

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

Fiscal Year  
2026

**Manhattan  
Community District**

**3**

November 2024



# INTRODUCTION

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

# HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

This report represents the Statement of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests for Fiscal Year (FY) 2026. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board, collected through an online form available to community boards from June to November, 2024.

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

If you have questions about this report or suggestions for changes please contact:  
CDNEEDS\_DL@planning.nyc.gov

This report is broadly structured as follows:

## 1. **Overarching Community District Needs**

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

## 2. **Policy Area-Specific District Needs**

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

## 3. **Community Board Budget Requests**

The final section includes the two types of budget requests submitted to the City for the FY24 budget cycle; one list for capital and another for expense budget requests. For each budget request, community boards were able to provide a priority number, explanation, location, and supporters. OMB remains the definitive source on budget requests submitted to city agencies.

## Disclaimer

This report represents the Statements of Community District Needs and Community Board Budget Requests of this Community District for Fiscal Year 2026. This report contains the formatted but otherwise unedited content provided by the community board.

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

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

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

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## 2. 2020 CENSUS DATA

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

## New York City

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

## Manhattan

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

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

**Manhattan Community District 3**

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

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

**Statement on Data Accuracy**

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

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



### 3. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT

Community District 3 Manhattan (CD 3) spans the East Village, Lower East Side, and part of Chinatown. It is bounded by 14th Street to the north, the East River to the east, the Brooklyn Bridge to the south, and Fourth Avenue and the Bowery to the west, extending to Baxter and Pearl Streets south of Canal Street. This community is filled with a diversity of cultures, religions, incomes, and languages. Its character comes from its heritage as a historic and present-day first stop for many immigrants. CD 3 is one of the most densely populated Community Districts in New York City, with approximately 141,787 residents. (1) Our community is diverse: we identify as 26% Asian, 7% Black, 26% Hispanic, and 34% White. (2) With this diversity comes different language needs. Twenty-seven percent of the district speaks English less than "very well," which highlights the need for translation and interpretation services. Within CD 3 the percentage break down of languages is: 17% speak Spanish, 21.6% speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, and 56.6% speak only English. (3) Our residents are very proud of their historic and diverse neighborhood, however, the very characteristics that make this district unique also make it a challenging place to plan and ensure services for all residents and businesses.

Many people within our community live on the edge of homelessness and economic survival. Inequality and housing precarity are tied to rising housing costs and stagnating incomes within the Community District. In the 2nd quarter of 2023, there was a 3% increase in median asking rents in CD 3 compared to the same time period in 2022. The median asking rent of CD 3 in Q2 2024 is \$4,425 a month. This would require a renter household to have an income of \$163,000 to not be considered rent burdened, (4) while the median household income for CD 3 is \$58,540 and 84.2% of district residents are renters. (5) The gap between the lowest and highest earners in CD 3 continues to widen. As of 2022, 24 percent of renter households in CD 3 were severely rent burdened (spent more than 50 percent of household income on rent). (7) The district now has the highest diversity (income diversity gap) in household incomes out of all 59 districts in New York City and it continues to grow. (8)

Many residents in CD 3 live in areas that have experienced disproportionate negative impacts from pollution, due to historical and existing social inequities without equal protection and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations otherwise known as Environmental Justice Areas. Out of CD 3's 30 total 2010 census tracts, 22 were designated as Environmental Justice Areas in 2024 by the Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice, 73% of the neighborhood. (9) CD 3 is also a coastal community that was severely impacted by Superstorm Sandy in 2012, and the area is increasingly vulnerable to future climate change impacts and extreme weather scenarios that affect the waterfront. Several coastal resiliency projects have been planned for the district and are in various phases of approval, funding, or construction. This issue of coastal vulnerability is further compounded by the city's identification of a majority of CD 3 being an environmental justice area.

Footnotes (indicated by the numbers in parenthesis ex: (1):

1. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03.

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

2. Ibid.

3. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). Language Spoken at Home 2022: ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables.

<https://data.census.gov/table?>

[q=United%20States&t=Language%20Spoken%20at%20Home&g=795XX00US3604103](https://data.census.gov/table?q=United%20States&t=Language%20Spoken%20at%20Home&g=795XX00US3604103)

4. StreetEasy. (2024). StreetEasy Data Dashboard. <https://streeteasy.com/blog/data-dashboard>.

5. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). Selected Housing Characteristics: 2022: ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP1Y2022.DP04?>

[q=DP04:%20Selected%20Housing%20Characteristics&g=795XX00US3604103](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP1Y2022.DP04?q=DP04:%20Selected%20Housing%20Characteristics&g=795XX00US3604103).

6. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

7. Ibid.

8. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

9. Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice. (2024). EJNYC: A Study of Environmental Justice Issues In New York City. [https://climate.cityofnewyork.us/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/EJNYC\\_Report\\_FIN\\_20240424.pdf](https://climate.cityofnewyork.us/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/EJNYC_Report_FIN_20240424.pdf)

## 4. TOP THREE PRESSING ISSUES OVERALL

### Manhattan Community Board 3

The three most pressing issues facing this Community Board are:

#### **Affordable Housing**

Housing in CD 3 is increasingly unaffordable for many residents, and the district has become increasingly socially stratified: • Community District 3 currently has the highest income diversity rate of any community district in New York City with 11.9% of the district having an income of less than \$10,000 and around 13.8% of residents with an income of over \$200,000. • 26% of residents live below the poverty line and 50% of households have incomes under \$50,000. • Median asking rents in CD 3 went up 3% in the second quarter of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. The median asking rent for the second quarter 2023 is \$4,425. • 38% of low-income renter households in CD 3 are severely rent burdened and spend more than half their monthly income on housing.

