of this important parking site? Parking problems can hinder the continued prosperity that has benefited Brighton Beach. The intersection of Coney Island and Brighton Beach Avenues, with added vehicles attempting to enter the street from Brighton 11th Street, remains a treacherous one. The Barnes' Dance, which had been used at this site, was dropped a short time ago. There is debate as to whether or not the 'Dance' was of value and what can be done to safeguard pedestrians and to prevent collisions at the corner, beneath the area where the elevated trains turn into Brighton Beach Ave.

The BOARDWALK, along with the shoreline itself, is the uniting element linking Brighton Beach and Coney Island, from Brighton 14th St. westward to West 37th St. and the Sea Gate border. Tens of thousands of people use it for strolling and for its benches. Pavilions dot the walkway, and there are bathroom facilities, though far from enough of them. (As was noted, bathrooms were buried beneath the Boardwalk in the wake of the Federal Corps. Of Engineers' beach replenishment). Then, too, the bathrooms' open hours are shorter than needed. Only one or two are open at all during the longer part of the year, and opening to closing times are limited during the warm weather. The Boardwalk, nonetheless, is utilized every month. Bikes are supposed to be used only until 10am, but they bound

down the planks all day. Plans to create a bikeway along the rear of the beach at the Boardwalk, and walkways for handicapped to the water's edge, were in place with funding set aside. BUT the State has refused to allow such a construction, and the bikers use the Boardwalk all the time. But the biggest concern for the Boardwalk users is its rejuvenation. The Federal Corps. Work bringing sand, which stays wet, up to the wood, along with the use of needed agency cars on the boards. Nails have kept popping up on the walk, and jutting holes have appeared. It became necessary for walkway updating to be made, but, then, what materials could be used in this day and age? Certainly, the original Rainforest-like woods, in the interests of ecology, were thought to be the wrong answer. The Parks Department, in its initial thoughts, indicated that the entire walkway could be done in concrete, which would be budget-conscious. There was objections, however, and numerous meeting, debates, and attempts at compromise and conciliation were attempted. Parks of the Boardwalk already are made of concrete; recycled materials are used on the Steeplechase Pier, but there has been some concern as to whether it is meritorious. For the rest of the Boardwalk, the latest Parks' plan would have a central median, of about 12-feet, so that the needed vehicles could move along the stretch. The rest would be of recycled materials. Although all agreed that the Parks' is trying to find the answer, there is still need room for more productive negotiations to solve the issue; some people insist the boards should all be wood, though of a less expensive nature than Rainforest materials; others have indicated total thumbs-down on any concrete; still others insist that NO vehicles be allowed on the walk in spite of what others insist are the needs of EMS, Police, Parks, Sanitation, and Fire.

Brighton Beach's Boardwalk is the home for several Russian restaurants, that also have entrances on Brrightwater Court. Tatiana's and the Winter Garden, as examples, draw large crowds throughout the year. Both were devastated for a year apiece when fires, attributed to homeless encampments beneath the boards, played havoc with the establishments and the residential building above them. The amusement area of the Boardwalk plays home to several long-term residents, who will have to leave their summer businesses at the end of the 2011 season. Ruby's, Cha-Cha's, the Gyro Corner, and Gregory's Daughter are among the units that pled for, and won, another year of stay (2010-ll). Their landlord is now CAI, operators of Luna Park and the ScreamZone. CAI will not raze the buildings, but will scut the interiors, modernize them, and then rent them. People are eager to see if area space can be found to keep those businesses within the amusement area.

CONEY ISLAND / SEA GATE

The entire borough of Brooklyn has been in an exciting g, and sometimes controversial, state of flux over the last decade, e.g. Red Hook redevelopment and the Atlantic Yards'. But none has grabbed the world-wide attention garnered by the changes, and the future proposals, for Coney Island! Once the calling card for millions, on hot summer days, Coney Island's lifestream somewhat faded over the years since World War II ended. In spite of the loss of some of its attractions, Coney Island and its amusement district, Boardwalk, and beach never totally lost the Siren Call for tens of thousands each season. The Cyclone Roller Coaster still took its upward ride and downward swerves of screams; Deno's Wonder Wheel still swirled around with moving and stationary cars offering one of the best views in the City; Cars were still double and triple parked at Nathan's throughout the entire year; the beach and Boardwalk, connecting Coney and Brighton, never lost its appeal. But, over the years, with the loss of many of its lures, Coney Island screamed out for a Modern Day Renaissance, and it has emerged into the 21st Century for a sparkle, a twinkle, and a zest that has not been seen since its first days.

In the forefront of the work in Coney Island has been the Coney Island Development Corp. (CIDC), formed with the Mayor's Office and the Economic Development Corp., with dynamo energy added by

the Borough President Marty Markowitz, local legislators, the City Council, and, most importantly, the residents of the entire peninsula and its merchants and amusement area operators. Last summer evinced a clear picture of the changes and the look into the future, and 2011 has seen an even greater emergence of visitors, tourists, special events, job opportunities, all wrapped in an ongoing blueprint for future years. And, yes, there have been contentious items and, yes, there have been some failures. But none can deny the throngs that have brought with them the needs for better transit, for needed auto traffic controls, for Boardwalk reconstruction, for new ideas and revolutionary looks into merging the past glories with the present and the future.

While CIDC was initiating its plans for a renewed Coney (with special care to its amusements, its economic growth, and its large citizenry), an added factor was the purchase of lands by Thor Equities. As has been mentioned, the Thor empire issued proposals that were glitzy with more than a touch of Vegas, replete with shimmering attractions and hotels. CIDC came up with plans for the city-owned land and the residential component that had many different aspects. In recent years, the results of CIDC have been evident. The aging Boardwalk, despite the concerns of man, is undergoing extensive work. Of equal concern, in the last couple of years, has been the fate of the long-standing Boardwalk residents (Ruby's, Cha-Cha's, et al); they are still open in 2011, but it is apt to be their last year with CIA prepared to gut their structures, and to fix them up for future amusement uses. Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey made Coney Island its home for a couple of seasons, but then left. Ditto the Volley Ball beach championships, and even a smaller one-ring circus that opened, sadly, sans time for publicity. It flopped. Thor tried a flea mart during its first summer, but it too failed. 2011 brought forth what had been planned as the 'BK FESTIVAL', but it was more successful yet definitely another glorified flea market.

Central Amusement Intl. opened a new LUNA PARK on the site of the former Astroland and the ill-fated Thor-supported 'Dreamland'. LUNA PARK proved an enormous success, with its thrills and chills' rides in 2010, and even more public excitement greeted it in 2011. CAI, for the latest season, opened its SCREAM ZONE adjacent to Luna and featuring even more attention-grabber rides, including a Sling Shot that sent riders into the ocean air at speeds of 90 miles an hour. Other rides provided further screams that filled the area and the nearby streets. DENO'S WONDER WHEEL PARK flourished, maintain its reputation as one of the visitors' calling cards. Other rides also drew the kind of visits that dwarfed previous years, like the Eldorado, the Polar Express, and more. New food sites have opened, including two new ice cream parlors – one on the Boardwalk and the other on Surf Avenue next door to the Surf and Turf Restaurant. Nathan's thrives, and its annual Hot Dog Eating Contest once again drew tens of thousands of onlookers and was shown live on television. The Village Voice ended its annual Siren Festival, but music abounded throughout the area, including a wide range of D.J. appearances and work by such groups as the Coney Island Dancers. Crowd control became extraordinary, notably on the Friday night Fireworks' events; an enormously successful 'Movies on the Beach' series, a particular favorite of families and supported strongly by CIDC, Councilman Recchia, the Community Board, and by thousands who brought blankets and chairs onto the beach. The Fireworks' nights, the Film Nights, and the general day-by-day events forced the addition of more Police to the entire peninsula, and some of the Boardwalk evening attractions (karaoke and music) were forced to shut down at earlier hours than in the past. Adding to both the renewed vigor and the ensuing crowding were events at the AQUARIUM (also with major plans for the future, including a formidable Shark attraction) and by the thousands of fans who poured into MCU PARK to see the Brooklyn Cyclones!! All of these, and more, meant added concern regarding traffic, health, consumer protection, transit, and, needless to say, sanitation!

With this whirlwind of activity, personnel cuts can prove to be a problem of giant proportions. Illegal vending on the beach has become a bigger problem that in the past, with more sales and fewer Parks

Enforcement. There have been illegal sales, on the sands, of drinks that contain alcohol, as well as the usual soda and water vendors, and those selling all kinds of food. While curtailment of these activities may not be as swift as it would be with a larger Enforcement patrol, there has been a strong presence by the effective work of the 60th Police Precinct, with its summer detail and additional men and women who joined the area following a midday shooting on the Boardwalk. The community expressed its horror and concern with meetings with Police officials in a wide range of sites throughout C.B. 13. Certainly, the crowds will not diminish in years to come, and further thought MUST be given to keeping and expanding the men and women who must deal with public safety.

Much remains clearly in need in 2011. Thor Equities, as has been mentioned, tore down buildings, but, in some cases, only empty and trash-riddled lots now can be seen in place of the once-popular games and frankfurter stands. As of this writing, chiefs of the Department of Sanitation have issued an edict to Thor to clean up these weedy lots where rats can be seen and where people toss trash. One of the lots, however, shows signs of work i.e. Stillwell-Surf, where Thor reportedly plans to construct two-story buildings for commercial uses. Other unkempt acres can be traced to Horace Bullard, who still owns the now-landmarked, but unused, Shore Theater Building (nee Loew's Coney Island Theater). Across from the Stillwell Terminal on one side, and Nathan's and the amusement area on the other, this structure can serve many uses. One can see this building as being a strong anchor for the incentive to turn Coney's amusement sector into more of a year-round center of activity (live and film theaters, art galleries, foods, studios for dance-theater-recording uses, etc.) Right now, the Shore signage still looms against the outdoor side of the building. The once grand interior, with a large stage and seating for some 2387 people, is darkened; and the office spaces on the upper floors remain empty. The theater was once was home to an organ with a stop-key console of mahogany and a cost of $12,500. The theater was home to both vaudeville and film, with a rooftop restaurant. Such a valuable piece of property – both historic and contemporary – should open new doors of negotiations with Mr. Bullard and CIDC.

Plans for future housing development in the near-amusement area, including Surf Ave.'s northside, may well come into discussion when the current economic crises conclude. The future of Gargiulo's, the Abe Stark Skating Rink, and others must be taken into consideration. The MCU Stadium parking lot serves as one of the most important in the area, matched only by the Aquarium parking area. Losing any parking sites completely within this district may create more problems as can be shown by the current frantic needs of motorists. Gridlock has been common on Surf Avenue, but equally on Neptune Avenue, and Mermaid Avenue. Thought must be given to plans for parking. No matter how many pleas may be made to use mass transit to the south shore, it is illogical to think that many will leave cars at home and head for subways and buses. Transit has been known to shift routes on weekends, and that is an additional problem. Transit has other concerns throughout C.B. 13. The clean-up of TA properties proves to be very slow. Areas beneath the elevated trains are filled with trash. The TA unmapped street, that can be described as an extension of West 6th St., south from Sheepshead Bay Road/Neptune Ave. (once a trolley-through terminus) is not cleared by TA even though it is used by residents leaving the abutting Trump Village as well as the West 8th St. Dept. of Motor Vehicles Building. Rats are common, for example, behind the large Brightwater Towers, across from the Aquarium, because areas beneath the nearby overhead el are not cleaned. There have been reports of people using the Brightwater parking lot, at night, and being confronted by large rats. It is to be noted that the rat population throughout C.B. 13 must receive more attention. The rodents are common in parks, beneath the Boardwalk, and on streets in Brighton Beach.

There has been considerable anxiety felt by residents of the high rise buildings on the island's west end. They want to be assured, in spite of new construction, that they remain able to continue living in the

neighborhood in which they have resided for many years. CIDC and others have tried to assuage the fears. Some of the existing buildings, of course, are the property of the New York City Housing Authority, and many of them, as residents report, need corrective improvements. Other buildings may be privately owned. New structures are planned for the near future including the Coney Island Commons, with an important YMCA addition; and Ocean Dreams. Both of these developments went through the ULURP process, and community input was taken into consideration. The results have been applauded by many, including the latter's inclusion of room for a supermarket on Surf; a restaurant on the Boardwalk; and other commercial entities. Working together, developers and residents can produce the best results for the area. In addition, CIDC, working with businesses in the area, has held Job Fairs, and many young people have been hired by Luna Park/ScreamZone; by Nathan's; by Deno's; by MCU Park; by the Aquarium; among others. It is imperative that job training programs are kept in place so that the future work by Thor, Taconic, and other developers, can find a knowledgeable workforce right in the community. Astella Development has been effectively involved in scores of projects, including the construction of a multitude of comfortable one-family homes throughout the western end, and it, too, has been of enough aid in the revitalization of the stores on Mermaid Avenue. The census for the district, sadly, always seems awkwardly out of synch, and numbers are seen to be well under what is obvious. Some of the issues may involve undocumented people who still fear to fill out the needed forms. The less-than-adequate count can be of negative impact to needed city services, schools, and transit. In recent decades, population numbers included largest segments of Afro-Americans, Puerto Rican, and those of Caribbean backgrounds. Now, there emerges a large Russian growth, as well as those from South America, Mexico, Asian countries, and those of Jewish and Italian heritage. Coney Island's residential numbers are apt to rise considerably in the coming years, with the advent of new housing – co-ops, condos, apartment rentals, one-family homes, senior housing, and nursing homes. (Regular updates on the census will be attempted.)

After years of civic concern, plans are now in the works to raze the dilapidated West 8th Street-Surf Avenue overpass, which can be a resultant potential boon to the future of the northside of Surf in the amusement area. CIDC has also seen the need for a StreetScape plan for the entire stretch of Surf Avenue from its start at Ocean Parkway to its terminus at the entrance to Sea Gate.

Controversy continues over the future of Asser Levy Park nee Seaside Park. The park's busy Bandshell is not used this year due to court action that prohibited amplified sound within 500-feet of two temples on the adjacent Seabreeze Ave. The cause célèbre also involves plans for an 'amphitheater' that the Borough President had proposed for the park. The Borough President's concerts, in 2011, had been moved to a lot, used by Ringling Bros. in two previous years, on West 21 St. This site may not be available in 2012. Asser Levy Park now appears dusty and relatively unused, save for bench sitters on the outer peripheries. The famed handball courts, across Surf from the park, still draw sports champs, and there are plans to create an even better environment for the sport on this site, complete with a seating area so that sports enthusiasts can enjoy watching the games.

Kaiser Park, an important project led by Councilman Recchia, Friends of Kaiser Park and the community, finally has been turned into a first-grade park. Its tennis courts remain, but there are now first-grade ballfields, a state-of-the-art basketball court, a brand new park house, with up-to-date bathrooms, storage facilities, and room for parks personnel. Many events are now regularly held there, and this once-moribund facility stands as a testament to the hard work and cooperation between community and legislators, and the Parks Department. Its future can see many more additions, because of its link to Coney Island Creek. Fishing, bird watching, kayaking, and relaxation along the water edge are discussed.

But Parks personnel must be increased, and no further cuts in funds to parks maintenance can be tolerated.

SEA GATE, the westernmost part of the peninsula, remains a quiet private enclave with lovely old homes. The area remains ethnically mixed, with a large Orthodox Jewish population, Russians, among many others. Sea Gate has its own Police Force and handles many of its issues in-house but is able to utilize city services when needed. DOS, for example, works with Sea Gate. The beach problem, and the resultant threat to homes along the shore, will be dealt with by the Federal Corps of Engineers in the years ahead. There are aged infrastructure problems within this enclave; and talks continue with those handling the program to modernize the peninsula's water and sewer lines. Residents do have problems with the same transit issues as residents of western Coney Island. Buses to and from the Stillwell Terminal may sometimes seem few and far between, especially in early and late hours. 'Dollar cabs', now affected by new rulings from Traffic and Limousine Commission, still do well carrying people from the Terminal westward. They are needed. Problems do occur with buses on the narrow West 37th St. They tend to jam the street and slow and/or to stop vehicles attempting to get through the route. When reports are called into the Board office about this street, the men and women of the 60th Pct. immediately go down to the site and issue warnings and/or summonses. Residents of Sea Gate serve on the Community Board, are active in organizational and charitable work on the peninsula, and have taken part of all discussions related to the future of the entire area- its shoreline and currently-aborted attempts to dump garbage in off-shore pits. Most recently, immediate meetings were held with Councilman Recchia, DEP and Parks officials, along with Sea Gate leaders, to handle the threat of beach sludge following a fire at a Harlem sewage treatment plant. The resulting sludge made its way down the Hudson and threatened the shore of Sea Gate. City and community worked together for the safety of swimmers and possible added issues. It is to be noted that Sea Gate does indeed receive city agency support, save for attempts to have DOT repave its old streets. Discussions will be ongoing to seek solutions to allow paving in Sea Gate.

CITY SERVICES – POLICE/FIRE/PUBLIC SAFETY

If Summer 2010 had proven to be a sign of the workings of the Public Safety departments, then 2011 would prove, in its entirety, much more of a test of strength. The agencies, thought, rose to the occasion. The 60th Pct., co-terminus with the Board map, strategically located on W. 8th St. near door to the equally urgent Fire & Ladder Co. (another Fire unit stays on Neptune Ave.) must deal with the needs of Brighton, Coney, Gravesend, Bath Beach, Sea Gate, and all remaining parts of C.B. 13, along with special activities and 'calls' related to emergencies elsewhere. The personnel are only yards away from the amusement district and the Aquarium, and within close proximity to the eastern sections and Marlboro Houses to the north. Each of them offer occasional difficult situations as well as needed work by the Community Relations, Anti-Crime, Narcotics, and other divisions. Transit District 34 holds its main office in the Stillwell Terminal, certainly one of the busiest hubs in the city; Housing PSA1, on Mermaid Ave., must handle the situations that may well exist in the high rise west end buildings, which, in 2011, showed more headlined cases of random shootings and knifings, drugs and prostitution. The 60 must handle enormous crowds for July 4th's events (including the Nathans' Hot Dog Contest), The Mermaid Parade, et al.) Added, this year, were the mismatched dates that brought the same evenings set aside for games of the Cyclones and a new-nearby Thursday Night Seaside Concert Series. The men and women have been adept in learning to handle the traffic tie-ups that result when all of these activities exit the area at the same time. Add to them – the Friday night Fireworks, the Brighton Jubilee, Kaiser Park special events, along with the normal evening-to-evening, day-to-day meetings with civic groups and businesses. A special officer, who speaks Russian, is assigned to Brighton Beach Avenue.

Terrorism threats, vandalism, school area problems, are dealt with, while the command works diligently with the communities in maintaining safety and assistance. They may well be on the beach on January 1st's morning for the Polar Bear Swim, as well as keeping watch with all of the film and television crews that consider Brighton and Coney as unique, perfect backdrops for their work. Blocks may be closed for any number of reasons, and amusement park area 'vendors' and miscreants are halted. What is needed, as time brings more and more residents and visitors to the south of Brooklyn, are more police units to handle matters all year. There can be no denying that winter and cold months bring a great deal of needed 'watch' and assistance in C.B. 13's shorefront vicinities. Strongly needed are more efficient and vehicles, of less weight, for use on the Boardwalk. Gaters and carts would prove valuable, as would added unmarked cars.

The community rallied, in large numbers, when there was a threat to close the West 8th Street Ladder Company. The reasons were simple – the area is dotted with high rise units, and, on the day the Mayor announced the impending shut-down, a fire devastated an apartment in the Gravesend Houses, indicating strongly the need to keep the Ladder Company near. Time can be of the essence! The community's voice was heard; the Company stayed. There are more reasons for the Fire Department to keep equipment and person power strong throughout C.B. 13. As was mentioned, there are possible fire problems with illegal constructions, with overcrowded apartments, with abandoned buildings, with sweat shops, with prostitution (a major raid was made in the Brighton Beach area at the time of this writing!)

CITY SERVICES – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Much is happening at the same timer in dealing with the economic growth in the area. Jobs, though far from enough, were generated for young people throughout the Board area. New businesses began to rise on every street, with particular growth on Mermaid Ave., Surf Ave., and Neptune Ave. Much credit goes to the work of CIDC and the resultant development. Jobs for young people emerged from the amusement area, and the numbers pushed C.B. 13, as was mentioned, into a strong position in the statistics of the State Comptroller's office. More can be expected in the near future with the groundbreaking for the Steeplechase/Parachute Jump Park, with housing construction, a new school, and remodeling of existing aging building- all on the slate of possible work. It is fortunate that CIDC has played an on-site, almost daily part in the workings of the amusement area of Coney Island, with its president Nate Bliss able to work out all of the problems with existing businesses and upcoming actions – both plus and/or of minor changes. The Brighton Business Improvement District, under the leadership of Yelena Makhnin, keeps a close eye on all of the stores and workings on the Brighton Beach Ave. strip. The BID meetings are well attended by city agency officials, merchants, civic and legislative representatives, and the general public. Questions always remain as to how to handle some fruit store owners who do as they wish no matter the warnings and summonses. Nor are there easy answers related to legal – and even illegal – vendors who place their sidewalk wares in front of stores that may well sell the exact same material. (A similar situation has existed when the BK Festival (sic) in Coney Island proved to undersell nearby shops and eateries.) Strong support is needed for CIDC as growth and ard interest in the area gains even stronger momentum. Similarly, Astella Development, the Brighton Neighborhood Assn., the BID, and others working with merchant needs and problems must be kept strong as the economic strength of the area holds strong in spite of the national crises. Job training, for all capacities, must continue by the various agencies, churches, centers, et al who have been doing well.