**\*\*More in Housing and Land Use Section\*\***

#### **Homelessness**

Housing Additionally, CD 3 is experiencing a crisis of street homelessness, and it is clear that new affordable and supportive housing is needed, but it must be targeted at affordability levels appropriate for current neighborhood income. The points below show a need for an increase in affordable housing development in general and specifically targeted at low incomes, such as • In 2022, median household income was just \$58,540 • CD 3 sits at 50% of Area Median Income (AMI), while other Lower Manhattan districts are well above 100% AMI, displaying CD 3 as the last area of affordability in the lower half of the borough and as an area with a high-level need for diverse housing options to fit the varying incomes that reside here. • From 2010–2022, CB 3 gained 4,835 new housing units, but since 2014, only 1,434 new income-restricted units have been built. Mental Health Additionally, CD 3 is experiencing a crisis of street homelessness, and it is clear that new affordable and supportive housing is needed, but it must be targeted at affordability levels appropriate for current neighborhood income. The points below show a need for an increase in affordable housing development in general and specifically targeted at low incomes, such as • In 2022, median household income was just \$58,540 • CD 3 sits at 50% of Area Median Income (AMI), while other Lower Manhattan districts are well above 100% AMI, displaying CD 3 as the last area of affordability in the lower half of the borough and as an area with a high-level need for diverse housing options to fit the varying incomes that reside here. • From 2010–2022, CB 3 gained 4,835 new housing units, but since 2014, only 1,434 new income-restricted units have been built. Shelters Shelters CD 3 is home to 13 permanent shelters, among the highest in the city.<sup>55</sup> The perception of many people experiencing homelessness that the shelters are unsafe appears to contribute to the many homeless people refusing services unless there is a Safe Haven bed available in a community they are connected to. In 2017–2018, the Coalition for the Homeless conducted a survey of individuals sleeping on the streets and subways. The majority of those interviewed on the streets had stayed in the DHS shelter system at some point and were unwilling to return to the shelter system because they feared for their safety and/or experienced difficulty following the rules and procedures. Additionally, two-thirds of those interviewed had mental health needs. Coalition for the Homeless' State of The Homeless 2023 report cites the following factors that contribute to an increase in shelter population : • Average length of time that families and single adults must spend in shelters is now longer than it has ever been; • The number of homeless households provided with City rent vouchers to help them move from shelters into permanent housing reached its lowest level in five years; • The number of homeless single adults placed into supportive housing was at the second-lowest level since 2004 (with only the previous year being marginally lower). CB 3 has long advocated for more Safe Havens and supportive housing as well as more affordable housing as part of the solution to end homelessness. As noted in the 2022 State of the Homeless report, while the long-term retention rate for individuals referred to congregate shelters was only about 24 percent in the 19 months leading up to December 2021. The rate for those referred to Safe Havens was far higher, at roughly 63 percent. (Community issues

sometimes arise around adult shelters.) Outdoor space and programming that engages the residents is necessary. Better security is also necessary for both the neighboring community members and the shelter residents. **\*\*More in Housing, Health and Human Services\*\***

### **Senior services**

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

- There are 39,441 residents (25.4 percent of total CD 3 population) over the age of 60 ;
- 36.8 percent of seniors aged 65+ in the district live below the poverty line ;
- 32 percent of seniors are living with a disability;
- 29 percent of seniors experience ambulatory difficulties; and
- 53 percent of seniors live alone

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

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

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

- Older Adult Centers

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

- Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities

In addition to senior centers, NORCs are also vital in CD 3. A NORC is a multi-age housing development or neighborhood that was not originally designed for seniors, but now is home to a significant number of older persons. There are eight NORCs in CD 3 that provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents (See appendix for list of NORCs in CD 3). Often, NORC residents can access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. Both the City Council and DFTA recognize the need for NORCs in the community and are working to budget more NORC programs. NORC programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings and neighborhoods. Nurses and social workers are necessary to provide supportive services. **\*\*More in Human Services\*\***

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# 5. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

## HEALTHCARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Manhattan Community Board 3

#### Most Important Issue Related to Healthcare and Human Services

##### **Services to reduce or prevent homelessness**

\*\*See information about needs for the homeless\*\*

#### Other Healthcare and Human Services Priorities

##### Mental Health Services

During 2021, the aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the need for heightened mental health services, both general and targeted. Models of care that eliminate or decrease barriers to access, including the CONNECT model and improved telehealth services, should be expanded, scaled, and made sustainable. Mental health support services should also be expanded, including programs that focus on mindfulness and well-being, in addition to programs for those with diagnosed mental illnesses. The demand for mental health services among the Asian-American community has grown partly due to anti-Asian hate crimes and isolation associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Targeted mental health services, including services for migrant families, individuals and families experiencing homelessness, young people, older adults, and other priority populations in CB3, should also be strengthened. (1)

In addition, behavioral health services are a priority for people with underlying conditions: seniors, first responders, and those with substance abuse disorders and pre-existing health conditions, people with disabilities, and those who have experienced traumatic changes in their employment. An overall plan to address the continuing increase in substance abuse and an increase in outreach/harm reduction services is needed.