CITY SERVICES – PARKS & RECREATION

Certainly, one of the most exciting things to happen to southern Brooklyn has been the rediscovery of the shore communities, and their many attractions, over the last few years… and with the anticipation of more on the horizon. The roles played by the men and women of the Dept. of Parks & Recreation, so urgently responsible for the safe and important environment, should never be underestimated. BUT the C.B. 13 workers and staff, all strong and highly competent, have much to accomplish… and, sadly, the amount of personnel assigned to the area remains far less than is needed. One only things of the workload that must be handled, considering not only the parks, but much more! Consider the elongated beach, running from Corbin Place on the east to West 37th St. on the west. A deep swatch of sand, ready for multitudes of beachgoers, means a formidable clean-up job each and every day. Here, from Brighton to Coney, masses of people gather to sunbathe and to swim. The teams have a yeoman job each day to keep it clean and free from debris. Trash cans are now placed at the rear of the beach nearer to the Boardwalk in an attempt to urge people to take their trash along with them as they leave the beach and dump the remains near the Boardwalk. Of course, as we have noted, the Boardwalk, in itself, is a chore unto itself: maintenance, safety, permits, etc. are all under the watch of Parks. But there is much more in C.B. 13 that demands capable, everyday workforce duties. Kaiser Park, finally turned into an A-One greensward, proves home to soccer, baseball, tennis, basketball, track, along with other public uses. Finally, the park house is ready to serve park users numbering a huge growth from previous decades. Asser Levy Park ,controversially halted for use of amplified events and concerts, is nonetheless a place of respite for neighborhood residents. Large Dreier-Offerman Park (a.k.a. Calvert Vaux Park) has entered a new phase of development, and already is in constant use, while work proceeds, by soccer and baseball teams. Larger team usage is expected with the completion of areas that had once been mere dump sites. Here, there will be grassy stretches, park houses, and a wide use of amenities. Add to all of these the West Street Park (ballplaying and area recreation), Little Dreier on Cropsey Ave., Babar Yar Park, the Six Diamonds Ballfields, the Creek Side park behind Home Depot, Surf Avenue's famed handball courts, Nautilus Playground, Grady Park, and other facilities. C.B. 13's expansive district is homeland to parks and playgrounds, and the powerful teams that keep things running smoothly are pressed into increasingly vital work. There are Pavilions on the Boardwalk with bathrooms (with more needed!). Parks Enforcement is not able to take care of illegal beach vending. Tables are seen at eateries on the Boardwalk, and some may well extend too far into the walkway. Maintenance is imperative, as has been indicated, as the Boardwalk moves from rainforest wood into an era of controversy over concrete and recycled plastic uses. Lifeguards have been on hand at most bays over the last couple of years, but training of new ones must be ongoing, with proper salaries in order to keep things going well. Add to these, such events in the parks, as concerts, beach and parks' movie showings, special events e.g. It's My Park Day! There are barbecue sites to be maintained, permits to be checked and double-checked, scores of special days and events, sports' events, et al. There is a wide responsibility, and the capable hands of Brooklyn's Parks Commissioner and his staff has been doing a superb job, as has the local offices. But it is obvious that the continuing growth of the southern shore, and its Siren Call to millions only stresses the call for strengthened team work to keep the greenery and the outdoor activities of the areas working smoothly and with public safety and satisfaction. Working with groups like Friends of Kaiser Park proves extremely valuable and should be encouraged to aid in this widening scope for C.B. 13's Parks' needs.

CITY SERVICES – HOMELESS

The annual late-night Homeless Census, held this past winter on one of the coldest evenings with parks piled with snow mounds, obviously could not and did not get an adequate count of the large homeless population that fills the C.B. 13's parks, beaches, Boardwalk, hillsides, Creek areas, and more!! Representatives from operations, assigned by the Dept. of Homeless Services, for years, had been

meeting with local Parks and Police personnel to deal on the matter week-by-week, but there seems to be a gap developing in recent vintage. There MUST be greater communication and coordination between the agency and its selected outreach teams, with C.B. 13's precinct and parks' reps. Homelessness' issues are growing. Problems have been seen in agency plans for placement of families and of individuals. Homeless people are terrified of homeless shelters for many reasons. Yet, there are needs for placement on frigid nights as well as during the many other days and nights. Drug users, alcoholics, and mentally ill people are NOT the only homeless. More incisive cooperation and overviews concerning homeless must be developed to prevent complaints of homeless on hillsides near Coney Island Hospital as well as in its E.R., along with the more obvious dangers alongside waterfront areas (the parks, the Coney Island Creek shores, et al).

CITY SERVICES – HEALTH

Fortunately, for all concerned in C.B. 13, Coney Island Hospital remains as an excellent facility, but it does face a future that is apt to involve the need for added services from a growing C.B. 13 boundary. New housing means many new shorefront residents, and the need becomes evident. The Hospital's offshoot on Neptune Ave., still called the Ida Israel Center by localites, serves an important role too, serving functions for which people need not go to the hospital. Work proceeds on added elements at the Hospital, notably an expanded Emergency Room. Still, budgetary cuts by the city do prevent the Hospital from fulfilling all of its up-to-date needs. The areas of C.B. 13 play house to many individual medical centers, but it is noted that there have been some that have opened and then closed within short spans of time. The area, reported, is one that does not do well with pre and post-natal care. Similarly, the entire HIV-AIDS situation is not adequately faced; the subject is still well hidden within the streets of the area. Alcoholism and drug addiction seem to raise still more difficult problems, as do child and spousal abuse issues. Nursing homes for the elderly and infirmed, as well as other facilities dot the landscape. Greater outreach is needed on all health fronts. There are massive attempts to get people to take flu shots and other preventative actions. But the area is growing, and the informational network must gain great power.

CITY SERVICES – SANITATION

The work of the C.B. 13 DOS team is exemplary, considering the massive workload, especially during the warm weather seasons with tourists and visitors cramming into the Coney amusement areas, as well as the restaurants and stores in Brighton. The streets of the Coney Island amusement district are almost spotless on Monday mornings despite massive dumping of waste created by the thousands of weekend beachgoers and others. The work of the personnel thus is lauded by residents throughout the area. But DOS has to deal with more than that – there are ongoing needs on the populous Brighton Beach Avenue, by Mermaid Avenue, as well as on other shore area streets. Equipment must be kept up to date, and winter equipment especially must be checked – southern Brooklyn gets hard hit during snowstorms, and movement of vehicles and buses may result in accidents. Main streets must be cleared as quickly as possible, because there are enormous difficulties in leaving the peninsula for residents who must get to their workplaces. Still annoying to citizenry is the ongoing, long delay in seeing the development of the decades-delayed new Sanitation Garage that was to have been built on land that had been owned by KeySpan/National Grid/Brooklyn Union. The land is now cleansed, but there is no movement and allegedly no funding to go forward. Meanwhile, those living near the extant Garage on Neptune Ave. must continue their long wait to see the facility moved, a promise that had been made well over twenty years ago. Trucks that must run at night, to prevent freezing and stalling, disturb sleep. Despite all of

the work by Dos officials to keep the area clear, there is still the potential for rat infiltration. The garage should finally be built!

CITY SERVICES – Y OUTH AND AGED

One of the finest examples of agency-community, successful interrelationships used to exist between C.B. 13's Youth Committee and the Dept. of Youth Services. Local residents studied, throughout the year, the workings of area groups servicing the young population. The work of C.B. 13's members meshed well with the agency and, more often than not, the deserving groups received fiscal aid. This is no longer the case – the Board is not involved in helping the deserving organizations find their way to effective city funds. It is now all in the offices of DYCD. The result has been the loss of deserving groups. The area needs assistance for young people, and, with the aid of CIDC and City Council help, there will be a new YMCA as part of the soon-to-rise Coney Island Commons housing development. The one-time helpful Hirschhman 'Y' building is now used for other important civic assistance. But the Carey Gardens Youth Center, one of the most widely used, had been supported by the Madison Square Boys and Girls Club, but the parent agency dropped 'Carey' years ago, leaving it operating at less-than-peak operations. Then, the new Coney Island Prep Charter School also used the same facility, creating even less opportunity for local youth. 'Prep', doing excellent work, has been moved to a local school, causing more of a furor related to space and crunch for all of the young people involved in all aspects. These problems only touch the surface of the lack of programming for young people who might easily be caught up in a maelstrom of less than perfect out-of-school activities. Hanging in, and doing strong work are many local associations – but all lacking the needed financial handshake e.g. Grace-Gravesend, South Brooklyn Youth Consortium, Brighton Neighborhood Assn., JCC of Greater Coney Island, and a growing number of others. These young people are the future of the area, and they find themselves seeking outlets. The helpful city support in the days of the Everyman Street Theater of Coney Island, in the late 60's, seemingly has been mitigated. Greater assistance is needed especially in the light of a growing population with new housing to rise within the next few years. The AGING POPULATION faces just about the same situation, with constant threats to close senior centers (in the same manner as threats have been made – and sometimes followed – for the shuttering of day care units).

CITY SERVICES - TRANSPORTATION

As has been noted a peninsula poses posers that may not exist in other areas, and C.B. 13's routes that take people in and out of the neighborhoods are not in great shape. Motorists rely on growing numbers of cars that must use Cropsey, Neptune, Stillwell, and Ocean Parkway to get out of the vicinity to the Belt and/or streets leading elsewhere. Various intersections indicate chronic diseased conditions, and DOT, though valiantly attempting to cure the ills, has failed. Pedestrians have reason to fear crossing: Coney Island & Brighton Beach Aves.; West 5 St. & Neptune Ave.; Stillwell & Surf Aves.; Brighton Beach Ave. at almost every intersection and beneath the El; among other chronic corners on Neptune, Surf, and others. Turn lanes on Ocean Parkway have helped, but that thoroughfare is still riddled with the problem of speeding vehicles. Lane markings confuse others at such sites as the off roads from the Parkway at Shell Road and Ocean Parkway (adjacent to Coney Island Hospital). North-to-south traffic has been changed and changed again on Neptune streets, but further study is needed at W. 19th and Neptune, only one b lock from turn lanes at Cropsey. Similarly, double and triple parking is an enormous problem on Brighton Beach, Cropsey, Neptune, Stillwell, and other routes. SCHOOL BUSES are a problem as well – with some 15-20 buses parking at Mark Twain on Neptune at 2:45pm, with some of the buses picking up only two or three youngsters. Where is the sense? Do we not further contaminate the atmosphere by sparsely used buses? The TRANSIT AUTHORITY has much to answer, including

cleaning the area beneath its properties, where rats and debris are often seen. Elevated trains, notably on weekends, should not be shifted helter skelter at the last moment; buses from the west end of the peninsula must be better organized and run; express buses must be considered; ferry service to and from Manhattan should be the subject of more intensified study. The full impact of borough study indicates a lack of cohesive thought as can be seen as southern Brooklyn motorists find themselves pushed into an overcrowded bumper-to-bumper Flatbush Ave. instead of being allowed to cut through Prospect Park to 3rd Street's exit in order to find a more logical route our of the borough. Must Park Slopers be given complete control of the roadways through the Park? And the hither-and-yon bicycle lanes are not planned well, and, in many cases, are totally useless, dangerous, or not needed. There is no rationale that makes sense to the residents of southern Brooklyn.

And, so, Community Board 13's neighborhoods are on the verge of formidable growth. It is not going to be a safe, speedy, people-friendly transition if all of the aforementioned agencies do not COMMUNICATE and respond to the needs of its people.

Eddie Mark,
Community Board Chair

Charles Reichenthal,
Community Board District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 14

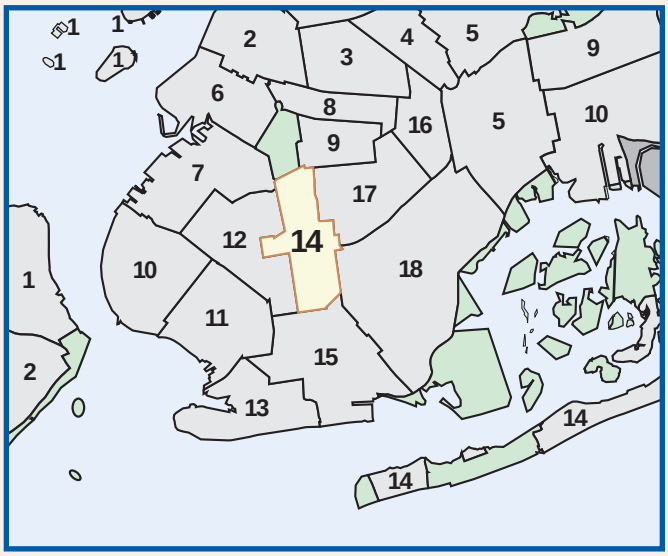
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	159,825	168,806	160,664
% Change	—	5.6	-4.8

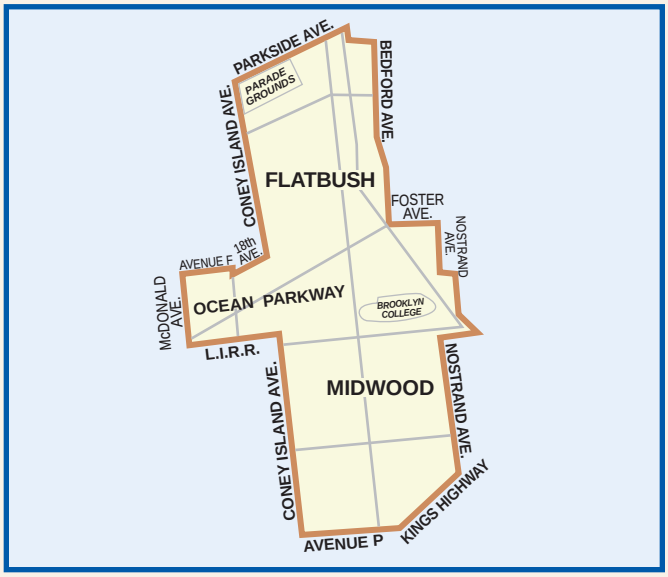
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,728	2,736
Rate per 1000	16.2	17.0
Deaths: Number	1,012	879
Rate per 1000	6.0	5.5
Infant Mortality: Number	15	—
Rate per 1000	5.5	2.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	8,231	6,953
Supplemental Security Income	9,849	9,984
Medicaid Only	44,875	52,665
Total Persons Assisted	**62,955**	**69,602**
Percent of Population	**37.3**	**43.3**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,886.3**
Square Miles:	**2.9**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	7,943	26,975.3	48.4
Multi-Family Residential	1,747	13,622.1	24.4
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,059	2,818.8	5.1
Commercial / Office	476	2,867.4	5.1
Industrial	18	182.1	0.3
Transportation / Utility	74	1,401.1	2.5
Institutions	230	4,786.0	8.6
Open Space / Recreation	10	2,011.4	3.6
Parking Facilities	84	555.5	1.0
Vacant Land	144	474.4	0.9
Miscellaneous	24	55.4	0.1
Total	**11,809**	**55,749.4**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 14



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0 850 1,700 3,400 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

Brooklyn Community District 14	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	159,825	100.0	168,806	100.0	160,664	100.0	(8,142)	-4.8
White Nonhispanic	61,054	38.2	60,268	35.7	59,590	37.1	(678)	-1.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	64,662	40.5	66,211	39.2	56,948	35.4	(9,263)	-14.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	11,027	6.9	13,155	7.8	15,184	9.5	2,029	15.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	307	0.2	268	0.2	346	0.2	78	29.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	403	0.3	893	0.5	748	0.5	(145)	-16.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	5,769	3.4	2,683	1.7	(3,086)	-53.5
Hispanic Origin	22,372	14.0	22,242	13.2	25,165	15.7	2,923	13.1
Population Under 18 Years	44,297	100.0	48,747	100.0	40,031	100.0	(8,716)	-17.9
White Nonhispanic	13,430	30.3	15,473	31.7	14,629	36.5	(844)	-5.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	20,794	46.9	20,453	42.0	12,947	32.3	(7,506)	-36.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,696	6.1	3,591	7.4	4,090	10.2	499	13.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	90	0.2	115	0.2	151	0.4	36	31.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	179	0.4	279	0.6	213	0.5	(66)	-23.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,738	3.6	732	1.8	(1,006)	-57.9
Hispanic Origin	7,108	16.0	7,098	14.6	7,269	18.2	171	2.4
Population 18 Years and Over	115,528	100.0	120,059	100.0	120,633	100.0	574	0.5
White Nonhispanic	47,624	41.2	44,795	37.3	44,961	37.3	166	0.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	43,868	38.0	45,758	38.1	44,001	36.5	(1,757)	-3.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	8,331	7.2	9,564	8.0	11,094	9.2	1,530	16.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	217	0.2	153	0.1	195	0.2	42	27.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	224	0.2	614	0.5	535	0.4	(79)	-12.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,031	3.4	1,951	1.6	(2,080)	-51.6
Hispanic Origin	15,264	13.2	15,144	12.6	17,896	14.8	2,752	18.2
Total Population	159,825	100.0	168,806	100.0	160,664	100.0	(8,142)	-4.8
Under 18 Years	44,297	27.7	48,747	28.9	40,031	24.9	(8,716)	-17.9
18 Years and Over	115,528	72.3	120,059	71.1	120,633	75.1	574	0.5
Total Housing Units	58,726	-	59,614	-	60,417	-	803	1.3

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 14	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**168,806**	**100.0**	**160,664**	**100.0**	**(8,142)**	**-4.8**
White Nonhispanic	60,268	35.7	59,590	37.1	(678)	-1.1
Black Nonhispanic	66,211	39.2	56,948	35.4	(9,263)	-14.0
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	13,155	7.8	15,184	9.5	2,029	15.4
Other Nonhispanic	1,161	0.7	1,094	0.7	(67)	-5.8
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	5,769	3.4	2,683	1.7	(3,086)	-53.5
Hispanic Origin	22,242	13.2	25,165	15.7	2,923	13.1
Female	89,465	53.0	85,179	53.0	(4,286)	-4.8
Male	79,341	47.0	75,485	47.0	(3,856)	-4.9
Under 5 years	13,658	8.1	11,680	7.3	(1,978)	-14.5
5 to 9 years	13,742	8.1	10,597	6.6	(3,145)	-22.9
10 to 14 years	13,417	7.9	10,730	6.7	(2,687)	-20.0
15 to 19 years	12,941	7.7	11,631	7.2	(1,310)	-10.1
20 to 24 years	12,551	7.4	12,650	7.9	99	0.8
25 to 44 years	49,918	29.6	45,277	28.2	(4,641)	-9.3
45 to 64 years	34,764	20.6	39,782	24.8	5,018	14.4
65 years and over	17,815	10.6	18,317	11.4	502	2.8
18 years and over	120,059	71.1	120,633	75.1	574	0.5
In households	167,544	99.3	159,594	99.3	(7,950)	-4.7
In family households	145,614	86.3	134,661	83.8	(10,953)	-7.5
Householder	40,112	23.8	37,015	23.0	(3,097)	-7.7
Spouse	23,811	14.1	22,122	13.8	(1,689)	-7.1
Own child under 18 years	42,535	25.2	33,962	21.1	(8,573)	-20.2
Other relatives	34,277	20.3	37,086	23.1	2,809	8.2
Nonrelatives	4,879	2.9	4,476	2.8	(403)	-8.3
In nonfamily households	21,930	13.0	24,933	15.5	3,003	13.7
Householder	17,545	10.4	19,837	12.3	2,292	13.1
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,247	3.1	5,395	3.4	148	2.8
Nonrelatives	4,385	2.6	5,096	3.2	711	16.2
In group quarters	1,262	0.7	1,070	0.7	(192)	-15.2
Total Households	**57,657**	**100.0**	**56,852**	**100.0**	**(805)**	**-1.4**
Family households	40,112	69.6	37,015	65.1	(3,097)	-7.7
Married-couple family	23,811	41.3	22,122	38.9	(1,689)	-7.1
With related children under 18 years	13,654	23.7	11,566	20.3	(2,088)	-15.3
Female householder, no husband present	12,934	22.4	11,504	20.2	(1,430)	-11.1
With related children under 18 years	8,706	15.1	6,507	11.4	(2,199)	-25.3
Male householder, no wife present	3,367	5.8	3,389	6.0	22	0.7
With related children under 18 years	1,612	2.8	1,585	2.8	(27)	-1.7
Nonfamily households	17,545	30.4	19,837	34.9	2,292	13.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	13,559	23.5	14,207	25.0	648	4.8
Persons Per Family	3.51	-	3.52	-	0.01	0.2
Persons Per Household	2.91	-	2.81	-	(0.10)	-3.4
Total Housing Units	**59,614**	**-**	**60,417**	**-**	**803**	**1.3**
Occupied Housing Units	**57,657**	**100.0**	**56,852**	**100.0**	**(805)**	**-1.4**
Renter occupied	46,628	80.9	45,111	79.3	(1,517)	-3.3
Owner occupied	11,029	19.1	11,741	20.7	712	6.5
By Household Size:						
1 person household	14,571	25.3	16,185	28.5	1,614	11.1
2 person household	14,742	25.6	15,090	26.5	348	2.4
3 person household	10,345	17.9	9,409	16.5	(936)	-9.0
4 person household	8,057	14.0	6,925	12.2	(1,132)	-14.0
5 persons and over	9,942	17.2	9,243	16.3	(699)	-7.0
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,336	4.1	1,896	3.3	(440)	-18.8
25 to 44 years	23,631	41.0	19,748	34.7	(3,883)	-16.4
45 to 64 years	20,690	35.9	23,589	41.5	2,899	14.0
65 years and over	11,000	19.1	11,619	20.4	619	5.6