##### Mental Health Services for Youth

Suicide is now the second leading cause of death among youth 10-24 years old in the U.S., and self-harm is reported to be on the rise among NYC youth, normalized through communities formed on social media that reinforce negative mentalities and attitudes. (2)

There is a need for more services and programs deliberately and inclusively designed for youth, with a strong peer component, and with few barriers to access. Mental health services that address youth-specific issues through youth-designed strategies and approaches are needed especially for LGBTQ+ and BIPOC youth who deal with stigma, discrimination, and racism on a regular basis.

After school programs are needed more than ever to help children and youth to build the cognitive, socio-emotional, and intellectual skills they need to succeed and thrive as students and adults.

Footnotes (indicated with an a number in parenthesis ex: (1)):

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

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

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## Rodents

Community Board 3 Manhattan (CB 3) is currently one of four rat reduction zones in NYC. Overall, the District remained the same in 2024 when compared to 2023. From January to June 2023 there were 326 complaints compared to 301 complaints in the same time in 2024. From January to June 2024, there were 301 complaints—this is around a 7% decrease (25 fewer complaints) when compared to 2023. (1)

NYCHA burrow counts in 2024 have decreased across the 24 CB 3 developments to 326 (in June 2024).

In other public and private properties, the failure rate for Active Rat Sign (ARS) has ranged from 10% to 18% but is now trending toward 13%. The average failure rate for active rat signs on compliance inspections from January to June 2024 is 55%. Additionally, park burrow counts in 2024 have increased across the CB 3 parks to 366 (in June 2024). (2)

Even with a decrease in complaints overall in the district and NYCHA developments, there still an increase in parks burrows in CB 3 Parks. There is a huge need for rodent control support with the Department of Parks and Recreation through the repair of infrastructure, new litter baskets, harborage reduction, and increased cleaning shifts.

### Footnotes:

1. Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene, Director of Neighborhood Intervention Pest Control Services.
2. Ibid.

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## Community District Needs Related to Healthcare and Human Services

### **Needs for Health Care and Facilities**

#### Health Care Needs and Services

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

The changes in responding to health care needs due to COVID-19 have highlighted areas of unmet needs as well as new trends in the provision of health care. In 2022, approximately 3 percent of CD 3 residents were uninsured. (2) The trends and priorities below were reported to the CB 3 Health and Human Services Committee by the following community health care facilities: Charles B. Wang Community Health Center, the Betances Health Center, and the Gouverneur Health Facility.

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

- In 2022, median household income was just \$58,540 (4)
- CD 3 sits at 50% of Area Median Income (AMI), while other Lower Manhattan districts are well above 100% AMI, displaying CD 3 as the last area of affordability in the lower half of the borough and as an area with a high-level need for diverse housing options to fit the varying incomes that reside here. (5)



- From 2010–2022, CB 3 gained 4,835 new housing units, but since 2014, only 1,434 new income-restricted units have been built. (6)

In addition, behavioral health services are a priority for people with underlying conditions: seniors, first responders, and those with substance abuse disorders and pre-existing health conditions, people with disabilities, and those who have experienced traumatic changes in their employment. An overall plan to address the continuing increase in substance abuse and an increase in outreach/harm reduction services is needed.

Footnotes:

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

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

2. U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). Selected Characteristics of health Insurance Coverage in the United States. 2022 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

<https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S2701?q=United States&t=Health Insurance&g=795XX00US3604103>.

3. NYC DHS. (2019). NYC HOPE 2019 Results.

<https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/dhs/downloads/pdf/hope-2019-results.pdf>.

4. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03.

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

5. NYC Housing Preservation & Development. (2024). Area Median Income.

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/hpd/services-and-information/area-median-income.page>

6. NYC Equitable Development Data Explorer. (2023). Housing Production: Chinatown & Lower East Side

<https://equitableexplorer.planning.nyc.gov/data/district/3809/hopd/tot>.

Lack of proper facility maintenance by NYCHA

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

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

Skilled Nursing and Rehabilitation Facilities

After suffering losses of hospital resources and nursing home/rehab beds, our community is in critical need to ensure these services. There are currently no Alzheimer's dedicated beds/units in the district. From 2006 to 2022, the number of long-term care facility beds in Lower Manhattan decreased from 1,085 beds across eight facilities to 353 beds across two facilities.(1) This includes the 219 beds lost when Rivington House was closed. (2) Rivington House closed in 2015 when the Allure Group bought them. The community facility deed restriction was lifted for a fee of \$16.15 million to the City and then Rivington House was sold to Rivington Street Investors for \$116 million.

The Allure Group is required by the New York State Attorney General's office to open a new health care facility on the Lower East Side. The original deadline was 2022 but has been extended because of COVID. CB 3 is working with the Attorney General's office and state elected officials to ensure that the much-needed nursing home beds are replaced by Allure. (3)

The remaining long-term care providers are Gouverneur Skilled Nursing Facility with a total of 295 beds for rehabilitation and long-term care beds and New East Side Nursing Home with 58 beds. The skilled nursing facility at Gouverneur operates at 93% percent occupancy rate—greater than the New York City average and the national average. (4)

Footnotes:

1. New York State Department of Health (2022). NYS Nursing Home Profiles. [https://profiles.health.ny.gov/nursing\\_home/index](https://profiles.health.ny.gov/nursing_home/index).

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

3. Press Release <https://ag.ny.gov/press-release/2018/ag-schneiderman-announces-settlement-allure-group-revitalize-harlem-nursing-home>. Settlement documents [https://ag.ny.gov/sites/default/files/allure\\_settlement\\_doc.pdf](https://ag.ny.gov/sites/default/files/allure_settlement_doc.pdf)

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

### **Needs for Older NYs**

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

- There are 39,441 residents (25.4 percent of total CD 3 population) over the age of 60 (2) ;
- 36.8 percent of seniors aged 65+ in the district live below the poverty line (3) ;
- 32 percent of seniors are living with a disability;
- 29 percent of seniors experience ambulatory difficulties; and
- 53 percent of seniors live alone (4)

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

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

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

- Older Adult Centers

According to the Department for the Aging (DFTA), in CD 3 there are 13 DFTA-funded Older Adult Centers (formerly known as senior centers) (5). Each center is particularly important as they are culturally sensitive to the needs of our diverse communities. Given the growing senior population,



there is a need to maintain and expand the existing facilities and to address significant capital maintenance needs.

- Naturally Occurring Retirement Communities

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

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

Footnotes (indicated with a number in parenthesis):

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

2. U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). Population 60 years and over in the United States: American Community Survey 5-estimates Subject Tables. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP05?q=United States&t=Older Population&g=795XX00US3604103>

3. FURMAN

4. U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). Population 60 years and over in the United States: American Community Survey 5-estimates Subject Tables. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP5Y2022.DP05?q=United States&t=Older Population&g=795XX00US3604103>

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

### **Needs for Homeless**

In April, 2024, more than 147,518 people each night slept in New York City's main shelter system, the highest number since the city started keeping count forty years ago and double the number from the previous year. (1) While this number includes the migrants, the crisis of unsheltered New Yorkers existed before the migrant crisis as evidenced by the increase in the 4,140 New Yorkers currently living on the streets and subways as reported in the Homeless Outreach Population Estimate (HOPE) count for January 8, 2024

#### Street Homeless Outreach

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

- More outreach staff are needed—both to fill vacancies and handle the increase in clients and higher salaries to retain staff. Current caseload sizes are 45 to 50 clients while the ideal caseload would be 25 clients per worker. (2)
- Translation resources are needed. Currently there are a few Spanish speaking staff and no Chinese speaking staff. Outreach to the homeless requires building trust and culturally sensitive communication. Phone translation does not provide this and often translators are not familiar with terms used.

- Outreach workers report an increase in fentanyl overdoses. Goddard staff has created a partnership with local harm reduction providers to include harm reduction outreach. A formalized, funded program is needed to have this coordinated outreach more frequently and throughout the District.
- Mental Health resources are lacking. There is anecdotally an increase in homeless people needing mental health services. Services must be provided with consistent follow up where the people are living—on the street. There are currently not enough outreach psychiatric health care services. (3)

### Shelters

CD 3 is home to 13 permanent shelters, among the highest in the city. (4) 55 The perception of many people experiencing homelessness that the shelters are unsafe appears to contribute to the many homeless people refusing services unless there is a Safe Haven bed available in a community they are connected to.

In 2017-2018, the Coalition for the Homeless conducted a survey of individuals sleeping on the streets and subways. The majority of those interviewed on the streets had stayed in the DHS shelter system at some point and were unwilling to return to the shelter system because they feared for their safety and/or experienced difficulty following the rules and procedures. Additionally, two-thirds of those interviewed had mental health needs. (5)

Coalition for the Homeless' State of The Homeless 2023 report cites the following factors that contribute to an increase in shelter population (6) :

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

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

### Footnotes:

1. Coalition for the Homeless. (June 2023). State of the Homeless 2023. <https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/StateoftheHomeless2023.pdf>

2. Manhattan Outreach Consortium report via e-mail, July 21st, 2023.

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

4. Coalition for the Homeless. (June 2023). State of the Homeless 2023. <https://www.coalitionforthehomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/StateoftheHomeless2023.pdf>

5. Ibid.

## Technology

COVID-19 underlined the technological disparities in CD 3. Twenty five percent of households in CD 3 do not have internet access, while 44% have no broadband access to the internet. (1) This disparity will impact CD 3 residents' access to school, health care, and social services and, if left unaddressed, will have significant long-term and short-term impacts on the health and livelihood of our community.

## New Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Our district has seen an increase in new refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers. Shelters and respite centers have been being set up by DHS, OEM, HPD, and HHS. A lack of coordination and standards for notifying communities and creating partnerships with the community has impeded the ability for local groups to help. In 2024, a group of East Village / Lower East Side schools, community-based organizations, faith communities, and others has been convened to help coordinate. There continues to be a need for necessities such as basic essential goods, food, and clothing. Many suffered or were exposed to traumatic events over the course of their journey to New York City and require culturally and linguistically competent mental health services for children and adults. Many face significant language barriers and are in need of ESOL and other adult education programs such as job training. Local service providers have also reported receiving requests for immigration legal services to obtain work permits. Many of the families have young children. There is a need for childcare programs that can serve families regardless of their immigration status. There will also be a greater need for employment services and benefits enrollment assistance. There is a need for expedited work authorization so that these new immigrants may be gainfully employed. Currently, new asylum seeker families are in shelters located in Community District 3. Many have lived in shelters for more than a year. (2) There is a need for long-term affordable housing.