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 14



*Note: A portion of Brooklyn Census Tract 177 is in Prospect Park. Portions of 776, 786, 788, 790, 792 and 794 are in Brooklyn CD 9. Portions of 456, 458, 462.01, 478, 482 and 484 are in Brooklyn CD 12. Portions of 546, 548 and 642 are in Brooklyn CD 15. Portions of 746, 748 and 776 are in Brooklyn CD 18.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 14

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
177*	11	0	-11	-100.0
456*	2,330	2,357	27	1.2
458*	1,513	1,490	-23	-1.5
460	3,668	3,729	61	1.7
462.01*	2,447	2,632	185	7.6
478*	4,916	4,848	-68	-1.4
480	3,442	3,769	327	9.5
482*	5,310	5,331	21	0.4
484*	5,244	5,481	237	4.5
506	6,187	6,016	-171	-2.8
508.01	4,342	4,080	-262	-6.0
508.03	2,896	2,464	-432	-14.9
508.04	6,646	6,250	-396	-6.0
510.01	3,829	3,926	97	2.5
510.02	5,444	4,725	-719	-13.2
512	6,871	6,398	-473	-6.9
514	7,692	7,366	-326	-4.2
516.01	5,587	5,732	145	2.6
516.02	4,168	4,028	-140	-3.4
518	3,678	3,415	-263	-7.2
520	4,399	4,228	-171	-3.9
526	4,515	4,357	-158	-3.5
528	2,105	1,818	-287	-13.6
530	3,564	3,465	-99	-2.8
532	2,757	2,579	-178	-6.5
534	4,612	4,383	-229	-5.0
538	4,701	4,473	-228	-4.9
542	4,469	4,450	-19	-0.4
544	3,705	3,406	-299	-8.1
546*	4,571	4,346	-225	-4.9
548*	2,077	1,989	-88	-4.2
642*	2,693	2,518	-175	-6.5
746*	1,985	2,003	18	0.9
748*	2,094	2,012	-82	-3.9
750	3,148	3,029	-119	-3.8

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 14

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
752	1,260	1,130	-130	-10.3
754	1,600	1,488	-112	-7.0
756	1,974	1,993	19	1.0
758	1,877	1,816	-61	-3.2
760	2,993	2,776	-217	-7.3
762	4,671	4,235	-436	-9.3
764	4,192	3,487	-705	-16.8
766	2,297	2,061	-236	-10.3
768	3,601	3,407	-194	-5.4
770	3,063	2,722	-341	-11.1
772	3,325	3,394	69	2.1
774	3,121	2,881	-240	-7.7
776*	4,123	3,806	-317	-7.7
786*	4,469	4,256	-213	-4.8
788*	3,775	3,422	-353	-9.4
790*	5,908	5,094	-814	-13.8
792*	3,815	4,372	557	14.6
794*	1,932	1,864	-68	-3.5
796.02	5,189	4,814	-375	-7.2
1522	3,407	3,317	-90	-2.6

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 14

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
177*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456*	2,357	1,765	36	376	11	22	147
458*	1,490	1,435	2	8	0	10	35
460	3,729	1,906	194	1,156	42	58	373
462.01*	2,632	1,978	32	331	6	46	239
478*	4,848	3,462	58	302	30	39	957
480	3,769	2,540	91	479	27	72	560
482*	5,331	2,695	386	1,387	35	155	673
484*	5,481	3,733	288	481	51	105	823
506	6,016	535	2,593	249	68	82	2,489
508.01	4,080	136	2,854	120	35	70	865
508.03	2,464	258	1,700	48	16	49	393
508.04	6,250	440	3,374	255	38	75	2,068
510.01	3,926	168	3,021	46	24	46	621
510.02	4,725	193	3,290	76	43	96	1,027
512	6,398	451	4,020	184	51	138	1,554
514	7,366	752	3,776	532	43	152	2,111
516.01	5,732	183	4,111	188	35	76	1,139
516.02	4,028	200	2,820	63	35	82	828
518	3,415	791	1,640	360	29	95	500
520	4,228	955	938	1,316	36	88	895
526	4,357	1,551	944	949	51	159	703
528	1,818	899	140	505	30	48	196
530	3,465	2,121	174	701	23	58	388
532	2,579	1,567	202	567	2	22	219
534	4,383	2,705	375	886	23	49	345
538	4,473	3,548	103	455	17	63	287
542	4,450	3,640	25	325	13	40	407
544	3,406	2,787	35	442	11	40	91
546*	4,346	3,599	173	227	23	78	246
548*	1989	1865	7	48	2	17	50

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 14

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
642*	2,518	2,050	26	169	10	17	246
746*	2,003	1,288	403	117	1	26	168
748*	2,012	1,471	371	51	2	14	103
750	3,029	2,443	321	83	19	19	144
752	1,130	1,116	10	0	1	1	2
754	1,488	1,483	0	0	0	0	5
756	1,993	1,689	62	154	4	15	69
758	1,816	1,691	18	48	1	5	53
760	2,776	2,389	55	169	3	36	124
762	4,235	2,391	483	606	27	56	672
764	3,487	691	1,956	149	20	51	620
766	2,061	143	1,608	34	18	20	238
768	3,407	2,642	63	419	15	21	247
770	2,722	194	1,959	47	39	56	427
772	3,394	1,200	1,594	99	25	62	414
774	2,881	652	1,573	219	18	60	359
776*	3,806	273	2,908	171	48	92	314
786*	4,256	190	3,226	240	31	60	509
788*	3,422	35	2,939	20	20	78	330
790*	5,094	77	4,401	79	44	80	413
792*	4,372	73	3,525	67	32	93	582
794*	1,864	28	1,576	13	14	17	216
796.02	4814	269	3701	52	46	87	659
1522	3317	1294	691	660	67	77	528

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 14, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
CS-KN207	JEWISH CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, INC. (JCCA)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER	CP	2,050 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN408	SUNY DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-530	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB R.R. BDGE PARKSIDE & OCEAN AVE, BROOKLYN	2,323 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	15,068 (CN)
HB-531	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB R.R. BDGE CATON & OCEAN AVE, BROOKLYN	2,526 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	18,387 (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	2,138 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,961 (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)	8,331 (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.	2,173 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,756 (CN)
HD-DN469	CAMBA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN262	MET COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY	CP	765 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-KN469	CAMBA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN168	BROOKDALE MEDICAL CENTER	CP	0 (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	397,123 (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	9,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN417	BROOKLYN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N417	BROOKLYN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN221	JOEL BRAVERMAN FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN243	FLATBUSH VOLUNTEERS OF HATZOLOH INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN317	OHEL CHILDREN'S HOME & FAMILY SERVICES	CP	495 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 14, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PW-KN221	JOEL BRAVERMAN FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN243	FLATBUSH VOLUNTEERS OF HATZOLOH INC	CP	280 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN317	OHEL CHILDREN'S HOME & FAMILY SERVICES	CP	246 (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
Telephone: (718) 859-6357 / Fax: (718) 421-6077

MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President

ALVIN M. BERK
Chairman

SHAWN CAMPBELL
District Manager

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY BOARD 14
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS
FISCAL YEAR 2013

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 remain remarkably healthy, with the opening of many new restaurants and stores and a vibrant retail mall at the Flatbush/Nostrand Avenue Junction, which is southern Brooklyn's principal transportation hub. This 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 schools and yeshivas.

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. 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 165,000 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 safety, 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, multi-million dollar commitment 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 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 more frequently; 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 was approved in 2009 by the New York City Council.

NEEDED:

- Continued support and additional personnel for enforcement to ensure compliance with the contextual downzoning of the Flatbush portion of Community District 14; 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 the shopping mall in the Flatbush/Nostrand Avenues Junction, featuring a Target department store as its anchor tenant has become a vital commercial center.

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. 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:

- A broad effort by social service delivery agencies to effectively provide information on available services to address the needs of client populations, including obesity-related health concerns;

- Outstation service delivery staff within the Community District. Programs are needed to provide pregnant and parenting teens with the resources to promote the health and well being. 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 to address 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 remains 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:

- Adequate hospital facilities to serve all Community District 14 residents.

- Continue and expand all efforts necessary to combat the spread of the West Nile Virus.

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:

- **Keep open all present fire engine and ladder companies that serve our district;**
- Maintain or increase personnel and 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, as crime begins to increase, they must have the modern facilities and resources necessary to fight crime in the 21st Century more than ever before, 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;***
- Continue funding for and focus on 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. 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;
- 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.
- Continue to monitor coordination by City agencies and utilities on Capital projects, working with the community board to minimize duplication and conflicts with scheduled projects.
- 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.***

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;
- Reconfigure bus routes to compensate for recent eliminations of bus routes within Community District 14;
- 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 and address soil erosion 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.

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:

- Complete 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 and equipment, such as computers, to ensure acceptable levels of service are provided.

Cultural Affairs: 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.

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,





Shawn Campbell
District Manager

Alvin M. Berk
Chairman

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 15

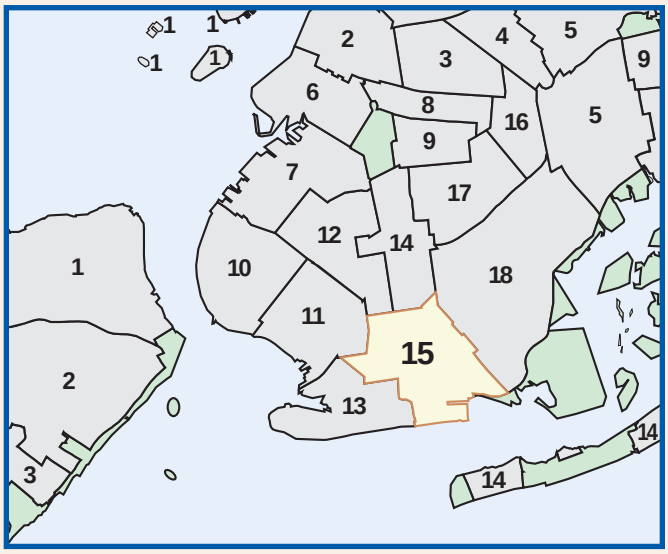
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	143,477	160,319	159,650
% Change	—	11.7	-0.4

VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,935	2,100
Rate per 1000	12.1	13.2
Deaths: Number	1,418	1,244
Rate per 1000	8.8	7.8
Infant Mortality: Number	3	—
Rate per 1000	1.6	3.3

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	3,234	2,771
Supplemental Security Income	10,581	10,708
Medicaid Only	29,524	42,338
Total Persons Assisted	**43,339**	**55,817**
Percent of Population	**27.0**	**35.0**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**3,022.7**
Square Miles:	**4.7**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	17,801	45,721.0	50.6
Multi-Family Residential	2,435	16,125.9	17.9
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,071	3,132.2	3.5
Commercial / Office	797	5,564.6	6.2
Industrial	33	394.7	0.4
Transportation / Utility	70	2,342.3	2.6
Institutions	230	7,182.0	8.0
Open Space / Recreation	53	2,351.9	2.6
Parking Facilities	210	806.5	0.9
Vacant Land	730	6,095.6	6.8
Miscellaneous	128	585.0	0.7
Total	**23,558**	**90,301.6**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 15



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0 950 1,900 3,800 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

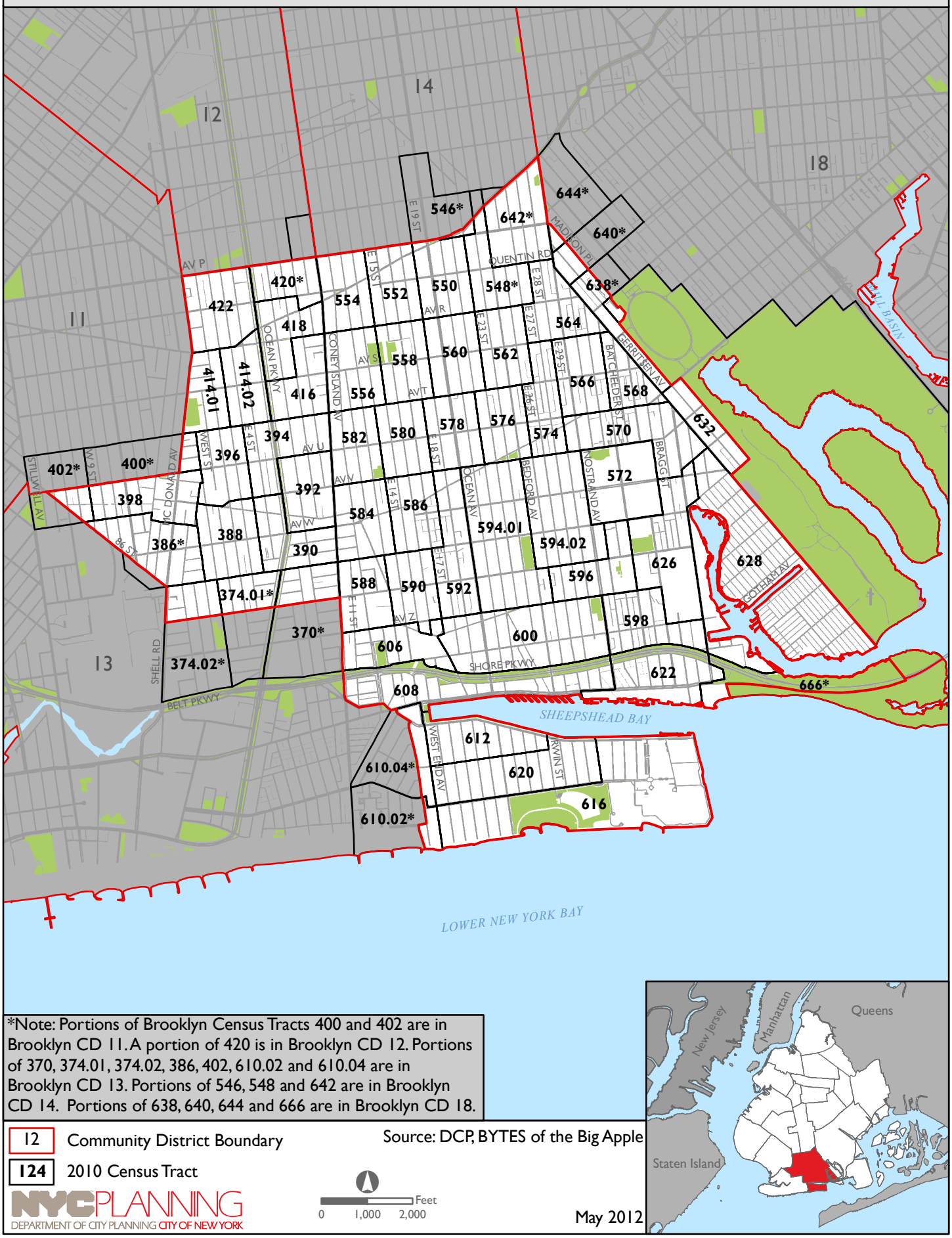
Brooklyn Community District 15	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	143,477	100.0	160,319	100.0	159,650	100.0	(669)	-0.4
White Nonhispanic	121,135	84.4	121,052	75.5	114,721	71.9	(6,331)	-5.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,283	2.3	4,823	3.0	5,298	3.3	475	9.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	10,381	7.2	20,229	12.6	24,121	15.1	3,892	19.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	129	0.1	123	0.1	88	0.1	(35)	-28.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	136	0.1	340	0.2	326	0.2	(14)	-4.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,506	2.2	2,067	1.3	(1,439)	-41.0
Hispanic Origin	8,413	5.9	10,246	6.4	13,029	8.2	2,783	27.2
Population Under 18 Years	28,050	100.0	35,002	100.0	33,531	100.0	(1,471)	-4.2
White Nonhispanic	22,242	79.3	24,073	68.8	22,471	67.0	(1,602)	-6.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	958	3.4	1,718	4.9	1,412	4.2	(306)	-17.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,443	8.7	4,935	14.1	5,221	15.6	286	5.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	36	0.1	40	0.1	30	0.1	(10)	-25.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	44	0.2	87	0.2	88	0.3	1	1.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,059	3.0	656	2.0	(403)	-38.1
Hispanic Origin	2,327	8.3	3,090	8.8	3,653	10.9	563	18.2
Population 18 Years and Over	115,427	100.0	125,317	100.0	126,119	100.0	802	0.6
White Nonhispanic	98,893	85.7	96,979	77.4	92,250	73.1	(4,729)	-4.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,325	2.0	3,105	2.5	3,886	3.1	781	25.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,938	6.9	15,294	12.2	18,900	15.0	3,606	23.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	93	0.1	83	0.1	58	0.0	(25)	-30.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	92	0.1	253	0.2	238	0.2	(15)	-5.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,447	2.0	1,411	1.1	(1,036)	-42.3
Hispanic Origin	6,086	5.3	7,156	5.7	9,376	7.4	2,220	31.0
Total Population	143,477	100.0	160,319	100.0	159,650	100.0	(669)	-0.4
Under 18 Years	28,050	19.6	35,002	21.8	33,531	21.0	(1,471)	-4.2
18 Years and Over	115,427	80.4	125,317	78.2	126,119	79.0	802	0.6
Total Housing Units	62,101	-	64,359	-	70,595	-	6,236	9.7

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 15	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**160,319**	**100.0**	**159,650**	**100.0**	**(669)**	**-0.4**
White Nonhispanic	121,052	75.5	114,721	71.9	(6,331)	-5.2
Black Nonhispanic	4,823	3.0	5,298	3.3	475	9.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	20,229	12.6	24,121	15.1	3,892	19.2
Other Nonhispanic	463	0.3	414	0.3	(49)	-10.6
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,506	2.2	2,067	1.3	(1,439)	-41.0
Hispanic Origin	10,246	6.4	13,029	8.2	2,783	27.2
Female	83,679	52.2	83,315	52.2	(364)	-0.4
Male	76,640	47.8	76,335	47.8	(305)	-0.4
Under 5 years	9,093	5.7	9,757	6.1	664	7.3
5 to 9 years	9,543	6.0	9,087	5.7	(456)	-4.8
10 to 14 years	10,305	6.4	8,891	5.6	(1,414)	-13.7
15 to 19 years	9,840	6.1	9,752	6.1	(88)	-0.9
20 to 24 years	9,780	6.1	11,080	6.9	1,300	13.3
25 to 44 years	43,790	27.3	40,519	25.4	(3,271)	-7.5
45 to 64 years	38,994	24.3	44,245	27.7	5,251	13.5
65 years and over	28,974	18.1	26,319	16.5	(2,655)	-9.2
18 years and over	125,317	78.2	126,119	79.0	802	0.6
In households	158,617	98.9	158,539	99.3	(78)	0.0
In family households	136,198	85.0	134,198	84.1	(2,000)	-1.5
Householder	41,719	26.0	40,727	25.5	(992)	-2.4
Spouse	31,793	19.8	30,356	19.0	(1,437)	-4.5
Own child under 18 years	32,145	20.1	30,686	19.2	(1,459)	-4.5
Other relatives	28,442	17.7	30,191	18.9	1,749	6.1
Nonrelatives	2,099	1.3	2,238	1.4	139	6.6
In nonfamily households	22,419	14.0	24,341	15.2	1,922	8.6
Householder	19,867	12.4	21,033	13.2	1,166	5.9
Householder 65 years and over living alone	8,806	5.5	8,459	5.3	(347)	-3.9
Nonrelatives	2,552	1.6	3,308	2.1	756	29.6
In group quarters	1,702	1.1	1,111	0.7	(591)	-34.7
Total Households	**61,586**	**100.0**	**61,760**	**100.0**	**174**	**0.3**
Family households	41,719	67.7	40,727	65.9	(992)	-2.4
Married-couple family	31,793	51.6	30,356	49.2	(1,437)	-4.5
With related children under 18 years	14,455	23.5	13,160	21.3	(1,295)	-9.0
Female householder, no husband present	7,239	11.8	7,512	12.2	273	3.8
With related children under 18 years	3,454	5.6	3,458	5.6	4	0.1
Male householder, no wife present	2,687	4.4	2,859	4.6	172	6.4
With related children under 18 years	876	1.4	925	1.5	49	5.6
Nonfamily households	19,867	32.3	21,033	34.1	1,166	5.9
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	21,294	34.6	19,868	32.2	(1,426)	-6.7
Persons Per Family	3.21	-	3.24	-	0.03	0.8
Persons Per Household	2.58	-	2.57	-	(0.01)	-0.3
Total Housing Units	**64,359**	**-**	**70,595**	**-**	**6,236**	**9.7**
Occupied Housing Units	**61,586**	**100.0**	**61,760**	**100.0**	**174**	**0.3**
Renter occupied	36,165	58.7	35,130	56.9	(1,035)	-2.9
Owner occupied	25,421	41.3	26,630	43.1	1,209	4.8
By Household Size:						
1 person household	17,837	29.0	18,456	29.9	619	3.5
2 person household	18,181	29.5	18,392	29.8	211	1.2
3 person household	10,566	17.2	10,145	16.4	(421)	-4.0
4 person household	8,001	13.0	7,473	12.1	(528)	-6.6
5 persons and over	7,001	11.4	7,294	11.8	293	4.2
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,544	2.5	1,682	2.7	138	8.9
25 to 44 years	19,860	32.2	18,297	29.6	(1,563)	-7.9
45 to 64 years	21,865	35.5	24,879	40.3	3,014	13.8
65 years and over	18,317	29.7	16,902	27.4	(1,415)	-7.7