## Footnotes:

1. NYC Open Data. (2022). Internet Master Plan: Broadband Adoption and Infrastructure by Community District.

<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Internet-Master-Plan-Broadband-Adoption-and-Infras/rxpf-yca2/data>.

2. Report by email by from Office of District 1 Superintendent to the CB3 office July 2024

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## Health disparities with a root in social determinants

People of color and those with lower income experience a disproportionate burden of preventable disease, death, and disabilities. (1) Maintaining social supports and community programs (such as smoking-cessation, medical screenings, and family planning as a few examples) are necessary.

Pediatricians are seeing children left behind socially, educationally, and emotionally. Enhanced services for these children will be needed for the near future and on an ongoing basis for several years.

## Telehealth

Telemedicine has proved to be important in enabling community residents to access care. The biggest challenge facing telehealth is the lack of internet access—25% percent of households in CD 3 do not have internet access, while 44% have no broadband access to the internet. (2)

## Footnotes:

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

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

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## Food Security

Between May 2022 and May 2024, the food price index rose 9.9%—this rise in food costs is particularly burdensome to low-income residents and senior citizens. (1) Food pantries and community fridges operated by local community organizations or GrowNYC continue to fill the gaps of food security.

Older adults continue to demonstrate a very high need for food assistance, including free delivered meals and home delivered groceries, due to the continuing rising cost of food.

There continues to be an increase in home delivery of food weekly as reported by Vision Urbana.

### Footnotes:

1. US Department of Agriculture (2024) Food Price Outlook. <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-price-outlook/>

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## HEALTHCARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

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

### EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>   |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| 1 / 32          | DHS           | Other request for services for the homeless                                    |
| 2 / 32          | DHS           | Other facilities for homeless requests   |
| 5 / 32          | DFTA          | Enhance NORC programs and health services                                      |
| 12 / 32         | DFTA          | Increase funding for senior meals and kitchen staff salaries in senior centers |
| 15 / 32         | DFTA          | Enhance home care services   |

### Older Adult Centers (OAC) in Community District 3

| <b>Program Name</b>   | <b>Sponsor</b>                                 | <b>Site</b>                      | <b>Zip Code</b> |
|---|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Meltzer Social Club   | University Settlement<br>Society of New York   | 94 East 1 <sup>st</sup> Street   | 10009           |
| BRC Senior<br>Center  | Bowery Residents<br>Committee Inc              | 30 Delancey<br>Street            | 10002           |
| CPC NY Chinatown<br>Neighborhood<br>Senior Center             | Chinese-American<br>Planning Council Inc       | 55 Chrystie<br>Street            | 10002           |
| Educational<br>Alliance<br>Sirovich OAC                       | The Educational<br>Alliance Inc                | 331 East 12 <sup>th</sup> Street | 10002           |
| Educational<br>Alliance Weinberg<br>OAC                       | The Educational<br>Alliance Inc                | 197 East Broadway                | 10002           |
| Good<br>Companions  | Henry Street Settlement                        | 334 Madison Street               | 10002           |
| Grand St Settlement<br>Grand Coalition of<br>Older Adults OAC | Grand Street<br>Settlement Inc                 | 80 Pitt Street                   | 10002           |
| NYFSC<br>LaGuardia OAC  | New York Foundation For<br>Senior Citizens Inc | 280 Cherry Street                | 10002           |
| Polish Slavic Ctr<br>JP II OAC                                | Polish & Slavic Center Inc                     | 103 East 7 <sup>th</sup> Street  | 10009           |
| UJCES Lillian<br>Wald OAC                                     | United Jewish Council of the<br>East Side Inc  | 12 Avenue D                      | 10009           |
| UJCES Lunch Club<br>OAC                                       | United Jewish Council of the<br>East Side Inc  | 15 Willett Street                | 10002           |
| University<br>Settlement OAC                                  | University Settlement Society<br>of New York   | 189 Allen Street                 | 10002           |

### Naturally Occurring Retired Communities (NORC) in Community District 3

| Program Name                              | Sponsor                                       | Site                           | Zip Code |
|---|---|--------------------------------|----------|
| Confucious Plaza NORC                     | Hamilton Madison House Inc                    | 185 Park Row                   | 10002    |
| Educational Alliance Co-op Village NORC   | The Educational Alliance Inc                  | 465 Grand Street               | 10002    |
| Hamilton Madison Alfred Smith Houses NORC | Hamilton Madison House Inc                    | 50 Madison Street              | 10038    |
| Hamilton Madison Knickerbocker NORC       | Hamilton Madison House Inc                    | 36 Monroe Street G1            | 10002    |
| Henry Street Vladeck Cares NORC           | Henry Street Settlement                       | 351 Madison Street             | 10002    |
| Masaryk Tower NORC                        | United Jewish Council of the East Side Inc    | 75 Columbia Street             | 10002    |
|   | University Settlement Society of New York Inc | 189 Allen Street               | 10002    |
| Vision Urbana NORC                        | Vision Urbana Inc.                            | 75 Delancey Street             | 10002    |
| Cooper Square Committee*                  | Cooper Square Committee                       | 61 East 4 <sup>th</sup> Street | 10003    |
| <i>*Designated Neighborhood Norc</i>      |   |                                |          |

## Health Impacts of Pollution

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

### *Airborne particulate matter*

PM2.5 (Fine Particulate Matter) is the most harmful urban air pollutant, worsening respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and causing hospital admissions and deaths.<sup>1</sup>

Up to 20 percent of PM2.5 is BC (Black Carbon), which is associated with cancer and birth defects.<sup>2</sup>

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

NOx are linked to increased emergency department visits and hospitalizations for respiratory conditions, particularly asthma.<sup>3</sup>

NOx also reacts with other compounds in the atmosphere to form PM2.5 and ozone.<sup>4</sup>

### *Noise Pollution*

Noise pollution in the community, even at levels that are too low to cause hearing loss, can affect mental and physical health.<sup>5</sup> In young children, exposure to noise can cause problems with reading comprehension, concentration, memory, and attention span.<sup>6</sup> Extended exposure to noise can increase the risk of high blood pressure, and stress related illnesses.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> New York City Community Air Survey. (2018). *Neighborhood Air Quality 2008-2018*. <https://nyc-ehs.net/nycas2020/web/report>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (n.d.). *Noise*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/noise.page>

<sup>6</sup> EPA. (n.d.) *Noise and Its Effect on Children*. [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/ochp\\_noise\\_fs\\_rev1.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/ochp_noise_fs_rev1.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> EPA. (2022). *Clean Air Act Overview*. <https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/clean-air-act-title-iv-noise-pollution>



# CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                            | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                                 | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| ABC Playground                  | 7               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Abe Lebewohl Park               | 2               |      | 1                  |      | 0       |      | 1         |      |
| Ahearn Park                     | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Allen Mall One                  | 21              | 36   | 13                 | 10   | 10      | 4    | 48        | 40   |
| Baruch Playground               | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Captain Jacob Joseph Playground | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Cherry Clinton Playground       | 4               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Coleman Playground              | 20              | 18   | 0                  | 1    | 0       | 1    | 0         | 1    |
| Columbus Park                   | 5               |      | 1                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Cooper Triangle                 | 8               | 17   | 1                  | 2    | 1       | 6    | 5         | 2    |
| Corlears Hook Park              | 19              | 31   | 0                  | 8    | 0       | 0    | 2         | 3    |

# CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                           | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                                | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| Dy Dock Playground             | 1               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 1         |      |
| First Park                     | 13              |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Gustave Hartman Square         | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Hamilton Fish Park             | 3               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Henry M Jackson Playground     | 7               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| James Madison Plaza            | 4               |      | 0                  |      | 1       |      | 0         |      |
| John V Lindsay East River Park | 41              | 47   | 2                  | 3    | 0       | 0    | 6         | 4    |
| Joseph C. Sauer Park           | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Kimlau Square                  | 1               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Lillian D Wald Playground      | 7               | 15   | 2                  | 5    | 0       | 0    | 1         | 4    |

# CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                       | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                            | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| Little Flower Playground   | 1               |      | 4                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Lower East Side Playground | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 1       |      | 2         |      |
| Luther Gulick Playground   | 19              |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| McKinley Playground        | 3               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 1         |      |
| Nathan Straus Playground   | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Peretz Square              | 5               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Playground One             | 4               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Sara D. Roosevelt Park     | 51              | 135  | 21                 | 19   | 13      | 18   | 36        | 5    |
| Schiff Mall                | 8               | 14   | 0                  | 0    | 4       | 6    | 0         | 0    |
| Seward Park                | 32              | 38   | 0                  | 5    | 0       | 0    | 0         | 5    |
| Sidney Hillman Playground  | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Sol Lain Playground        | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |

# CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                 | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                      | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| Sophie Irene Loeb    | 6               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| St. James Triangle   | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Straus Square        | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Tanahey Playground   | 2               |      | 1                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Tompkins Square Park | 72              | 83   | 2                  | 1    | 6       | 5    | 18        | 4    |
| Wald Playground      | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |

## Manhattan Community Board 3

### Most Important Issue Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

#### **After school programs**

##### Education

In 2023-2024, there were 10,302 students in NYC Geographic District 1. (1) This area includes 19 schools in the Community School District 1 portfolio as well 7 other NYC public schools within the School District 1 geographic boundary.

In addition, the CD3 area encompasses these schools that are outside NYC Geographic District 1 -- PS1, PS2, PS42, PS124, PS126, MS131, Emma Lazarus High School, Pace High School, High School for Dual Language & Asian Studies, Essex Street Academy, Lower Manhattan Arts Academy, New Design High School, Urban Assembly Academy of Government and Law, Cascades High School, Forsythe Satellite Academy.