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 15



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 400 and 402 are in Brooklyn CD 11. A portion of 420 is in Brooklyn CD 12. Portions of 370, 374.01, 374.02, 386, 402, 610.02 and 610.04 are in Brooklyn CD 13. Portions of 546, 548 and 642 are in Brooklyn CD 14. Portions of 638, 640, 644 and 666 are in Brooklyn CD 18.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYCPLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 15

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
370*	4,062	4,085	23	0.6
374.01*	4,384	4,301	-83	-1.9
374.02*	4,827	4,573	-254	-5.3
386*	3,377	3,477	100	3.0
388	3,804	3,841	37	1.0
390	2,192	2,282	90	4.1
392	2,789	2,756	-33	-1.2
394	2,526	2,441	-85	-3.4
396	2,030	2,126	96	4.7
398	2,391	2,644	253	10.6
400*	2,948	3,069	121	4.1
402*	2,564	2,740	176	6.9
414.01	1,390	1,351	-39	-2.8
414.02	1,918	1,612	-306	-16.0
416	2,483	2,324	-159	-6.4
418	2,527	2,359	-168	-6.6
420*	2,256	1,896	-360	-16.0
422	3,674	3,568	-106	-2.9
546*	4,571	4,346	-225	-4.9
548*	2,077	1,989	-88	-4.2
550	3,572	3,551	-21	-0.6
552	3,489	3,498	9	0.3
554	4,284	4,216	-68	-1.6
556	3,806	3,712	-94	-2.5
558	2,533	2,390	-143	-5.6
560	3,571	3,493	-78	-2.2
562	1,673	1,654	-19	-1.1
564	2,442	2,451	9	0.4
566	2,577	2,419	-158	-6.1
568	1,343	1,314	-29	-2.2
570	3,292	3,384	92	2.8
572	5,633	5,443	-190	-3.4
574	2,626	2,657	31	1.2
576	2,836	2,918	82	2.9
578	2,988	3,176	188	6.3

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 15

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
580	3,149	3,365	216	6.9
582	2,999	2,967	-32	-1.1
584	3,528	3,620	92	2.6
586	2,327	2,519	192	8.3
588	3,473	3,245	-228	-6.6
590	1,878	1,899	21	1.1
592	3,987	3,870	-117	-2.9
594.01	7,875	7,628	-247	-3.1
594.02	4,614	4,551	-63	-1.4
596	2,249	2,306	57	2.5
598	3,310	3,427	117	3.5
600	6,116	6,067	-49	-0.8
606	2,472	2,555	83	3.4
608	3,725	3,574	-151	-4.1
610.02*	2,747	4,508	1,761	64.1
610.04*	6,582	6,447	-135	-2.1
612	1,177	1,076	-101	-8.6
616	1,521	1,656	135	8.9
620	1,759	1,850	91	5.2
622	3,064	3,252	188	6.1
626	2,720	2,788	68	2.5
628	5,509	5,226	-283	-5.1
632	1,368	1,447	79	5.8
638*	1,507	1,524	17	1.1
640*	1,488	1,599	111	7.5
642*	2,693	2,518	-175	-6.5
644*	2,299	2,528	229	10.0
666*	1	0	-1	-100.0

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 15

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
370 *	4,085	2,935	12	803	43	50	242
374.01 *	4,301	3,522	77	425	4	64	209
374.02 *	4,573	3,553	136	500	11	60	313
386 *	3,477	1,805	28	1,037	4	43	560
388	3,841	3,142	40	307	14	59	279
390	2,282	2,017	8	122	0	32	103
392	2,756	2,287	23	206	11	34	195
394	2,441	2,120	5	78	3	39	196
396	2,126	1,918	4	31	7	7	159
398	2,644	1,166	15	811	3	15	634
400 *	3,069	1,460	16	941	15	27	610
402 *	2,740	1,122	25	1,172	8	22	391
414.01	1,351	1,126	9	70	5	13	128
414.02	1,612	1,466	15	21	1	47	62
416	2,324	2,063	27	64	2	18	150
418	2,359	1,949	27	145	1	7	230
420 *	1,896	1,614	11	75	0	11	185
422	3,568	2,648	61	165	5	39	650
546 *	4,346	3,599	173	227	23	78	246
548 *	1,989	1,865	7	48	2	17	50
550	3,551	2,870	77	232	18	72	282
552	3,498	2,539	59	600	5	52	243
554	4,216	3,142	58	499	25	94	398
556	3,712	3,066	28	396	7	57	158
558	2,390	1,764	29	352	10	26	209
560	3,493	3,096	29	160	14	44	150
562	1,654	1,466	5	155	1	5	22
564	2,451	1,935	75	285	3	24	129
566	2,419	1,628	166	442	5	48	130
568	1,314	909	10	295	0	6	94
570	3,384	2,176	113	796	2	43	254

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 15

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
572	5,443	814	2,751	296	30	115	1,437
574	2,657	1,389	13	1,071	11	20	153
576	2,918	1,405	28	1,289	13	29	154
578	3,176	1,801	31	860	10	84	390
580	3,365	1,661	62	1,239	1	45	357
582	2,967	1,715	28	841	8	35	340
584	3,620	2,723	39	652	7	32	167
586	2,519	711	118	1,449	9	26	206
588	3,245	2,367	51	543	16	36	232
590	1,899	752	116	750	8	25	248
592	3,870	2,493	37	1,035	8	108	189
594.01	7,628	4,657	42	2,451	20	84	374
594.02	4,551	3,564	61	692	2	36	196
596	2,306	1,955	51	165	3	27	105
598	3,427	2,727	134	271	5	81	209
600	6,067	4,941	93	549	21	79	384
606	2,555	1,853	28	390	18	39	227
608	3,574	2,839	67	360	22	53	233
610.02 *	4,508	4,344	17	42	4	28	73
610.04 *	6,447	5,609	39	331	9	60	399
612	1,076	1,023	2	13	4	9	25
616	1,656	1,562	22	16	2	13	41
620	1,850	1,766	8	32	3	12	29
622	3,252	2,600	259	93	10	43	247
626	2,788	1,664	233	510	23	37	321
628	5,226	4,625	20	170	6	37	368
632	1,447	1,222	6	97	2	10	110
638 *	1,524	1,268	13	143	5	15	80
640 *	1,599	1,316	9	140	3	13	118
642 *	2,518	2,050	26	169	10	17	246

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 15

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
644 *	2,528	1,979	57	229	6	29	228
666 *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 15, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	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	35,237 (CN) 525 (F) 133 (S)	18,866 (CN) 92,069 (F) 15,000 (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)
HB-1090	RECON OF THE BELT/SHORE PARKWAY BRIDGE OVER NOSTRAND AVE, BROOKLYN	12,402 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	8,663 (CN) 33,141 (F)
HL-DN377	SEPHARDIC ADDICTION AND FAMILY EDUCATION FOUNDATION INC. (SAFE)	CP	188 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN647	MENORAH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM	CP	0 (CN)	717 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-K250	KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN)	954 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (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	2,041 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
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-KN064	BROOKLYN AMITY SCHOOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN227	KINGS BAY YOUTH ORGANIZATION	CP	0 (CN)	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-175	CONSTRUCTION, GARAGE FOR SANITATION DISTRICTS 13 AND 15, BROOKLYN	16,440 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

The City of New York

Brooklyn Community Board 15

MARTY MARKOWITZ
BOROUGH PRESIDENT

THERESA SCAVO
CHAIRPERSON

OFFICERS

DR. ALAN DITCHEK
FIRST VICE –CHAIRPERSON
RITA NAPOLITANO
SECOND VICE-CHAIRPERSON
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ALLEN POPPER, ESQ
HELEN SARUBBI
RONALD TAWIL
IRA TEPER

MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG
MAYOR

PEARL BURG
DISTRICT MANAGER

DISTRICT NEEDS
FISCAL YEAR 2013



(photo –Sheepshead Bay - Circa 1925)

Scope of District

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 boundaries of Community Board 15 are: on the North, Coney Island Avenue and Avenue P, on the West, 86th Street and Avenue U, on the South, Manhattan Beach and on the East, Gerritsen Avenue.

Kingsborough Community College • 2001 Oriental Blvd., Room C124 • Brooklyn, NY 11235
Telephone (718) 332-3008 • Fax (718) 648-7232
www.nyc.gov/brooklyncb15



(photo – Community District 15 - Circa 2011)

This District has seen a continuous increase in population density, economic resurgence and ever-changing demographics. Community Board 15 is still a top choice to those seeking to buy a home. The Community is considered a prime location to raise a family.

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.

POPULATION

As of the last 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.

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%).

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.

Assisted Living/Affordable Housing

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.

The Community today is serviced by an Assisted Living Residence called "Sunrise Assisted Living" which caters only to the affluent members of the community. As many of our residents are in need of assisted living, they are either left to fend for themselves with periodic visits from aides or are placed in a nursing home at a much higher cost to the City. Community Board 15 believes if assisted living residences are more affordable then more area residents would opt for these living quarters as opposed to a nursing home.

Aging

With a large senior population, programs must be implemented to educate our seniors as to what services are available for them. Many seniors are struggling unaware of services that they are entitled to receive and are not utilizing.

As we approach the implementation of the new Healthcare Package, materials must be available as well as contact services to answer questions prior to the implementation of the new Healthcare initiatives.

Over recent years, large numbers of immigrants chose to settle in our District and we believe that translators should be available at all Senior Centers to help them maneuver the bureaucratic system of New York.

Funding must be made available to all of the Senior Centers throughout the District. To ensure the Mental Health of our seniors we must foster both, educational and social skills which can only be achieved while attending Senior Center activities.

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.

Department of Buildings

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 of residential units.

The Department of Buildings must have an adequate amount of Plan Examiners to speed the permitting process. In addition, Field Inspectors are needed for follow up inspections. 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 violators who

chronically ignore Zoning ordinances. This Community Board will be working closely with the City Council to try to enact legislation to give the Department of Buildings Inspectors entrée to any construction site in question. There are too many instances where access is denied and developers continue to blatantly break the law. In the end, the project is completed and the developer files for a legalization.

City Planning

Community Board 15 is urging a change in the uses allowed in Residential Districts. The Department of City Planning must review the allowable Community Facilities throughout the Residential Zones.

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. What once was a quiet residential block with narrow one way streets are conjested with ambulettes creating obstacles beyond tolerance.

Also, Community Board 15 is urging the Department of City Planning to review and change the allowance of Religious Community Facilities on residential blocks. It is the belief of Community Board 15 that Religious Institutions must be located only on corner lots and ample parking must be supplied on site.

City University

Kingsborough Community College, located in Manhattan Beach, 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.

(Kingsborough Community College)



Community Boards

Community Boards are the first line of local government. In recent years it has become apparent that the role of a Community Board has broadened. Community Boards have greater responsibilities and serve as an essential component of City Government. As per the Charter of the City of New York, certain responsibilities are mandated and are handled. In addition, Boards act as a catalyst between agencies and the communtiy.

Community Board Budgets have not increased in any substantial way for many years. It is the belief of Community Board 15 that adequate funding should be made available so that we may be proactive and not only take care of today's issues but rather plan for tomorrow.

Consumer Affairs

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 periodic 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 loud music and congregating on sidewalks.

The sidewalks in the District are cluttered with both illegal and excessively large permitted sidewalk cafes. In most instances the licensed cafes/ restaurants leave a few feet of sidewalk space and the space is usually filled with planters, benches, signs and street furniture with bicycles chained to them.

Although violations are issued and sometime fines paid, most businesses consider these violations part of conducting business in the City of New York and proceed to conduct their illegal activities un-phased. A Sidewalk Café with a license to have 10 tables and 20 chairs realizes that by doubling his seating he could generate more revenue. Any business violating the law is infringing on the Quality of Life on all the area residents. The fines for such activities should be at a level where a violator faces both financial penalties and a possible loss of his license. This would take a multi agency approach and with agency networking this could be accomplished.

Economic Development

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.

COMMERCIAL STRIPS

The many Mom and Pop Shops are the backbone of our neighborhood. 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.)

The available parking throughout the District is stressed both on our commercial strips as well as residential streets. The City must keep the few Municipal Parking Lots left in the District.

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 to alleviate constant bottlenecks along our commercial avenues.

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, Kings Highway and Sheepshead Bay Road where both residential and business owners are utilizing these corner trash receptacles, enforcement and emptying should be further enhanced.

Although Community Board 15 understands Budgetary Cuts, reducing basket pick-ups along these viable commercial strips is interfering with the lives of both business owners and residents. The Department of Sanitation must review and find alternate means to save money and re-establish a basket truck for the District.

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.

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.

There is an overwhelming amount of waterways throughout the area. 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 nuisance to the 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.

Fire Department

The following is the Mission Statement of the NYC Fire Department:
As first responders to fires, public safety and medical emergencies, disasters and terrorist acts, FDNY protects the lives and property of New York City residents and visitors. The Department advances public safety through its fire prevention, investigation and education programs. The timely delivery of these services enables the FDNY to make significant contributions to the safety of New York City and homeland security efforts.

In order for the FDNY to continue to fulfill their service to the City, they must be given adequate funding. To maintain FDNY personnel (Uniformed Firefighters and Fire Officers) this funding is necessary to protect and serve the City of New York. With the best equipment and training, the Department can reduce the risk to the public and its members at fires, emergencies and medical incidents.

Graffiti

Throughout the District, graffiti seems to be on the rise. Along East 16th Street, parallel to the B and Q train, homeowners are facing graffiti ridden walls with very little recourse. Although many programs exist, very few seem effective. New technology exists where once a surface is cleaned, a protective coating is placed and the surface becomes impossible to penetrate. The City of New York must make accessibility to the graffiti removal services easier and streamline the process for removal for both residents and commercial tenants.

Health and Mental Hygiene

The Department of Health must receive adequate funding for the Inspectors needed for commercial inspections. With the advent of the new Letter Grading for restaurants, both preliminary and follow up inspections must be handled in a timely fashion. This new grading system is meant to alert consumers about the

restaurants cleanliness and food preparation. Yet, it also allows restaurateurs the opportunity to remedy the problems and improve their grade. That is why inspections on a follow up should be done quickly to help a restaurateur who has learned from prior inspections.

Time is also of the essence for an inspector to respond to a resident having to endure infestation caused by a neighbor. Many homes in the District are left empty for long periods of time and become breeding grounds for vermin.

HOMECREST HEALTH CLINIC

The Homecrest Health Clinic is a valuable asset in the district with budgetary cuts the Clinic is basically non-existent. This Clinic is centrally located adjacent to the B and Q Train, yet area residents are told that this Clinic no longer has full services and they must travel great distances to receive adequate treatment. This Clinic must be given the needed funding to be a full service Clinic to our area residents.

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.

HOSPICE

With a large aging population, the District is in need of a Hospice Center. A family facing the death of a family member is a very strenuous time and having a Hospice Center close to home would alleviate many of the problems associated with end of life.

Housing

Community Board 15 is home to 2 housing complexes; the Nostrand Houses and the Sheepshead Bay Houses. They are both publicly built and operated housing developments. These housing complexes are located on Nostrand Avenue, between Avenue V and Avenue X. Nostrand Avenue is a conjested commercial street and to compound the congestion there is a Junior High School and High School (Shell Bank and Sheepshead Bay High School) directly across the street. There must be adequate funding allocated for the maintinance and security of these residential units.

The 61st Precinct, on many occasions, has parked a Command Center in the area of these Housing Complexes. Squad cars patrol the area on a 24 hour basis. The Housing Police (PSA1), as well as, the 61st Precinct must have the funding needed to patrol these complexes in our District.

With the Plan to Preserve Public Housing and Building a better NYCHA in place, we do not believe that selling off the surrounding property would be the answer. Although we realize that additional funding is needed to maintian these structuires, alternate means must be found.

Landmarks

There are several Landmark designated properties in our District but it is our experience that they do not have the man power needed to inspect and supervise these designations Landmarks Commission must be given the funding needed to have adequate personnel to inspect and monitor these valuable Landmarks.

Library

Libraries provide residents from toddlers to senior citizens with a variety of services. The Libraries in the District include Gerritsen, Gravesend, Homecrest, Kings Bay, Kings Highway and Sheesphead Bay. With the current Budget crisis, services should never be reduced below 5 days per week. The hours of operation must meet the needs of seniors, students and working adults alike. The libraries collection should reflect public demand with up to date reference materials, reliable electronics, resources and materials in the languages spoken by our residents.

Liquor Authority

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. The Community Board receives notification either for renewal or for an original application. The applications are not informative and can not be used as the only Community Board notification. 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.

The Liquor Authority must have networking with all the City Agencies. With shared information from such agencies as NYPD, FDNY and Consumer Affairs, the Liquor Authority will have better insight on licensing irregularities. The District has establishments serving underage drinkers and vending without a license. These establishments must be charged appropriately with renewals delayed and new applications scrutinized.

MTA

The reconstruction of the Kings Highway, Avenue U and Gravesend Neck Road stations on the B and Q Train Lines are almost complete. It should be a priority of MTA to hasten the completion of these projects as soon as possible. In the interim, the MTA must help commuters maneuver the system easily.

Community Board 15 expects restoration of the B Express as soon as possible. Once construction is complete, express service should be a priority.

Community Board 15 is opposed 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. Community Board 15 is advocating for restoration of the X29 Express Bus and the BM3 Service.

Parks Department

For many years, Congressman Weiner persevered to acquire Federal Funds to dredge and replace the sand on Plumb Beach to avoid a possible catastrophy on the Belt Parkway. After many meetings with the Army Corps of Engineers and NYC Parks Department, plans were moving along and the Plumb Beach project was slated. It progressed until the untimely resignation of Congressman Weiner. The NYC Parks Department should be fighting to continue the progress already acheieved by Congressman Weiner. Plumb Beach is vital to the survival of the Belt Parkway.

The 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 of the Bay.

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.

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.

The 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 maintain 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.

Police Department

61st POLICE PRECINCT

The statistics within the seven major crime areas have declined steadily over the last several years with the 61st Precinct leading the City in crime reduction. 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 is 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 patrol.

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.

Community Board 15, with many beaches and waterfront recreation areas, should be assigned additional Officers during the summer months.

The 61st Precinct is home to the largest Auxiliary Force in the City. Funding is needed for the equipment needed by these brave volunteers.

There must be stronger enforcement as the number of bikes in the District is increasing everyday. Pedestrians are harrassed by inconsiderate and illegal bicycle practices for which there is no enforcement. Principal among these are, bicycles on the sidewalks, riding across the Ocean Avenue Footbridge, bicycles crossing intersections against the light and bicycles traveling against the traffic either in the lane or on a one way street.

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. Also, with a proliferation of forged parking permits, Traffic Agents must be educated to recognize these forgeries.

Sanitation

With over 3 million dollars allocated for the construction of a trailer complex including rehabilitation of berm and landscaping at 2501 Knapp Street, it is the belief of Community Board 15 that this will become the permanent location of the District 15 Sanitation Garage. Although working out of trailers, the Department of Sanitation is doing an extraordinary job with limited resources.

Community Board 15 believes that the original Brooklyn Union Gas/ Keyspan site on Neptune Avenue would be an ideal place for the District 15 Sanitation Garage. Funding must be allocated to construct the shared 13/15 Garage on Neptune Avenue.

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 should be maintained and additional enforcement is needed for illegal dumping areas, areas where residential waste is being placed on commercial avenues and for areas where K9 waste is not removed properly. Several locations in the District have high incidence of all of the above mentioned illegal activities. These locations should be red-flagged and patrolled to violate these illegal activities.

Community Board 15 supports legislation that would severely fine anyone found guilty of placing fliers on 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.

Many fruit stores in the District use the sidewalk for cleaning and packaging produce. The workers stack boxes of produce along the sidewalk and proceed to unpack and stock the stands. The sidewalks become un-passable and garbage is strewn everywhere. This situation makes movement impossible for a mother pushing a stroller or a person in a wheelchair. The problem is compounded when the fruit store owners dominate the parking in the area with their produce trucks idling 24 hours a day.

Taxi & Limo

For years, the "For Hire" vehicles in the District have created many problems. During the day, they monopolize most of the on street parking whether legal or illegal. They utilize metered parking for hours at a time, resulting in a loss of revenue for the City. They block hydrants, bus stops and intersections. Along Sheepshead Bay Road, these vehicles cause traffic back-ups on a daily basis. In residential areas these "for hire" cars congregate at all hours talking loudly, cleaning their cars and leaving their garbage behind and have been known to urinate publicly.