##### New Students

In school year 2023-2024, 1,000 new students from asylum seeker families enrolled into the elementary and middle schools in School District 1. (2) Schools will continue to need additional resources, staffing, and teachers. These families live both in and outside of the district – many in hotels, shelters, and other types of facilities creating the need for free transportation for students. Schools should have sufficient Bilingual Education classes, and ENL (English as a New Language) classes so that these new students may access classroom instruction and the new literacy curriculum being rolled out. Students and their families faced much trauma on their journey to New York City, Mental health services and programming in the school is required. In addition, besides Spanish, schools will need staff fluent in other languages of the students and their families such as Portuguese and indigenous dialects. (3)

##### Priority education needs in CD 3:

- Social workers and counselors

All schools have social workers but for the majority of schools, this is a part time position focused on managing mandated services. Approximately 10 out of 19 schools in School District 1 report a need for a full-time social worker who can support the mandated services, support students and families' additional needs and work proactively to support future needs before they arise. (4) Schools need full time support staff as opposed to itinerant staff because it better supports relationship building. (5)

- Technology

Technological enhancements, including the provision of necessary devices, WiFi/internet and technical support, are needed to ensure our students are not left behind. This will be even more urgent as schools plan for greater use of technology in learning and communications. While all of students were provided with tablets for remote learning, this is a consumable item. Schools need additional tablets with hot spots since some families do not have WiFi. Because tablets are being used for remote learning in classrooms or at home, there is also a need for headphones. (6)

- After school programs

Families in CD 3 rely heavily on community-based programs during after-school hours, weekends, and holidays because 35 percent of our children under 18 years of age live below poverty level. (7) The biggest need is for after-school options for 2nd grade and under. Age restrictions on enrollment lead to a lack of free affordable options for the youngest learners. It also means families are not entering our schools in 2nd grade and under but instead opting for full day programs so

they can work. There is a need to provide support to families to access public education in 2nd grade and under because this would provide the most benefit to early childhood literacy development. (8)

- Learning to Read Well

There will be a need for increased focus on professional development related to various aspects of literacy. (9)

- Students in Temporary Housing

After-school for STH in non-Title 1 schools is needed to ensure that after-care is available for working families of STH. An example of this is a Henry Street Settlement program that offers free arts programming for NYCHA families. Expansion of opportunities such as this is needed and would benefit students and families. (10)

### Need for a New School

Community School District 1 (CSD1) schools are outdated and under-resourced, many schools cannot update their facilities and require students from multiple schools to share common areas.

CD 3 needs a new public-school facility for the following reasons:

- 63% of CSD1 schools share a building with one or more schools resulting in inadequate access to gym, arts and enrichment, science labs, and acceptable hours for school lunch. Sixteen percent of schools share a gym and/or yard space with three or more schools and almost 1/4 of these schools share gym facilities between two schools. This lack of access is further exacerbated by the fact that 35 percent of gym facilities are used for multiple purposes, creating "cafegymalaboriums." (11)
- The NYC Department of Education (DOE) mandates 120 minutes of physical education per week. Students in CD 3 do not have equal access to physical education and activity due to inadequate space.
- Inadequate, aging buildings were not designed for today's students. Middle and high school students often learn in classrooms designed for elementary school students. CD 3 has schools built from 1900 on—the average age of CD 3 schools is 80 years old. (See school age chart in appendix.)
- The lack of technology infrastructure in all these aging buildings prevents CD 3 children from access to 21st Century College and Career Ready skills. With the advent of updated state testing moving to an online format, these aging buildings will limit students' ability to compete in this new online testing format. There is a dearth of K-8 schools in the western side of School District 1 where the proposed site is located.

### Unmet Needs

Community Board 3 has overlapping unmet needs that restrict the ability for our social service organizations to serve our most underserved residents, particularly children and seniors.

- Families no longer qualified for programs due to outdated income requirements

Many families now surpass the federal maximum income requirement for programs serving low-income families (such as Head Start). This is often the result of wage increases from minimum wage to living wage without corresponding increases in maximum income requirements. Families earning a living wage are still in need of these programs.

- Pay disparity and competitive compensation

There is a lack of pay parity between staff of DYCD funded programs and staff of DOE funded programs. Staff of DOE programs receive COLA, while staff of DYCD programs do not, the result is that pay parity is not sustained. Service providers saw an exodus of staff from DYCD funded

programs as a result.

In 2021, City Council legislation required pay parity for educators in early childhood programs, whether funded by DOE or DYCD (CBO based). However, the pay parity is not sustained. While first year CBO-based teachers receive a salary that is comparable to that of DOE teachers, DOE teachers also receive salary increases over time whereas CBO teachers do not. (12) Service providers saw an exodus of staff from DYCD funded programs as a result. In order to operate sustainable programs, pay parity is needed regardless of funding agencies. (13)

The lack of competitive compensation for staff impacts mental health programs and youth serving programs as well. Local providers report recruitment and retention of highly qualified staff is hindered by the inability to offer competitive compensation. This compensation would not only enable them to serve more people, but also promote recruitment and retention of a diverse, culturally sensitive, linguistically competent staff. (14) Youth service providers report that they are unable to recruit and retain more direct service staff such as program group leaders because they are competing with other industries such as the retail industry when hiring. (15)

Footnotes:

1. New York City Department of Education. (2021). Demographic Snapshots, School Years 2019-20 to 2023-24.
2. Report by email by from Office of District 1 Superintendent to the CB3 office July 2024
3. Report by email by District 1 Superintendent at the CB3 June 2023 Health, Seniors, & Human Services / Youth, Education, & Human Rights Committee meeting.
4. Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, July 24, 2024
5. Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, August 21, 2023
6. Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, September 1, 2022
7. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.
8. Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, August 21, 2023
9. Ibid.
10. Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1, email communication, September 1, 2022
11. Mustillo, K., Deputy Superintendent School District 1.
12. Education Alliance (n.d.) <https://edalliance.org/>.
13. Cheng, M., Director Child Development Services, Ho, W., President and CEO, Chinese American Planning Council, email communication, August 18-25, 2023
14. Burrowes, Hyacinth. (2023). Manhattan Community Board 3 Mental Health Resources Survey. <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/manhattancb3/downloads/resources/CB3-mental-health-survey-directory-2023.pdf>
15. Presentation by University Settlement at the CB3 June 2023 Health, Seniors, & Human Services / Youth, Education, & Human Rights Committee meeting