The Taxi & Limo Commission must put stricter regulations and follow up on preliminary applications. It has been our experience that the off street parking listed on an application is never utilized.

The base stations have cars double parked outside their establishment 24 hours a day/ 7 days a week. There must be stronger enforcement and quicker rescinding of Base Licenses after several violations are issued.

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 Street 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. Also, the existing bike lanes on Oriental Bouelvard should be moved to Shore Boulevard.

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 conjestion in this District.

Community Board 15 has been part of the "Adopt A Highway" program for the past 5 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 moving forward, 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 and the DDC Belt Parkway Project running simultaneously.

Youth and Community Development

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

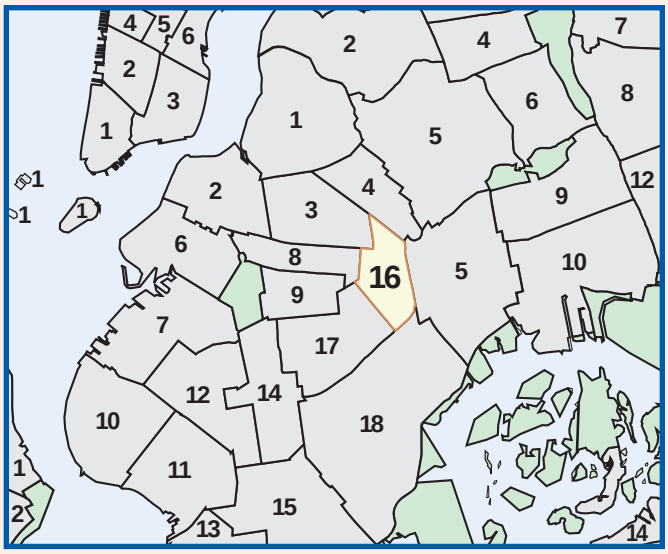
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	84,923	85,343	86,468
% Change	—	0.5	1.3

VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	1,394	1,509
Rate per 1000	16.3	17.5
Deaths: Number	675	592
Rate per 1000	7.9	6.8
Infant Mortality: Number	10	—
Rate per 1000	7.2	6.3

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	13,523	11,899
Supplemental Security Income	7,137	8,073
Medicaid Only	23,260	25,261
Total Persons Assisted	**43,920**	**45,233**
Percent of Population	**51.5**	**52.3**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**1,188.5**
Square Miles:	**1.9**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	3,746	7,792.8	22.9
Multi-Family Residential	2,414	12,520.2	36.9
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	503	1,603.7	4.7
Commercial / Office	329	1,509.0	4.4
Industrial	134	1,606.2	4.7
Transportation / Utility	122	1,058.7	3.1
Institutions	199	3,176.6	9.4
Open Space / Recreation	50	1,703.1	5.0
Parking Facilities	166	759.1	2.2
Vacant Land	570	1,943.9	5.7
Miscellaneous	51	305.1	0.9
Total	**8,284**	**33,978.4**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 16



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0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

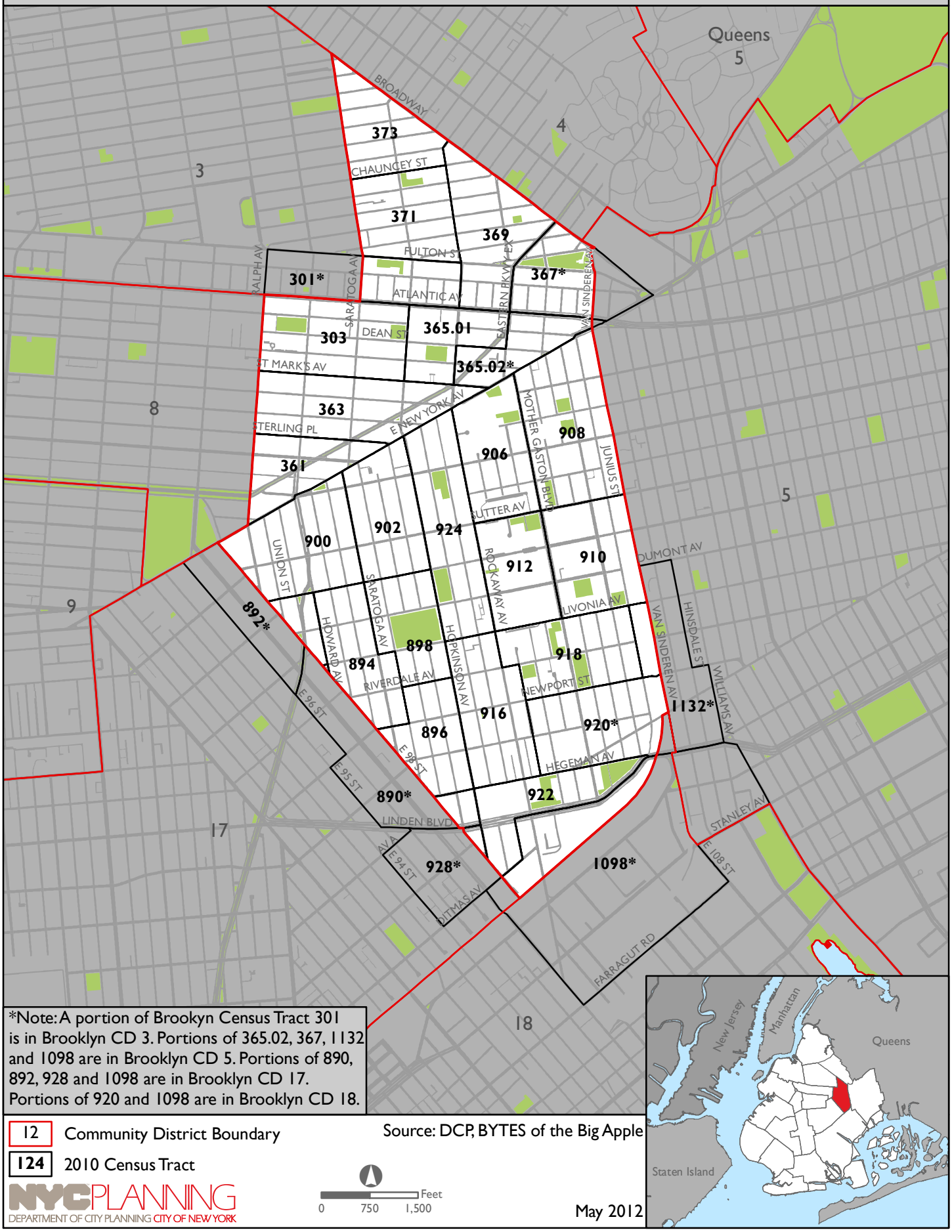
Brooklyn Community District 16	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	84,923	100.0	85,343	100.0	86,468	100.0	1,125	1.3
White Nonhispanic	760	0.9	589	0.7	858	1.0	269	45.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	68,747	81.0	66,712	78.2	65,930	76.2	(782)	-1.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	352	0.4	542	0.6	620	0.7	78	14.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	234	0.3	228	0.3	287	0.3	59	25.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	182	0.2	191	0.2	280	0.3	89	46.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,701	2.0	1,124	1.3	(577)	-33.9
Hispanic Origin	14,648	17.2	15,380	18.0	17,369	20.1	1,989	12.9
Population Under 18 Years	29,951	100.0	30,939	100.0	25,831	100.0	(5,108)	-16.5
White Nonhispanic	162	0.5	151	0.5	177	0.7	26	17.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	23,971	80.0	24,059	77.8	19,258	74.6	(4,801)	-20.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	92	0.3	138	0.4	116	0.4	(22)	-15.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	75	0.3	70	0.2	93	0.4	23	32.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	67	0.2	75	0.2	95	0.4	20	26.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	473	1.5	347	1.3	(126)	-26.6
Hispanic Origin	5,584	18.6	5,973	19.3	5,745	22.2	(228)	-3.8
Population 18 Years and Over	54,972	100.0	54,404	100.0	60,637	100.0	6,233	11.5
White Nonhispanic	598	1.1	438	0.8	681	1.1	243	55.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	44,776	81.5	42,653	78.4	46,672	77.0	4,019	9.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	260	0.5	404	0.7	504	0.8	100	24.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	159	0.3	158	0.3	194	0.3	36	22.8
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	115	0.2	116	0.2	185	0.3	69	59.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,228	2.3	777	1.3	(451)	-36.7
Hispanic Origin	9,064	16.5	9,407	17.3	11,624	19.2	2,217	23.6
Total Population	84,923	100.0	85,343	100.0	86,468	100.0	1,125	1.3
Under 18 Years	29,951	35.3	30,939	36.3	25,831	29.9	(5,108)	-16.5
18 Years and Over	54,972	64.7	54,404	63.7	60,637	70.1	6,233	11.5
Total Housing Units	28,485	-	30,780	-	32,969	-	2,189	7.1

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 16	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**85,343**	**100.0**	**86,468**	**100.0**	**1,125**	**1.3**
White Nonhispanic	589	0.7	858	1.0	269	45.7
Black Nonhispanic	66,712	78.2	65,930	76.2	(782)	-1.2
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	542	0.6	620	0.7	78	14.4
Other Nonhispanic	419	0.5	567	0.7	148	35.3
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	1,701	2.0	1,124	1.3	(577)	-33.9
Hispanic Origin	15,380	18.0	17,369	20.1	1,989	12.9
Female	48,199	56.5	48,709	56.3	510	1.1
Male	37,144	43.5	37,759	43.7	615	1.7
Under 5 years	7,884	9.2	6,717	7.8	(1,167)	-14.8
5 to 9 years	9,086	10.6	6,742	7.8	(2,344)	-25.8
10 to 14 years	8,892	10.4	7,362	8.5	(1,530)	-17.2
15 to 19 years	7,981	9.4	8,320	9.6	339	4.2
20 to 24 years	6,468	7.6	7,220	8.3	752	11.6
25 to 44 years	23,543	27.6	22,914	26.5	(629)	-2.7
45 to 64 years	14,983	17.6	19,036	22.0	4,053	27.1
65 years and over	6,506	7.6	8,157	9.4	1,651	25.4
18 years and over	54,404	63.7	60,637	70.1	6,233	11.5
In households	82,807	97.0	84,321	97.5	1,514	1.8
In family households	73,368	86.0	73,205	84.7	(163)	-0.2
Householder	20,157	23.6	21,046	24.3	889	4.4
Spouse	6,192	7.3	6,167	7.1	(25)	-0.4
Own child under 18 years	23,606	27.7	20,239	23.4	(3,367)	-14.3
Other relatives	20,598	24.1	23,198	26.8	2,600	12.6
Nonrelatives	2,815	3.3	2,555	3.0	(260)	-9.2
In nonfamily households	9,439	11.1	11,116	12.9	1,677	17.8
Householder	8,148	9.5	9,583	11.1	1,435	17.6
Householder 65 years and over living alone	2,541	3.0	3,031	3.5	490	19.3
Nonrelatives	1,291	1.5	1,533	1.8	242	18.7
In group quarters	2,536	3.0	2,147	2.5	(389)	-15.3
Total Households	**28,305**	**100.0**	**30,629**	**100.0**	**2,324**	**8.2**
Family households	20,157	71.2	21,046	68.7	889	4.4
Married-couple family	6,192	21.9	6,167	20.1	(25)	-0.4
With related children under 18 years	3,718	13.1	3,257	10.6	(461)	-12.4
Female householder, no husband present	12,266	43.3	12,892	42.1	626	5.1
With related children under 18 years	9,598	33.9	9,013	29.4	(585)	-6.1
Male householder, no wife present	1,699	6.0	1,987	6.5	288	17.0
With related children under 18 years	955	3.4	1,041	3.4	86	9.0
Nonfamily households	8,148	28.8	9,583	31.3	1,435	17.6
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	5,546	19.6	6,983	22.8	1,437	25.9
Persons Per Family	3.50	-	3.36	-	(0.14)	-4.1
Persons Per Household	2.93	-	2.75	-	(0.17)	-5.9
Total Housing Units	**30,780**	**-**	**32,969**	**-**	**2,189**	**7.1**
Occupied Housing Units	**28,305**	**100.0**	**30,629**	**100.0**	**2,324**	**8.2**
Renter occupied	23,851	84.3	25,774	84.1	1,923	8.1
Owner occupied	4,454	15.7	4,855	15.9	401	9.0
By Household Size:						
1 person household	7,214	25.5	8,474	27.7	1,260	17.5
2 person household	6,358	22.5	7,642	25.0	1,284	20.2
3 person household	5,497	19.4	5,903	19.3	406	7.4
4 person household	4,285	15.1	4,067	13.3	(218)	-5.1
5 persons and over	4,951	17.5	4,543	14.8	(408)	-8.2
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,354	4.8	1,115	3.6	(239)	-17.7
25 to 44 years	12,536	44.3	11,459	37.4	(1,077)	-8.6
45 to 64 years	9,627	34.0	12,103	39.5	2,476	25.7
65 years and over	4,788	16.9	5,952	19.4	1,164	24.3

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 16



*Note: A portion of Brookyn Census Tract 301 is in Brooklyn CD 3. Portions of 365.02, 367, 1132 and 1098 are in Brooklyn CD 5. Portions of 890, 892, 928 and 1098 are in Brooklyn CD 17. Portions of 920 and 1098 are in Brooklyn CD 18.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 750 1,500 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 16

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
301*	2,650	2,750	100	3.8
303	3,409	4,458	1,049	30.8
361	2,533	2,608	75	3.0
363	3,664	4,108	444	12.1
365.01	2,349	2,624	275	11.7
365.02*	996	1,255	259	26.0
367*	1,373	1,305	-68	-5.0
369	4,912	4,923	11	0.2
371	3,982	4,120	138	3.5
373	4,199	3,784	-415	-9.9
890*	6,566	6,319	-247	-3.8
892*	4,012	3,651	-361	-9.0
894	3,664	3,430	-234	-6.4
896	3,654	3,546	-108	-3.0
898	1,530	2,089	559	36.5
900	5,520	5,508	-12	-0.2
902	4,884	3,451	-1,433	-29.3
906	4,151	4,581	430	10.4
908	3,376	3,990	614	18.2
910	5,642	5,610	-32	-0.6
912	7,340	6,814	-526	-7.2
916	4,238	4,325	87	2.1
918	2,847	2,804	-43	-1.5
920*	2,892	3,154	262	9.1
922	2,865	2,691	-174	-6.1
924	2,484	2,656	172	6.9
928*	2,801	2,656	-145	-5.2
1098*	1,488	1,917	429	28.8
1132*	1,387	1,937	550	39.7

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 16

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
301 *	2,750	62	2,287	19	14	43	325
303	4,458	44	3,607	46	37	57	667
361	2,608	42	1,986	21	45	48	466
363	4,108	22	3,407	9	29	57	584
365.01	2,624	13	2,254	3	3	50	301
365.02 *	1,255	48	749	13	8	23	414
367 *	1,305	18	740	13	7	25	502
369	4,923	88	3,412	43	35	64	1,281
371	4,120	38	3,413	15	34	92	528
373	3,784	64	2,970	17	33	52	648
890 *	6,319	66	5,565	46	28	65	549
892 *	3,651	25	3,193	7	14	68	344
894	3,430	43	2,914	18	26	50	379
896	3,546	39	2,951	141	27	51	337
898	2,089	18	1,837	17	12	20	185
900	5,508	19	4,313	12	50	75	1,039
902	3,451	27	2,590	41	21	41	731
906	4,581	33	3,106	20	24	42	1,356
908	3,990	66	2,650	13	12	68	1,181
910	5,610	29	3,776	34	22	55	1,694
912	6,814	61	4,633	38	29	75	1,978
916	4,325	53	3,527	29	30	45	641
918	2,804	13	1,704	0	18	30	1,039
920 *	3,154	13	2,651	19	21	24	426
922	2,691	19	2,387	11	19	44	211
924	2,656	13	2,132	16	38	15	442
928 *	2,656	41	2,363	54	10	25	163
1098 *	1,917	66	1,524	37	5	28	257
1132 *	1,937	4	1,554	13	6	17	343

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 16, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2014	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2015	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	6,495 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1201	RECONSTRUCTION OF ATLANTIC AVE/LIRR ATLANTIC AVE BRIDGE, BROOKLYN	6,694 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	17,468 (CN) 27,058 (F)
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	40,410 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HL-DN367	ST. MARY'S HEALTHCARE SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN	CP	2,775 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-KN078	BROWNSVILLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	397,123 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
JJ-K001	JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS AND CENTRAL OFFICE SPACE, BROOKLYN	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
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

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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 2013

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 2010 census, Ocean Hill-Brownsville is home to 90,235 people, a majority of whom are African-Americans, Caribbean-Americans, and Latinos. As in past years, it is our belief that our population was undercounted due to families who are secretly doubled and tripled up in apartments because they cannot afford their own housing. 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, SRO housing, single and family shelters.

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 2013 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, revitalization of our commercial strips, quality health care, and support services.

HOUSING

Permanent and affordable housing, not homeless shelters, continues to be a high priority for our community to meet the increasing needs of senior citizens, families, and single adults with minimum wage jobs. We also need permanent and 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, many of our hardworking families find it difficult to attain the American dream of owning their own home because their 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.

The townhouses, which are part of the New York City Housing Authority's (NYCHA) HOPE VI project, have been completed and are now occupied. We need NYCHA to move forth on plans to demolish the three remaining towers of Prospect Plaza and construct the much needed units of housing with priority given 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 our residents.

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 ball field 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.**

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.

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. We urge developers of the former Our Lady of Loreto Church building to move forth with plans to develop a cultural center for the community.

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

Many of our trees in parks and on the sidewalks need pruning on a more frequent basis to prevent the limbs from blocking street lights and hanging low in the path of pedestrians. Limbs are frequently breaking off which presents a hazard to pedestrians and motorist. 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, particularly in locations such as Powell Street at Dumont Avenue and East New York Avenue at Legion Street where elderly and disabled residents find it quite challenging to cross the street.

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. More signage of designated truck routes are needed.

There are no accessible subway stations for handicapped persons in the District. The Sutter Avenue, Livonia Avenue, and New Lots Avenue stations on the "L" line, and the Sutter Avenue-Rutland Road, Saratoga Avenue, Rockaway Avenue, and Junius Street stations on the "IRT" 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" line at Junius Street and Livonia Avenue to enable commuters to freely transfer between the stations.

The Broadway Junction station has a very high volume of traffic because of its connections to 3 train lines and 5 bus lines. The station has a series of steps that prevent the physically challenged from using the facility. We urge the Transit Authority to make this station handicap accessible.

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 their 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 ramp conversion on the eastern end of the westbound platform should be made permanent to provide access to wheelchair-bound passengers.

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.

Because of limited onsite storage, garbage from several of our schools and New York City Housing Authority buildings that do not have containerization service is placed on sidewalks daily. We need daily pick up of this garbage which is unsightly and attracts rodents.

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

Gun violence involving young adults is an increasing problem in our community. Unreported crimes and injuries from street justice continue to negatively impact on our district. We need continued police presence on our streets, in the subways, and in our New York City Housing Authority buildings to combat illegal activities.

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 State 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

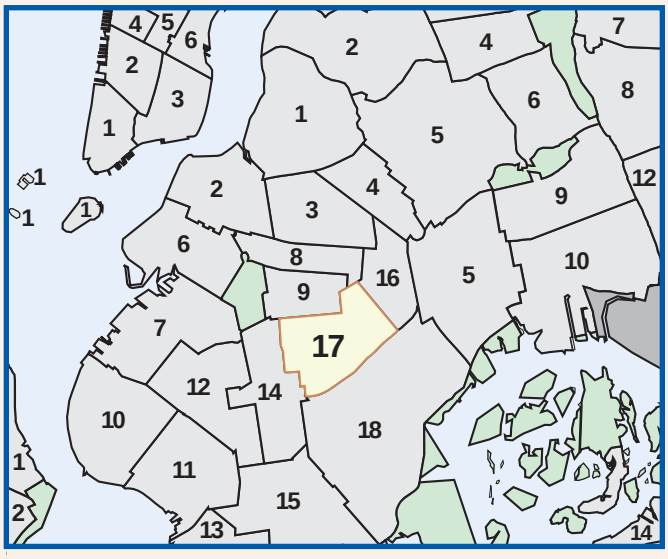
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	161,261	165,753	155,252
% Change	—	2.8	-6.3

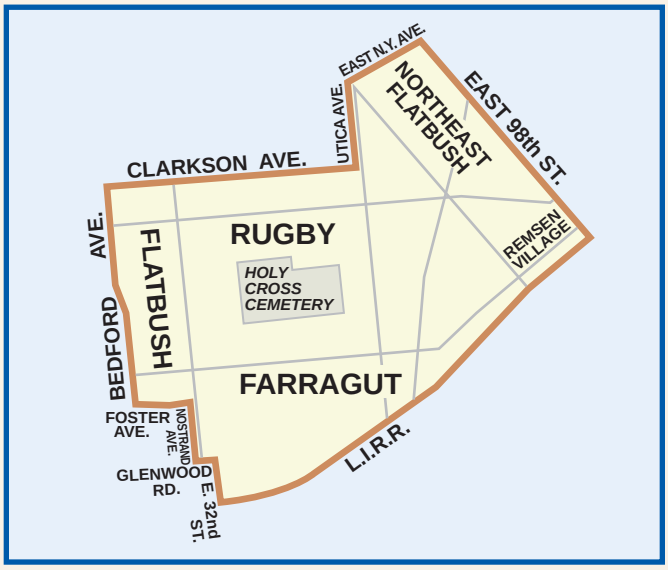
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,332	2,264
Rate per 1000	14.1	14.6
Deaths: Number	819	811
Rate per 1000	4.9	5.2
Infant Mortality: Number	18	—
Rate per 1000	7.7	4.0

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	8,019	8,487
Supplemental Security Income	5,899	6,343
Medicaid Only	40,949	44,069
Total Persons Assisted	**54,867**	**58,899**
Percent of Population	**33.1**	**37.9**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**2,153.3**
Square Miles:	**3.4**

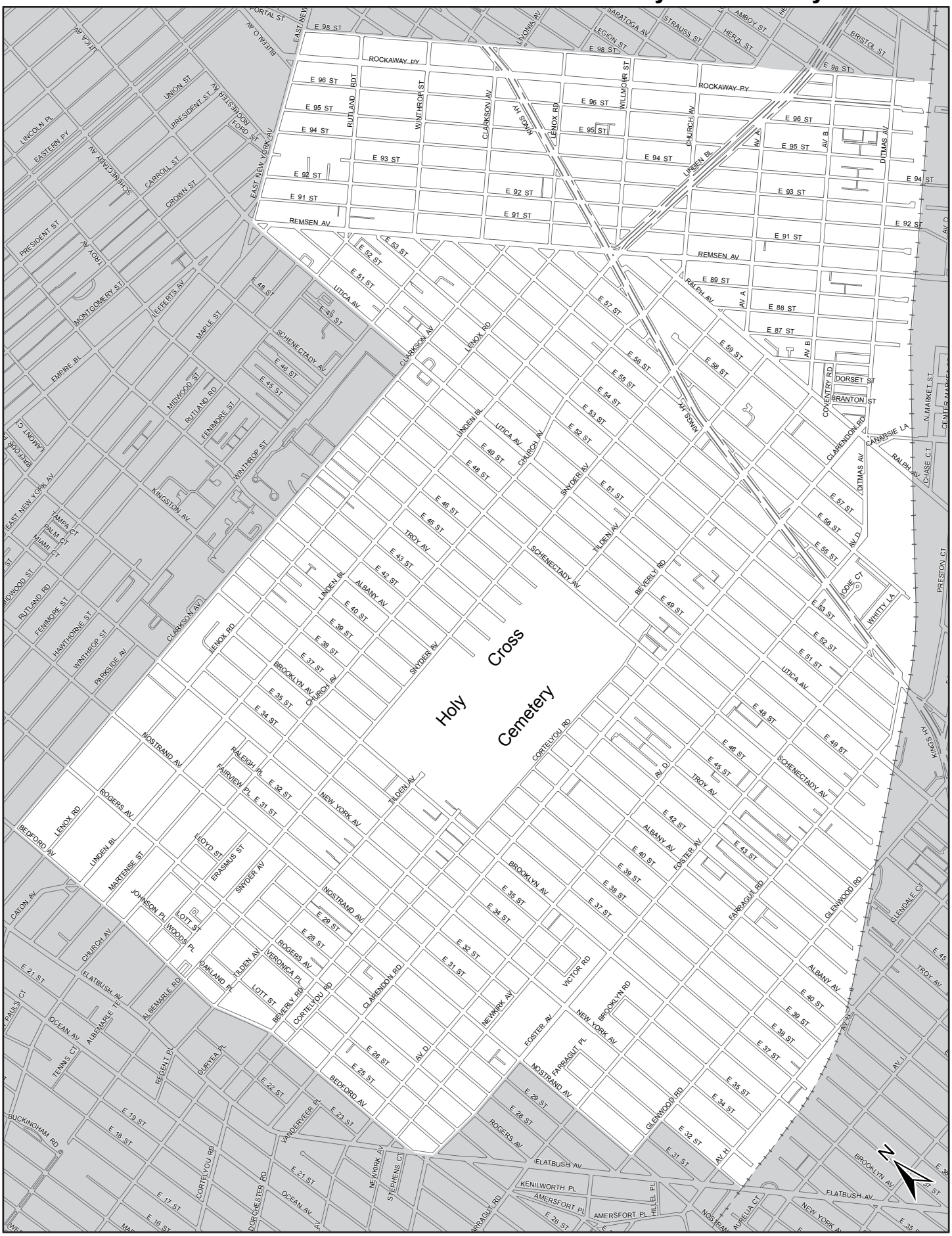




LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	11,957	27,430.6	44.7
Multi-Family Residential	3,868	14,820.3	24.1
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,060	3,010.2	4.9
Commercial / Office	319	2,213.0	3.6
Industrial	205	2,322.7	3.8
Transportation / Utility	119	1,672.1	2.7
Institutions	246	4,328.4	7.1
Open Space / Recreation	16	3,511.0	5.7
Parking Facilities	203	1,131.7	1.8
Vacant Land	217	621.5	1.0
Miscellaneous	62	343.0	0.6
Total	**18,272**	**61,404.2**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 17



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

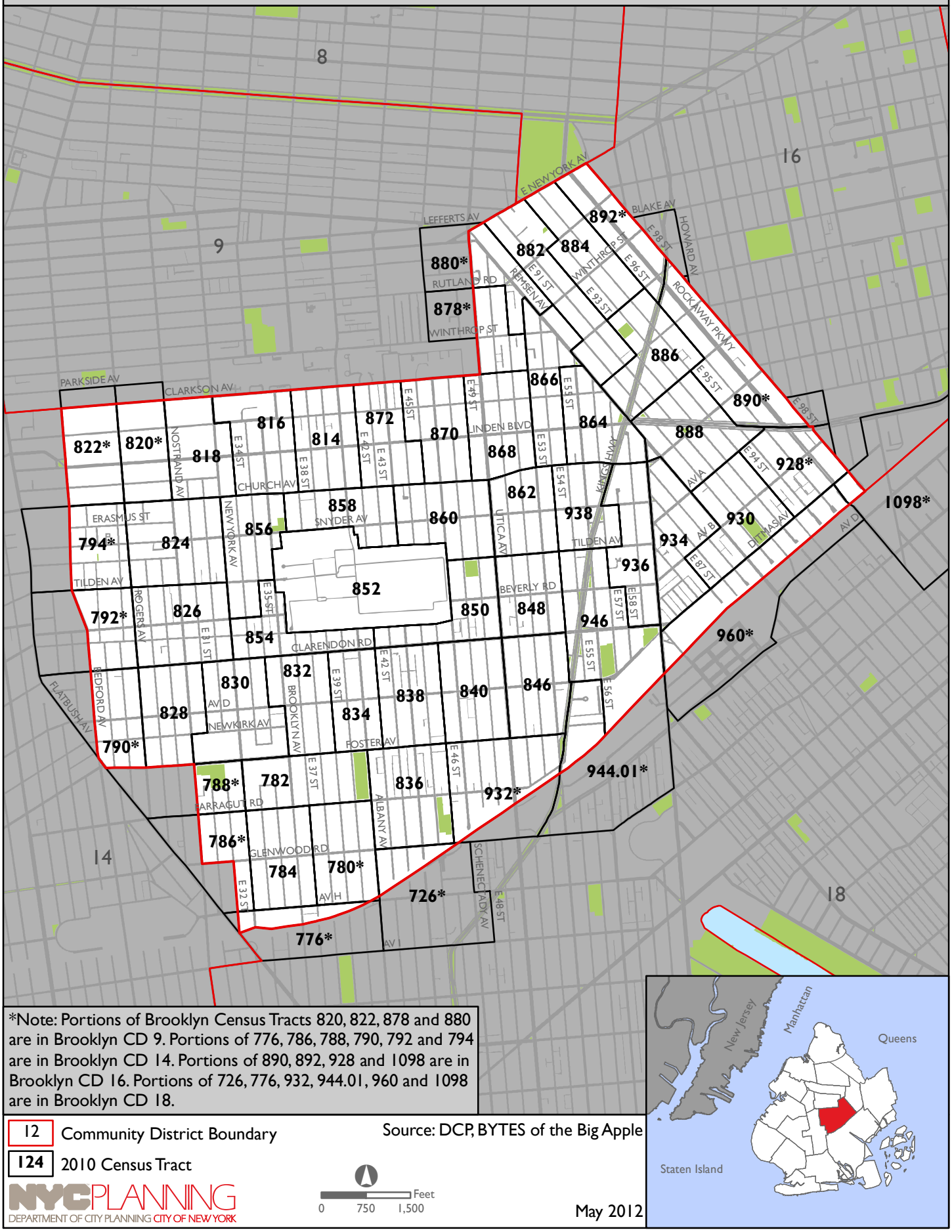
Brooklyn Community District 17	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	161,261	100.0	165,753	100.0	155,252	100.0	(10,501)	-6.3
White Nonhispanic	5,666	3.5	2,577	1.6	2,204	1.4	(373)	-14.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	141,893	88.0	146,506	88.4	137,243	88.4	(9,263)	-6.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,780	1.1	1,709	1.0	1,786	1.2	77	4.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	532	0.3	304	0.2	405	0.3	101	33.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	301	0.2	779	0.5	600	0.4	(179)	-23.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,614	2.8	2,478	1.6	(2,136)	-46.3
Hispanic Origin	11,089	6.9	9,264	5.6	10,536	6.8	1,272	13.7
Population Under 18 Years	45,054	100.0	44,792	100.0	35,611	100.0	(9,181)	-20.5
White Nonhispanic	490	1.1	289	0.6	299	0.8	10	3.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	40,979	91.0	40,344	90.1	31,422	88.2	(8,922)	-22.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	373	0.8	331	0.7	306	0.9	(25)	-7.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	156	0.3	100	0.2	112	0.3	12	12.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	97	0.2	215	0.5	130	0.4	(85)	-39.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,069	2.4	568	1.6	(501)	-46.9
Hispanic Origin	2,959	6.6	2,444	5.5	2,774	7.8	330	13.5
Population 18 Years and Over	116,207	100.0	120,961	100.0	119,641	100.0	(1,320)	-1.1
White Nonhispanic	5,176	4.5	2,288	1.9	1,905	1.6	(383)	-16.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	100,914	86.8	106,162	87.8	105,821	88.4	(341)	-0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,407	1.2	1,378	1.1	1,480	1.2	102	7.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	376	0.3	204	0.2	293	0.2	89	43.6
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	204	0.2	564	0.5	470	0.4	(94)	-16.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,545	2.9	1,910	1.6	(1,635)	-46.1
Hispanic Origin	8,130	7.0	6,820	5.6	7,762	6.5	942	13.8
Total Population	161,261	100.0	165,753	100.0	155,252	100.0	(10,501)	-6.3
Under 18 Years	45,054	27.9	44,792	27.0	35,611	22.9	(9,181)	-20.5
18 Years and Over	116,207	72.1	120,961	73.0	119,641	77.1	(1,320)	-1.1
Total Housing Units	53,607	-	59,045	-	59,098	-	53	0.1

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 17	2000		2010	Change 2000-2010		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	**165,753**	**100.0**	**155,252**	**100.0**	**(10,501)**	**-6.3**
White Nonhispanic	2,577	1.6	2,204	1.4	(373)	-14.5
Black Nonhispanic	146,506	88.4	137,243	88.4	(9,263)	-6.3
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,709	1.0	1,786	1.2	77	4.5
Other Nonhispanic	1,083	0.7	1,005	0.6	(78)	-7.2
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,614	2.8	2,478	1.6	(2,136)	-46.3
Hispanic Origin	9,264	5.6	10,536	6.8	1,272	13.7
Female	92,611	55.9	86,850	55.9	(5,761)	-6.2
Male	73,142	44.1	68,402	44.1	(4,740)	-6.5
Under 5 years	11,732	7.1	9,681	6.2	(2,051)	-17.5
5 to 9 years	12,749	7.7	9,389	6.0	(3,360)	-26.4
10 to 14 years	12,446	7.5	9,955	6.4	(2,491)	-20.0
15 to 19 years	12,842	7.7	11,025	7.1	(1,817)	-14.1
20 to 24 years	12,701	7.7	11,451	7.4	(1,250)	-9.8
25 to 44 years	49,949	30.1	42,553	27.4	(7,396)	-14.8
45 to 64 years	38,302	23.1	42,013	27.1	3,711	9.7
65 years and over	15,032	9.1	19,185	12.4	4,153	27.6
18 years and over	120,961	73.0	119,641	77.1	(1,320)	-1.1
In households	164,138	99.0	153,921	99.1	(10,217)	-6.2
In family households	145,799	88.0	133,208	85.8	(12,591)	-8.6
Householder	40,985	24.7	38,491	24.8	(2,494)	-6.1
Spouse	18,156	11.0	16,261	10.5	(1,895)	-10.4
Own child under 18 years	35,245	21.3	26,370	17.0	(8,875)	-25.2
Other relatives	45,463	27.4	47,075	30.3	1,612	3.5
Nonrelatives	5,950	3.6	5,011	3.2	(939)	-15.8
In nonfamily households	18,339	11.1	20,713	13.3	2,374	12.9
Householder	15,105	9.1	17,080	11.0	1,975	13.1
Householder 65 years and over living alone	3,000	1.8	4,158	2.7	1,158	38.6
Nonrelatives	3,234	2.0	3,633	2.3	399	12.3
In group quarters	1,615	1.0	1,331	0.9	(284)	-17.6
Total Households	**56,090**	**100.0**	**55,571**	**100.0**	**(519)**	**-0.9**
Family households	40,985	73.1	38,491	69.3	(2,494)	-6.1
Married-couple family	18,156	32.4	16,261	29.3	(1,895)	-10.4
With related children under 18 years	9,847	17.6	7,772	14.0	(2,075)	-21.1
Female householder, no husband present	18,838	33.6	18,032	32.4	(806)	-4.3
With related children under 18 years	12,767	22.8	10,668	19.2	(2,099)	-16.4
Male householder, no wife present	3,991	7.1	4,198	7.6	207	5.2
With related children under 18 years	2,098	3.7	1,936	3.5	(162)	-7.7
Nonfamily households	15,105	26.9	17,080	30.7	1,975	13.1
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	11,829	21.1	14,922	26.9	3,093	26.1
Persons Per Family	3.41	-	3.33	-	(0.08)	-2.4
Persons Per Household	2.93	-	2.77	-	(0.16)	-5.3
Total Housing Units	**59,045**	**-**	**59,098**	**-**	**53**	**0.1**
Occupied Housing Units	**56,090**	**100.0**	**55,571**	**100.0**	**(519)**	**-0.9**
Renter occupied	39,620	70.6	39,825	71.7	205	0.5
Owner occupied	16,470	29.4	15,746	28.3	(724)	-4.4
By Household Size:						
1 person household	12,670	22.6	14,352	25.8	1,682	13.3
2 person household	14,137	25.2	14,756	26.6	619	4.4
3 person household	11,435	20.4	10,967	19.7	(468)	-4.1
4 person household	8,574	15.3	7,495	13.5	(1,079)	-12.6
5 persons and over	9,274	16.5	8,001	14.4	(1,273)	-13.7
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	2,293	4.1	1,487	2.7	(806)	-35.2
25 to 44 years	22,626	40.3	17,732	31.9	(4,894)	-21.6
45 to 64 years	22,696	40.5	24,677	44.4	1,981	8.7
65 years and over	8,475	15.1	11,675	21.0	3,200	37.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 17



*Note: Portions of Brooklyn Census Tracts 820, 822, 878 and 880 are in Brooklyn CD 9. Portions of 776, 786, 788, 790, 792 and 794 are in Brooklyn CD 14. Portions of 890, 892, 928 and 1098 are in Brooklyn CD 16. Portions of 726, 776, 932, 944.01, 960 and 1098 are in Brooklyn CD 18.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 750 1,500 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 17

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
726*	2,535	2,093	-442	-17.4
776*	4,123	3,806	-317	-7.7
780	2,555	2,092	-463	-18.1
782	4,320	3,864	-456	-10.6
784	2,740	2,348	-392	-14.3
786*	4,469	4,256	-213	-4.8
788*	3,775	3,422	-353	-9.4
790*	5,908	5,094	-814	-13.8
792*	3,815	4,372	557	14.6
794*	1,932	1,864	-68	-3.5
814	3,080	2,635	-445	-14.4
816	3,011	2,791	-220	-7.3
818	5,253	4,551	-702	-13.4
820*	5,392	5,281	-111	-2.1
822*	7,463	7,280	-183	-2.5
824	4,448	4,730	282	6.3
826	6,051	5,513	-538	-8.9
828	3,985	3,814	-171	-4.3
830	6,563	5,997	-566	-8.6
832	2,563	2,289	-274	-10.7
834	2,132	1,701	-431	-20.2
836	2,186	1,929	-257	-11.8
838	2,521	2,189	-332	-13.2
840	2,512	2,412	-100	-4.0
846	2,164	1,963	-201	-9.3
848	1,792	1,750	-42	-2.3
850	1,435	1,374	-61	-4.3
852	0	29	29	-
854	2,210	2,052	-158	-7.1
856	3,898	3,608	-290	-7.4
858	2,443	2,434	-9	-0.4
860	3,665	3,426	-239	-6.5
862	3,395	2,996	-399	-11.8
864	2,134	2,231	97	4.5
866	3,215	3,149	-66	-2.1

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 17

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
868	3,438	3,156	-282	-8.2
870	3,216	3,204	-12	-0.4
872	3,627	2,868	-759	-20.9
878*	3,165	3,006	-159	-5.0
880*	2,721	2,863	142	5.2
882	6,761	6,740	-21	-0.3
884	5,097	5,236	139	2.7
886	4,650	4,427	-223	-4.8
888	4,124	3,923	-201	-4.9
890*	6,566	6,319	-247	-3.8
892*	4,012	3,651	-361	-9.0
928*	2,801	2,656	-145	-5.2
930	2,775	2,547	-228	-8.2
932*	1,356	1,142	-214	-15.8
934	2,402	2,401	-1	0.0
936	1,876	1,628	-248	-13.2
938	2,654	2,374	-280	-10.6
944.01*	3,350	3,202	-148	-4.4
946	2,090	1,830	-260	-12.4
960*	3	0	-3	-100.0
1098*	1,488	1,917	429	28.8

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 17

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
726*	2,093	50	1,813	13	14	62	141
776*	3,806	273	2,908	171	48	92	314
780	2,092	65	1,863	28	9	35	92
782	3,864	43	3,525	24	49	34	189
784	2,348	77	1,969	41	26	49	186
786*	4,256	190	3,226	240	31	60	509
788*	3,422	35	2,939	20	20	78	330
790*	5,094	77	4,401	79	44	80	413
792*	4,372	73	3,525	67	32	93	582
794*	1,864	28	1,576	13	14	17	216
814	2,635	24	2,394	28	6	52	131
816	2,791	34	2,396	107	7	76	171
818	4,551	204	3,538	196	40	93	480
820*	5,281	80	4,421	96	40	92	552
822*	7,280	186	6,138	60	40	123	733
824	4,730	35	4,109	63	13	99	411
826	5,513	85	4,815	31	50	79	453
828	3,814	55	3,202	80	41	68	368
830	5,997	55	5,257	65	38	126	456
832	2,289	27	2,040	41	34	37	110
834	1,701	26	1,512	17	13	58	75
836	1,929	37	1,735	14	23	32	88
838	2,189	37	1,926	30	12	54	130
840	2,412	69	2,081	36	15	39	172
846	1,963	39	1,741	15	14	59	95
848	1,750	12	1,613	6	13	26	80
850	1,374	48	1,244	11	3	21	47
852	29	0	27	0	0	1	1
854	2,052	18	1,836	22	14	21	141
856	3,608	43	3,174	22	44	65	260

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 17

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
858	2,434	23	2,224	20	18	58	91
860	3,426	43	3,080	25	20	56	202
862	2,996	32	2,730	26	45	22	141
864	2,231	13	2,062	8	16	38	94
866	3,149	13	2,939	10	11	48	128
868	3,156	68	2,857	45	18	32	136
870	3,204	48	2,929	15	19	32	161
872	2,868	14	2,658	10	14	34	138
878*	3,006	60	2,706	13	17	45	165
880*	2,863	52	2,579	19	14	23	176
882	6,740	18	6,181	32	47	79	383
884	5,236	52	4,740	46	48	91	259
886	4,427	26	3,989	20	3	49	340
888	3,923	25	3,450	10	17	51	370
890*	6,319	66	5,565	46	28	65	549
892*	3,651	25	3,193	7	14	68	344
928*	2,656	41	2,363	54	10	25	163
930	2,547	16	2,417	10	7	35	62
932	1,142	22	1,040	2	7	14	57
934	2,401	28	2,228	19	9	26	91
936	1,628	6	1,490	7	11	12	102
938	2,374	9	2,203	18	19	29	96
944.01*	3,202	51	2,952	6	15	48	130
946	1,830	42	1,614	21	13	31	109
960*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1098*	1,917	66	1,524	37	5	28	257

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 17, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	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.	2,173 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,756 (CN)
HL-KN638	STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE ASSISTANCE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	577 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HO-398	MAJOR RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL CENTER, BROOKLYN	397,123 (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
PW-N085	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

Statement Of Community District Needs 2013

Executive Officers:
Terry Hinds
Chairperson

Ms. Sherif Fraser
District Manager

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 2013. 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, to the Long Island Railroad/Glenwood Road East along the Long Island Railroad to East 98 Street, then North on East 98 Street to East New York Avenue.

Roughly 70% of Community District 17 consists of one, two and three family homes, about 20% are multiple dwelling 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, fruits and vegetable stores, medical offices, few large dry goods stores, used car dealerships, one senior day care center, private day care and pre-school centers, restaurants and auto repair shops.

We strongly believe that we have many undocumented residents who, if counted, would probably double the estimated increases. The black –non-Hispanic and Hispanic population continues to grow, the census count showed that approximately one-third of our population was 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.

During the past year, CB17 have had an unprecedented increase in the construction of multiple dwelling houses throughout the community, which have not contributed to any reduction in home prices except the reduction caused by the current economic recession. Additionally, the new construction and the ongoing conversion of rental property to condominium and coops, have resulted in ongoing displacement of those who cannot afford to purchase or pay higher rents.

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, e.g, education, youth, senior services, including senior housing, recreational programs and facilities.

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 for furnishing and equipment cannot be postponed. Adequate arrangement to serve the public during the renovation period must be a top priority. The number of **computers and books** at our Branch office must be dramatically increased to avoid long wait time.

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 in addition to the repaving of the sidewalk in front of the fire house. 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 on-going neglect of and wanton avoidance

of addressing these issues and once again reiterates the importance of prioritizing these projects.

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.

We also emphasize the importance of having the fifth person on the apparatus.

HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

We are requesting that the New York City Housing Preservation and Development re-institute and prioritize the inspection of apartments and 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 Financial Literacy 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 2013 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. Also, such contracts should be awarded to organizations with the most experience and record of actual accomplishments that are engaged in the communities where their needs are.

We are requesting Funding annual funding to support East Flatbush Foreclosure Prevention Programs. With the present state of the economy, these programs are necessary to assist homeowners who are experiencing financial difficulties.

We also support additional funds for Code Enforcement, the Narcotics Control Unit where applicable, and to assist renters who face eviction due to foreclosures.

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 and the community at large presents a very serious problem. CB#17 asks that NYC provide funding for Housing Vouchers to prevent homelessness and foreclosure. It makes sense to use funds for housing to those who needs a home than development bonds and tax abatement for developers.

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. It is becoming impossible for proprietors to keep their businesses due to high real property taxes, high water and electric bill, unreasonable fees and surcharges. CB#17 small businesses need immediate assistance.

The Board also request that the New York City Work Force1 Career Centers be expanded to the various communities. In these difficult economic times, there is a greater need for more centers to provide jobseekers with a full array of employment services including career advisement, job search counseling, skills training and job placement.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

There has been an increase in the amount of commercial activities taking place in residential properties, such as, restaurants, churches, bakeries, car repair shops operating out of private garages and retail store. 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 and new construction at all phases. 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 and all new construction from excavation to first occupancy. Prior acceptable conditions **of** building codes must never be fined and grand-fathered as is the rule currently.

Community Board 17 request that the Department of Buildings step up enforcement of illegal curb cuts, evident all over Brooklyn.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Problems related to water meter billing continues 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. DEP must ensure that their customer service employers have the proper information to give to customers who calls for specific problems and services.

There is a long delay in answering complaints about clogged catch basins. This indicates a need for more frequent preventive maintenance. We implore this agency to act responsibly and address these unhealthy conditions.

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 years and needs to be expeditiously addressed. We are insisting on a written response regarding this issue.

HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION

All programs funded by HRA are sorely needed in Community District 17 and funding should be continuously increased and expanded where needed.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION

Daily complaints regarding dumping on streets and street sweeping 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 continued 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, through 2010, 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 especially at public school locations on the weekend.

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 2013 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. Re

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. Reports to 311 regarding dangerous trees must be prioritized for immediate attention**.**

The Mayor's initiative to plant one million trees mandates that a specific budget be in place for this project. 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, **a Bus and driver to transport the seniors who are experiencing difficulties utilizing public transportation and those that do not have the means of transportation to get to and from the center.** Ms. Commissioner, we again ask that you 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.

The Board welcomes the traffic study and the proposed reconstruction at the intersection of Utica Avenue, East New York Avenue and Empire Boulevard, and looks forward to working with DOT to bring this project to fruition.

Additionally, we request that intersections throughout CB17 be inspected for turning lanes at certain location.

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.

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, after school tutoring 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 programs continued and expanded. We need additional funding to support and expand the Music Outreach Program in our community schools. These two programs are in dire need of continued funding.

Employment program for our young people are 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. **Additionally, there should be more accountability from teachers regarding those children who are missing classes and those that appear to be experiencing difficulties at home**.

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 concerned 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. **There remains an on-going conflict with the co-existence of Charter Schools and Public Schools. Guidelines must be put in place and there must be adherence to those guidelines.**

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.

NEW YORK POLICE DEPARTMENT

Community Board 17 is deeply concerned that the 67th Precinct despite reporting an increase in shootings 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. We implore the Police Commissioner, the Mayor and all elected officials to do more to keep firearms out of our community.

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 (radio run) calls to 911 plus calls to 311. **We are also in dire need of more manpower and vehicles in the 67th Precinct.**

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 crime has increased. **The 67th Precinct is also in desperate need of additional detectives to help solve crimes in the community, marked and unmarked cars and 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 traffic on residential streets and overnight parking. **There is a blatant disregard to this rule and enforcement of such needs to be prioritized.**

Civilian Observation Patrol Program (COP) is a new initiative being undertaken by the Board with the assistance of our elected official and the 67th Precinct. The purpose of this initiative is to improve the quality of life, ensure the protection of the residents of our community and assist our law enforcement officials to secure our neighborhood. We request full cooperation and assistance from the NYPD in the form of vehicles and all necessary equipment/items necessary for this program.

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 **B46, B8, B12 and B17 bus route during rush hours.**

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 going towards Flatbush Avenue versus the frequency of trains going towards Utica Avenue Subway Station from Franklin Avenue.

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. This policy must be changed.

RE- ZONING

Based on the numerous complaints Community Board 17 have 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 continue to advocate on behalf of the residents and are currently awaiting the review by the New York City Department of City Planning.

Terry Hinds **Chairperson**

Sherif Fraser **District Manager**

BROOKLYN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 18

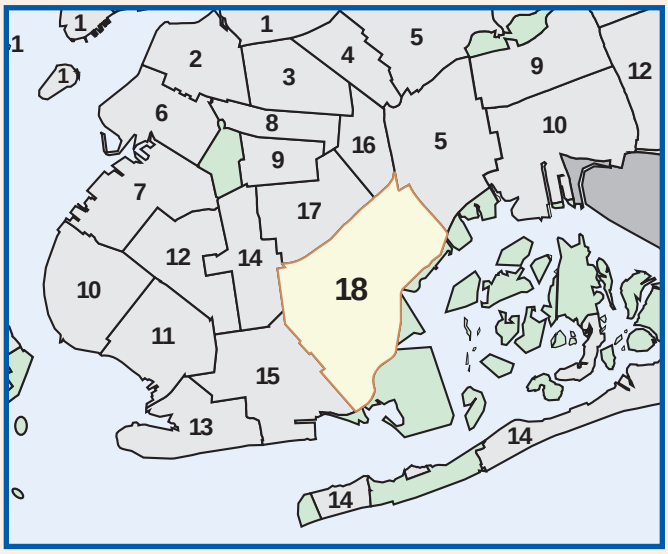
TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2010
Number	162,428	194,653	193,543
% Change	—	19.8	-0.6

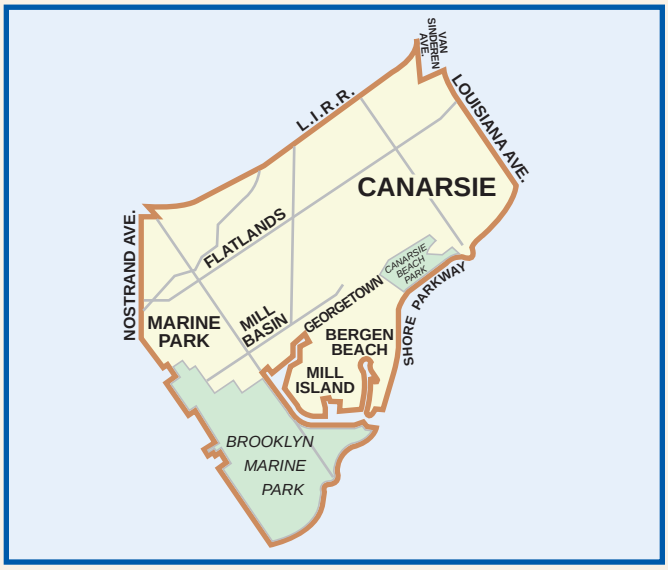
VITAL STATISTICS	2005	2009
Births: Number	2,523	2,539
Rate per 1000	13.0	13.1
Deaths: Number	1,142	1,057
Rate per 1000	5.9	5.5
Infant Mortality: Number	18	—
Rate per 1000	7.1	4.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2005	2011
Cash Assistance (TANF)	5,084	4,830
Supplemental Security Income	6,074	6,573
Medicaid Only	33,198	39,994
Total Persons Assisted	**44,356**	**51,397**
Percent of Population	**22.8**	**26.6**

TOTAL LAND AREA

Acres:	**5,748.0**
Square Miles:	**9.0**





LAND USE, 2011

	Lots	Lot Area Sq. Ft.(000)	Lot Area %
1- 2 Family Residential	30,316	77,140.4	37.7
Multi-Family Residential	2,406	13,712.4	6.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	763	2,717.3	1.3
Commercial / Office	643	8,969.1	4.4
Industrial	153	5,608.8	2.7
Transportation / Utility	192	3,485.5	1.7
Institutions	198	5,945.9	2.9
Open Space / Recreation	97	79,113.1	38.6
Parking Facilities	220	2,021.7	1.0
Vacant Land	525	4,844.5	2.4
Miscellaneous	143	1,218.5	0.6
Total	**35,656**	**204,777.3**	**100.0**

Brooklyn Community District 18 (Part 1)



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Brooklyn Community District 18 (Part 2)



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Table PL-P2 CD: Total Population, Under 18 and 18 Years and Over by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin and Total Housing Units
New York City Community Districts, 1990 to 2010

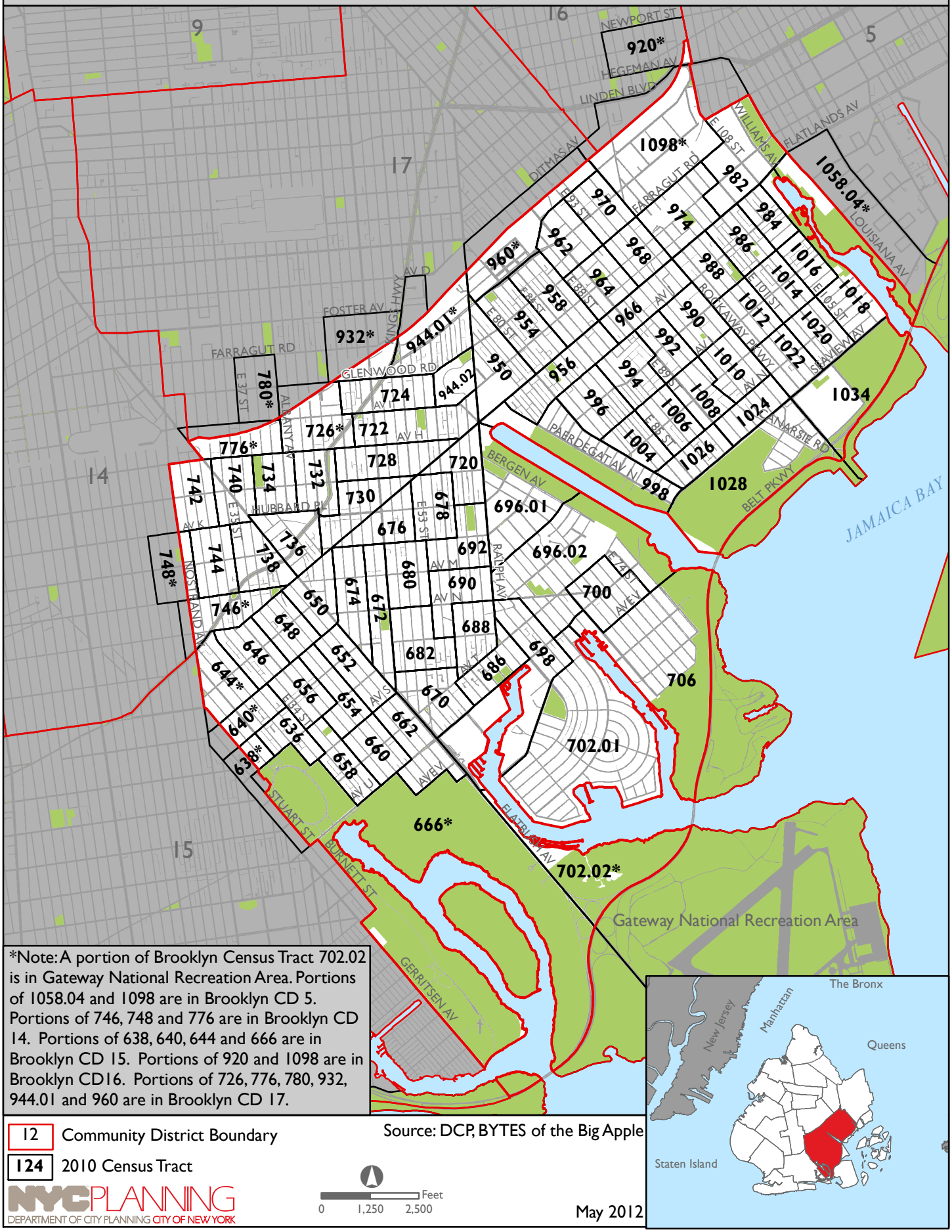
Brooklyn Community District 18	1990		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	162,428	100.0	194,653	100.0	193,543	100.0	(1,110)	-0.6
White Nonhispanic	112,921	69.5	67,303	34.6	50,277	26.0	(17,026)	-25.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	31,649	19.5	98,714	50.7	115,368	59.6	16,654	16.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,705	3.5	7,203	3.7	7,317	3.8	114	1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	224	0.1	254	0.1	391	0.2	137	53.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	250	0.2	824	0.4	806	0.4	(18)	-2.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	4,469	2.3	3,037	1.6	(1,432)	-32.0
Hispanic Origin	11,679	7.2	15,886	8.2	16,347	8.4	461	2.9
Population Under 18 Years	35,550	100.0	52,476	100.0	46,830	100.0	(5,646)	-10.8
White Nonhispanic	20,928	58.9	12,936	24.7	11,143	23.8	(1,793)	-13.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	9,692	27.3	30,962	59.0	28,252	60.3	(2,710)	-8.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,415	4.0	1,847	3.5	1,609	3.4	(238)	-12.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	65	0.2	91	0.2	94	0.2	3	3.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	113	0.3	266	0.5	233	0.5	(33)	-12.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,328	2.5	953	2.0	(375)	-28.2
Hispanic Origin	3,337	9.4	5,046	9.6	4,546	9.7	(500)	-9.9
Population 18 Years and Over	126,878	100.0	142,177	100.0	146,713	100.0	4,536	3.2
White Nonhispanic	91,993	72.5	54,367	38.2	39,134	26.7	(15,233)	-28.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	21,957	17.3	67,752	47.7	87,116	59.4	19,364	28.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,290	3.4	5,356	3.8	5,708	3.9	352	6.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhisp	159	0.1	163	0.1	297	0.2	134	82.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	137	0.1	558	0.4	573	0.4	15	2.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,141	2.2	2,084	1.4	(1,057)	-33.7
Hispanic Origin	8,342	6.6	10,840	7.6	11,801	8.0	961	8.9
Total Population	162,428	100.0	194,653	100.0	193,543	100.0	(1,110)	-0.6
Under 18 Years	35,550	21.9	52,476	27.0	46,830	24.2	(5,646)	-10.8
18 Years and Over	126,878	78.1	142,177	73.0	146,713	75.8	4,536	3.2
Total Housing Units	60,931	-	69,036	-	70,634	-	1,598	2.3

Table SF1-DP CD: Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 and 2010

Brooklyn Community District 18	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent	Change 2000-2010 Number	Change 2000-2010 Percent
Total Population	**194,653**	**100.0**	**193,543**	**100.0**	**(1,110)**	**-0.6**
White Nonhispanic	67,303	34.6	50,277	26.0	(17,026)	-25.3
Black Nonhispanic	98,714	50.7	115,368	59.6	16,654	16.9
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,203	3.7	7,317	3.8	114	1.6
Other Nonhispanic	1,078	0.6	1,197	0.6	119	11.0
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	4,469	2.3	3,037	1.6	(1,432)	-32.0
Hispanic Origin	15,886	8.2	16,347	8.4	461	2.9
Female	105,731	54.3	106,400	55.0	669	0.6
Male	88,922	45.7	87,143	45.0	(1,779)	-2.0
Under 5 years	13,488	6.9	11,960	6.2	(1,528)	-11.3
5 to 9 years	14,990	7.7	12,672	6.5	(2,318)	-15.5
10 to 14 years	15,218	7.8	13,337	6.9	(1,881)	-12.4
15 to 19 years	13,956	7.2	14,616	7.6	660	4.7
20 to 24 years	12,691	6.5	13,903	7.2	1,212	9.6
25 to 44 years	58,360	30.0	50,458	26.1	(7,902)	-13.5
45 to 64 years	44,156	22.7	53,689	27.7	9,533	21.6
65 years and over	21,794	11.2	22,908	11.8	1,114	5.1
18 years and over	142,177	73.0	146,713	75.8	4,536	3.2
In households	192,734	99.0	192,165	99.3	(569)	-0.3
In family households	174,058	89.4	172,127	88.9	(1,931)	-1.1
Householder	49,982	25.7	48,803	25.2	(1,179)	-2.4
Spouse	31,321	16.1	27,681	14.3	(3,640)	-11.6
Own child under 18 years	45,329	23.3	38,806	20.1	(6,523)	-14.4
Other relatives	42,761	22.0	51,702	26.7	8,941	20.9
Nonrelatives	4,665	2.4	5,135	2.7	470	10.1
In nonfamily households	18,676	9.6	20,038	10.4	1,362	7.3
Householder	16,016	8.2	17,265	8.9	1,249	7.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,066	2.6	5,333	2.8	267	5.3
Nonrelatives	2,660	1.4	2,773	1.4	113	4.2
In group quarters	1,919	1.0	1,378	0.7	(541)	-28.2
Total Households	**65,998**	**100.0**	**66,068**	**100.0**	**70**	**0.1**
Family households	49,982	75.7	48,803	73.9	(1,179)	-2.4
Married-couple family	31,321	47.5	27,681	41.9	(3,640)	-11.6
With related children under 18 years	16,835	25.5	13,972	21.1	(2,863)	-17.0
Female householder, no husband present	15,068	22.8	17,005	25.7	1,937	12.9
With related children under 18 years	9,640	14.6	9,807	14.8	167	1.7
Male householder, no wife present	3,593	5.4	4,117	6.2	524	14.6
With related children under 18 years	1,668	2.5	1,913	2.9	245	14.7
Nonfamily households	16,016	24.3	17,265	26.1	1,249	7.8
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,185	24.5	17,701	26.8	1,516	9.4
Persons Per Family	3.39	-	3.42	-	0.03	1.0
Persons Per Household	2.92	-	2.91	-	(0.01)	-0.4
Total Housing Units	**69,036**	**-**	**70,634**	**-**	**1,598**	**2.3**
Occupied Housing Units	**65,998**	**100.0**	**66,068**	**100.0**	**70**	**0.1**
Renter occupied	29,776	45.1	30,037	45.5	261	0.9
Owner occupied	36,222	54.9	36,031	54.5	(191)	-0.5
By Household Size:						
1 person household	13,903	21.1	15,135	22.9	1,232	8.9
2 person household	17,386	26.3	16,840	25.5	(546)	-3.1
3 person household	13,111	19.9	13,013	19.7	(98)	-0.7
4 person household	11,067	16.8	10,311	15.6	(756)	-6.8
5 persons and over	10,531	16.0	10,769	16.3	238	2.3
By Age of Householder:						
15 to 24 years	1,748	2.6	1,322	2.0	(426)	-24.4
25 to 44 years	26,908	40.8	20,876	31.6	(6,032)	-22.4
45 to 64 years	24,798	37.6	30,609	46.3	5,811	23.4
65 years and over	12,544	19.0	13,261	20.1	717	5.7

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses SF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2011)

2010 Census Tracts - Brooklyn Community District 18



*Note: A portion of Brooklyn Census Tract 702.02 is in Gateway National Recreation Area. Portions of 1058.04 and 1098 are in Brooklyn CD 5. Portions of 746, 748 and 776 are in Brooklyn CD 14. Portions of 638, 640, 644 and 666 are in Brooklyn CD 15. Portions of 920 and 1098 are in Brooklyn CD16. Portions of 726, 776, 780, 932, 944.01 and 960 are in Brooklyn CD 17.

12 Community District Boundary

124 2010 Census Tract

Source: DCP, BYTES of the Big Apple

NYC PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING CITY OF NEW YORK

0 1,250 2,500 Feet

May 2012

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 18

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
636	1,283	1,236	-47	-3.7
638*	1,507	1,524	17	1.1
640*	1,488	1,599	111	7.5
644*	2,299	2,528	229	10.0
646	2,064	2,189	125	6.1
648	1,974	1,945	-29	-1.5
650	1,425	1,389	-36	-2.5
652	1,173	1,232	59	5.0
656	1,826	1,708	-118	-6.5
658	1,849	1,762	-87	-4.7
660	1,662	1,773	111	6.7
662	1,366	1,411	45	3.3
666*	1	0	-1	-100.0
670	2,364	2,680	316	13.4
672	1,319	1,422	103	7.8
674	2,009	1,964	-45	-2.2
676	1,738	1,657	-81	-4.7
678	2,637	2,660	23	0.9
680	1,780	1,809	29	1.6
682	2,238	2,432	194	8.7
686	1,546	1,533	-13	-0.8
688	1,559	1,614	55	3.5
690	1,773	1,791	18	1.0
692	2,353	2,392	39	1.7
696.01	3,344	3,780	436	13.0
696.02	4,583	5,995	1,412	30.8
698	1,394	1,277	-117	-8.4
700	1,736	1,703	-33	-1.9
702.01	6,502	6,573	71	1.1
702.02*	15	37	22	146.7
706	2,876	2,700	-176	-6.1
720	1,643	2,167	524	31.9
722	2,853	2,655	-198	-6.9
724	1,984	1,755	-229	-11.5
726*	2,535	2,093	-442	-17.4

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 18

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
728	3,777	3,193	-584	-15.5
730	2,327	1,979	-348	-15.0
732	2,345	2,096	-249	-10.6
734	2,165	1,889	-276	-12.7
736	3,356	3,368	12	0.4
738	3,306	3,225	-81	-2.5
740	3,623	3,531	-92	-2.5
742	3,348	3,292	-56	-1.7
744	2,349	2,492	143	6.1
746*	1,985	2,003	18	0.9
748*	2,094	2,012	-82	-3.9
776*	4,123	3,806	-317	-7.7
780*	2,555	2,092	-463	-18.1
920*	2,892	3,154	262	9.1
932*	1,356	1,142	-214	-15.8
944.01*	3,350	3,202	-148	-4.4
944.02	2,826	2,886	60	2.1
950	3,182	2,906	-276	-8.7
954	4,742	4,607	-135	-2.8
956	3,966	4,042	76	1.9
958	3,351	3,456	105	3.1
960*	3	0	-3	-100.0
962	1,674	1,717	43	2.6
964	2,161	2,361	200	9.3
966	2,128	2,164	36	1.7
968	1,395	1,471	76	5.4
970	2,078	2,105	27	1.3
974	2,599	2,724	125	4.8
982	4,542	4,305	-237	-5.2
984	2,066	1,978	-88	-4.3
986	3,128	2,862	-266	-8.5
988	3,074	3,054	-20	-0.7
990	1,531	1,422	-109	-7.1
992	1,847	1,833	-14	-0.8
994	1,930	1,978	48	2.5

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Change in Total Population, 2000 to 2010
by Census Tract
Brooklyn Community District 18

Census Tract	Total Population		Population Change, 2000-2010	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
996	3,875	3,631	-244	-6.3
998	3,736	3,784	48	1.3
1004	2,779	2,567	-212	-7.6
1006	2,581	2,489	-92	-3.6
1008	2,087	2,124	37	1.8
1010	2,155	2,318	163	7.6
1012	2,016	1,932	-84	-4.2
1014	2,189	2,160	-29	-1.3
1016	1,572	1,464	-108	-6.9
1018	2,020	1,851	-169	-8.4
1020	2,055	1,922	-133	-6.5
1022	2,106	2,075	-31	-1.5
1024	2,044	2,123	79	3.9
1026	2,775	2,771	-4	-0.1
1028	1,772	1,579	-193	-10.9
1034	3,899	3,918	19	0.5
1058.04*	6,763	6,426	-337	-5.0
1098*	1,488	1,917	429	28.8

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 18

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
636	1,236	1,014	7	74	1	25	115
638 *	1,524	1,268	13	143	5	15	80
640 *	1,599	1,316	9	140	3	13	118
644 *	2,528	1,979	57	229	6	29	228
646	2,189	1,704	122	166	1	25	171
648	1,945	1,170	357	161	17	44	196
650	1,389	427	501	202	5	39	215
652	1,232	872	35	164	1	26	134
654	1,607	1,400	11	83	6	9	98
656	1,708	1,461	12	80	6	27	122
658	1,762	1,449	12	144	6	24	127
660	1,773	1,448	4	134	0	17	170
662	1,411	984	43	165	7	19	193
666 *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
670	2,680	681	1,427	144	36	59	333
672	1,422	180	912	56	16	52	206
674	1,964	366	1,201	109	28	51	209
676	1,657	186	1,237	39	14	43	138
678	2,660	360	2,093	30	15	44	118
680	1,809	313	1,081	105	30	46	234
682	2,432	564	1,357	121	27	44	319
686	1,533	860	345	142	23	24	139
688	1,614	548	763	86	11	20	186
690	1,791	403	1,023	86	11	26	242
692	2,392	342	1,698	52	19	45	236
696.01	3,780	1,805	1,348	105	20	67	435
696.02	5,995	4,018	1,036	331	37	98	475
698	1,277	1,073	69	35	3	11	86
700	1,703	1,571	22	16	5	6	83
702.01	6,573	6,120	35	152	16	39	211
702.02	37	25	12	0	0	0	0

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 18

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
706	2,700	2,474	1	56	4	16	149
720	2,167	161	1,759	71	9	51	116
722	2,655	78	2,318	52	28	24	155
724	1,755	40	1,574	4	17	30	90
726 *	2,093	50	1,813	13	14	62	141
728	3,193	241	2,636	42	13	44	217
730	1,979	170	1,628	34	17	24	106
732	2,096	107	1,692	77	27	25	168
734	1,889	72	1,556	50	17	30	164
736	3,368	373	2,196	358	34	97	310
738	3,225	1,065	1,544	155	23	48	390
740	3,531	294	2,324	365	28	103	417
742	3,292	1,437	1,441	121	16	47	230
744	2,492	2,250	117	43	2	9	71
746 *	2,003	1,288	403	117	1	26	168
748 *	2,012	1,471	371	51	2	14	103
776 *	3,806	273	2,908	171	48	92	314
780 *	2,092	65	1,863	28	9	35	92
920 *	3,154	13	2,651	19	21	24	426
932 *	1,142	22	1,040	2	7	14	57
944.01 *	3,202	51	2,952	6	15	48	130
944.02	2,886	154	2,208	12	23	26	463
950	2,906	88	2,659	13	13	34	99
954	4,607	156	4,162	27	19	64	179
956	4,042	158	3,476	85	35	48	240
958	3,456	150	2,947	113	16	28	202
960 *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
962	1,717	120	1,378	21	5	26	167
964	2,361	165	1,890	57	22	36	191
966	2,164	166	1,672	80	13	54	179

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

Total Population by Mutually Exclusive Race and Hispanic Origin
by Census Tract, 2010
Brooklyn Community District 18

Census Tract	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race					Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Single Race				Two or More Races	
		White	Black/ African American	Asian	Other		
968	1,471	135	1,054	40	12	33	197
970	2,105	205	1,553	61	15	26	245
974	2,724	237	2,114	24	27	40	282
982	4,305	45	3,100	7	32	87	1,034
984	1,978	58	1,790	19	20	21	70
986	2,862	32	2,539	59	28	55	149
988	3,054	250	2,398	90	20	48	248
990	1,422	97	1,048	92	23	22	140
992	1,833	140	1,431	73	6	59	124
994	1,978	99	1,717	9	13	25	115
996	3,631	163	3,168	57	17	55	171
998	3,784	259	3,204	53	16	68	184
1004	2,567	144	2,231	23	9	28	132
1006	2,489	167	2,046	58	6	43	169
1008	2,124	212	1,598	108	15	43	148
1010	2,318	243	1,695	162	10	46	162
1012	1,932	167	1,496	112	15	21	121
1014	2,160	120	1,696	131	16	32	165
1016	1,464	71	1,267	43	4	17	62
1018	1,851	131	1,515	34	10	22	139
1020	1,922	142	1,601	50	12	36	81
1022	2,075	162	1,470	230	19	18	176
1024	2,123	175	1,601	148	10	25	164
1026	2,771	99	2,436	40	19	39	138
1028	1,579	59	1,271	72	3	25	149
1034	3,918	313	2,593	7	32	54	919
1058.04 *	6,426	1,527	3,511	157	34	78	1,119
1098 *	1,917	66	1,524	37	5	28	257

* Census tract is within two or more community districts. Data are for entire census tract.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Census PL Files

New York City Department of City Planning

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 18, BROOKLYN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/11	FY2012 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
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-643	RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE, GERRITSEN INLET-BSHP BKLYN	35,237 (CN) 525 (F) 133 (S)	18,866 (CN) 92,069 (F) 15,000 (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)
HB-1023	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, MILL BASIN BRIDGE,ETC., BROOKLYN	69,095 (CN) 15,000 (F) 15,000 (S)	37,871 (CN) 172,946 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	1,967 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1024	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, BELT PARKWAY OVER PAERDEGAT BASIN, BROOKLYN	191,781 (CN) 286,159 (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	110,093 (CN) 160,229 (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	84,725 (CN) 90,052 (F) 10,000 (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)
HL-DN050	BETH ISRAEL MEDICALCENTER- KINGS HIGHWAY DIVISION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-614	RECONSTRUCTION OF BERGEN AVE & STS IN VIC OF AVE T & E71, BKLYN	30,206 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	9,208 (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	1,760 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	5,576 (CN)
P-C077	RECONSTRUCTION OF MARINE PARK, BROOKLYN	6,800 (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-77	REHABILITATION OF PARK BUILDING, MARINE PARK	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
P-1130	CONSTRUCT AND RECONSTRUCT SHORE PKWY BIKE PATHS, BROOKLYN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PW-DN584	HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-KN584	HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 18

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STATEMENT OF NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

FISCAL YEAR 2013

MICHAEL R. BLOOMBERG
Mayor
MARTY MARKOWITZ
Borough President
SAUL NEEDLE
Chairperson
DOROTHY TURANO
District Manager

Within the boundaries of Community Board #18 are many communities that comprise the “southern tier” of Brooklyn which can be classified as multi-ethnic, 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 an harmonious atmosphere of partnership with our elected officials to enhance the quality of life for all of our residents. It is that spirit 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 "bare-bones" funding level, we can barely maintain the basic and essential facilities and services.

We urge the **Mayor's Community Affairs Unit (CAU)**, the **Office of Citywide Event Coordination and Management (CECM)**, 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 crucial since the use of the internet has become the means for conducting business.

Data report listings posted on NYC.gov was an important step toward sharing **311 Citizen Service Center** complaint collection data. However, we still need to be informed about specific complaint collection data encompassing location, tracking, and the resolution process. Interaction and sharing of information between the Community Board and city agencies enhance 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 bordering 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. Sixty one percent (61%) of Gateway is water. By the year 2017, without remediation, the sea level is expected to increase by six feet as a result of global climate changes.

Gateway National Recreation Area, one of our nation's 391 national parks, plays host to more than 80 species of fish and 400 species of birds and butterflies (nearly 20% of North America's bird species) which live in or visit 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.

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 2009 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, without remediation, this important community resource will cease to exist in our lifetime. Although marsh plants require nitrogen to thrive, too much can kill them.

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. It is our combined goal to bring Jamaica Bay water quality to levels that meet and, hopefully, exceed Federal standards for recreational use and ultimately preserve this lush, natural resource.

Currently, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in partnership with the N.Y.C. Department of Parks and Recreation and the N.Y.S. Department of Environmental Conservation began work in December 2009 on an $8 million Gerritsen Creek/Marine Park Ecosystem Restoration Project. The project plan is to rebuild approximately 32 acres of marshlands; approximately 20 acres of coastal grassland; more than 240,000 cubic yards of beach; removal of invasive species of plants and transplanting more than 750,000 native marsh plants. The vegetation acts as filters for the area's water, improving water quality and lessening the negative impact caused by run-off and other contaminants. The marshlands restoration will provide the public a place for recreation and access to wildlife. The creation of observation points along the restored nature trails, with signage posted along the paths, will provide education for the visitors about the area's variety of species and plant life and the tension that occurs when ecological and human environments intersect.

Floyd Bennett Field became part of the Gateway National Recreation Area in 1972 when the park was established. It is an historic treasure -- the first municipal airfield and an aerial hub for fighter planes during World War II, where the sounds of the departing aircraft of Wiley Post, Amelia Earhart, and Douglas "wrong-way" Corrigan stand as a testament to times past. Views from the control tower at Floyd Bennett Field gave clear vision to the criss-crossing runways of New York's first municipal airport. Now...the legendary runway is a barren pothole-ridden road. The field is dotted with abandoned buildings and structures, ruinous hangars, and dilapidated roads. The field's coast is a polluted cemetery for destroyed boats and debris.

Floyd Bennett Field currently houses an NYPD training facility, and a Marine Corps Reserve Battalion. Occupying four (4) of the eight (8) airport hangars is a "mega" community-based sports and entertainment complex known as "Aviator Sports & Recreation" complete with a football field, ice rinks, and a climbing wall.

The historical integrity of some of the hangars has 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.

In April 2010 United States Senator Charles Schumer announced the formation of a "Blue Ribbon Panel Task Force" for Gateway to establish a shared vision for the future of the country's third most-visited national recreation area. The Panel, an esteemed group of federal, state, and local agencies, and experts, recently released their final report on how best to revitalize Floyd Bennett Field and help make Gateway National Recreation Area an iconic urban national park. The report, “The Next Jewel In New York’s Urban Park Crown,” is a forty-page report that calls for a significant re-investment in the 1,400 acre Floyd Bennett Field, the largest waterfront property in New York City. It contains specific and achievable recommendations for actions on education, environmental restoration, transportation and infrastructure, public programming, park design, and a new management partnership. We look forward to continuing to engage our elected leaders in revitalizing Floyd Bennett Field. Nowhere else in the world is there the potential that exists at Gateway, and specific guidance will be provided to the National Park Service as to how this vision can be applied.

The Board continues to urge the Department of the Interior to restore Floyd Bennett Field’s 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, the islands off the coast of Canarsie, and the sports entertainment complex. It would enable connection with other parts of the borough and city aboard service which is already prepared to provide stops in Red Hook, Fulton Ferry Landing in DUMBO, and Governors Island where the public can enjoy summer programming and concerts or take a car-free bike ride.

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. 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, and DEP operates a maintenance and storage facility at the northwest corner, and a Pumping Station at the headwater terminus.

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.

DEP, as part of the 1997 Paerdegat Basin Water Quality Facility Plan ULURP Application, committed to upgrade the Pumping Station at the base of the shoreline and built a thirty-million gallon underground Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Retention Facility, coupled with a twenty-million gallon "in-line" retention, to hold and treat the overflow until the Knapp Street Sewage Treatment Plant could properly process the sewage. The completed project became operable on May 12, 2011 and, as part of the ULURP Application, includes DEP maintenance and personnel facilities and a “new home” for Community Board #18.

More than a decade ago, as part of the Paerdegat Basin Water Quality Facility Plan, the ULURP Application also 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 and is now under construction.

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. In November 2009 a project costing more than $11 million began to restore 35 acres of disappearing marsh lands and coastal wetlands in Jamaica Bay by reducing the amount of nitrogen and reducing the impacts from contaminated sediment in the water to prevent further loss of wetlands and protect a host of endangered and threatened species.

The future of this ecosystem, including wildlife, local homes, and infrastructure is of deep interest to environmentalists and conservation groups as well as area community organizations and residents. It is

our combined goal to bring Jamaica Bay water quality to levels that meet and, hopefully, exceed Federal standards for recreational use and ultimately preserve this lush, natural resource.

This Administration and its successors need to continue to act upon a plan to protect the city's waterfront from the effects of sea level rise and storm surges. We applaud the City Council's Waterfront Planning Legislation, 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 takes into account the changing needs of the waterfront. The plan, “Vision 2020,” released in March 2011 provides a sustainable framework for more water transport, increased public access to the waterfront and economic opportunities that will help make the water part of New Yorker’s everyday lives. -- **Concepts are no substitute for action!**

ADMINISTRATION PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Each year, the Mayor proposes further "attacks" on the Community Boards by reducing our meager budgets...only to be 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 and often duplicated 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. Almost 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, on city-owned housing projects and commercial properties. The Federal Telecommunications Law of 1996 does not restrict the placement of cellular transmission devices based on health concerns since no hazard has been established. The Board of Standards and 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, residences, 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.

It is the sense of this Board that all of the communities within our Board be rezoned to create a rational up-to-date 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.

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. They repeatedly demonstrate their indifference to the views of the community and its concerns respecting the character of its unique neighborhoods by granting zoning variances in favor of development, construction, and other related industries. 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 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) **N.Y.C. Housing Authority (NYCHA) Projects**, Bayview, Breukelen, and Glenwood, within our boundaries. These Housing Projects require continuous upgrading and modernization.

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 congestion and the anticipated massive increase in traffic and bus ridership upon completion of this complex?**

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. Canarsie and surrounding communities were built on landfill that rapidly deteriorate and require an aggressive street and sewer reconstructive program. The Community Board urges the Department of Transportation to advance our Board's meager Capital Project requests. Street resurfacing is a temporary costly “fix”…not a solution.

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" commenced with minimal impact in November 2009 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, is now scheduled to begin in 2013. The landscaping contract will then follow and complete the project in 2018.

Transportation issues persist to rank high on the problem list for our Community Board. Pedestrian, cyclist, and motor vehicle occupant safety at many of the intersections and streets within our Board area are the source of major concern.

As a component of the Mayor's PlaNYC, NYCDOT recently created a Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Programs. With no enforcement of regulations in place, and without consultation, they recently completed an unprecedented three-year plan to expand the city's on-street bicycle network by 200 miles. Included in their plan is an extensive design for the streets within our board area, in general, and in Canarsie, in particular.

Bicycle lanes clearly offer both an environmental and practical benefit in areas served by adequate mass transit alternatives and a more bike-friendly population. Bike lanes will only create hazardous conditions in our board area and jeopardize pedestrians, cyclists, and motor vehicle occupants.

We urge the Mayor and NYCDOT to recognize the highly unusual transportation challenges inherent to our community as well as the unique needs of the population we serve. Unlike most other areas of the City, Community Board #18 is simply not accessible to the New York City subway system. Residents must take at least one bus to reach the nearest subway station. Our neighborhoods are largely residential with a major shopping mall, Kings Plaza, and small shopping areas/strips interspersed throughout, so there are no direct truck routes. This means that we constantly have a large number of buses and commercial truck traffic on our residential streets, already taking a lane away from other vehicles. The addition of bike lanes would impede traffic even further and post a hazard to everyone who uses that roadway, pedestrians and bicyclists included.

Additionally, our board's population, historically and currently, includes one of the largest constituencies of senior citizens in the City.

With or without designated lanes, it is safe to expect that this population is not going to jump on the bike-riding bandwagon. We, therefore, join with our local elected officials, community civic associations, and area residents in opposing the proposed expansion of on-street bicycle lanes to include streets within our communities.

Kings Plaza Shopping Center, built on city-owned land, 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 the South side of Avenue U, from Flatbush Avenue to East 55th Street, 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 creation of a major bus layover in front of the Kings Plaza Shopping Center causing buses, leaving the layover, to sharply propel across five (5) lanes of traffic on Flatbush Avenue to accomplish a left-hand turn onto Avenue U…and the widening of the traffic islands on Flatbush Avenue which have created additional confusion, danger, and further bottleneck this dangerous 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.** 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 not budgetary constraints.

POLICE

We have praiseworthy day-to-day "line" contact with the two area Police Precinct Commanding Officers from the 63rd Police Precinct, Commanding Officer, Captain Michael Deddo, and from the 69th Police Precinct, Commanding Officer, Captain George Fitzgibbon. 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 at 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" vans illegally operating and parking 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.

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.

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 NYSDEC for their dedication, commitment, and tireless efforts in responding to this offense.

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 and funding. Some 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 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

Parks' Department equipment and personnel are always in short supply. We urge that our requests, as well as 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 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, Jay Dergera, Assistant Borough Superintendent, Michael Lorenzo, Superintendent, and Louis Otarola, Supervisor, 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. We urge restoration of the supervisory staff allocation which was recently drastically cut by more than fifty-percent (50%.)

Increased manpower is also 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.

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

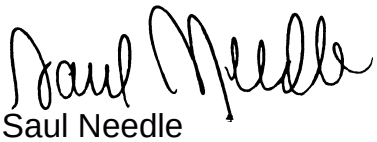
The Board continues to direct its attention to the needs of our area youth by developing and supporting broad outreach after-school and evening recreational, cultural, and educational programs within the community. We are currently working with our local elected officials, community and youth organizations, 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 2013 -- a true product of that joint cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,



Saul Needle
Chairperson



Dorothy Turano
District Manager

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