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Community District Needs Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

**Needs for Youth and Child Welfare**  
Mental Health Services for Youth

Suicide is now the second leading cause of death among youth 10-24 years old in the U.S., and self-harm is reported to be on the rise among NYC youth, normalized through communities formed on social media that reinforce negative mentalities and attitudes. (1)

There is a need for more services and programs deliberately and inclusively designed for youth, with a strong peer component, and with few barriers to access. Mental health services that address youth-specific issues through youth-designed strategies and approaches are needed especially for LGBTQ+ and BIPOC youth who deal with stigma, discrimination, and racism on a regular basis.

After school programs are needed more than ever to help children and youth to build the cognitive, socio-emotional, and intellectual skills they need to succeed and thrive as students and adults.

Footnotes:

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

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## YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>                    |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 4 / 27          | SCA           | New School at Essex Crossing    |
| 18 / 27         | DOE           | PS 110 School renovation        |
| 23 / 27         | DOE           | IS 378 School Renovation Needed |
| 24 / 27         | DOE           | PS 34 School Renovation Needed  |
| 25 / 27         | DOE           | PS 140 School Renovation Needed |
| 26 / 27         | DOE           | PS 142 School Renovation Needed |
| 27 / 27         | DOE           | PS 142 School Renovation Needed |

### EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>   |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| 3 / 32          | ACS           | Other foster care and child welfare requests   |
| 4 / 32          | DYCD          | Other runaway and homeless youth requests  |
| 6 / 32          | DYCD          | Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults) |
| 7 / 32          | DYCD          | Other expense budget request for DYCD  |
| 8 / 32          | DOE           | Other educational programs requests  |
| 9 / 32          | DOE           | Other educational programs requests  |
| 18 / 32         | DYCD          | Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program                                |
| 19 / 32         | DYCD          | Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program                                |
| 29 / 32         | ACS           | Other foster care and child welfare requests   |

### CB 3 Schools Years Built<sup>1</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> NYC Planning. (n.d.) *ZoLa: New York City's Zoning & Land Use Map*. <https://zola.planning.nyc.gov/about/#12.83/40.70563/-73.95485>.

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

# PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

## Manhattan Community Board 3

### Most Important Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

#### **Other - Write In (Required)**

The serious crime rate, those crimes classified as major felony defined by the NYPD, in CD 3 was 19.4 serious crimes per 1,000 residents in 2023, compared to 14.2 serious crimes per 1,000 residents citywide. Major felonies include murder, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny along with drug dealing.

Major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand larceny auto) between June 2023 and June 2024 across precincts 5, 7, and 9 decreased 17.3%. From June 2023 through June 2024, Precinct 5 experienced a total of 585 crimes committed (compared to 635 during the same time period the previous year), Precinct 7 a total of 459 crimes committed (537 the previous year), and Precinct 9 experienced a total of 600 crimes committed (858 the previous year). . (See appendix for further 2023 YTD crime data.)

There has been a significant increase in the number of complaints to the Community Board regarding open drug use. One of our parks, SDR, is known as the destination location in NYC to buy K2. There are complaints from residents for some blocks and developments that are home to drug dealers as well residents seeking safe homes. We have seen gang violence result in murder and drug dealers murdered over land jurisdiction. Police have been contacted and have some short-term successes, but there does not appear to strategies and plans to bring safety in all areas of CD 3. This displays a need for more harm reduction resources in addition to resources with a proactive focus on the root causes of these issues.

### Community District Needs Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

#### **Needs for Public Safety**

##### Public Safety

The serious crime rate, those crimes classified as major felony defined by the NYPD, in CD 3 was 19.4 serious crimes per 1,000 residents in 2023, compared to 14.2 serious crimes per 1,000 residents citywide. (1) Major felonies include murder, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny along with drug dealing.

Major crime (murder, rape, robbery, felony assault, burglary, grand larceny, and grand larceny auto) between June 2023 and June 2024 across precincts 5, 7, and 9 decreased 17.3%. From June 2023 through June 2024, Precinct 5 experienced a total of 585 crimes committed (compared to 635 during the same time period the previous year), Precinct 7 a total of 459 crimes committed (537 the previous year), and Precinct 9 experienced a total of 600 crimes committed (858 the previous year) (2) . (See appendix for further 2023 YTD crime data.)

There has been a significant increase in the number of complaints to the Community Board regarding open drug use. One of our parks, SDR, is known as the destination location in NYC to buy K2. (3) There are complaints from residents for some blocks and developments that are home to drug dealers as well residents seeking safe homes. We have seen gang violence result in murder and drug dealers murdered over land jurisdiction. (4) Police have been contacted and have some short-term successes, but there does not appear to strategies and plans to bring safety in all areas of CD 3. This displays a need for more harm reduction resources in addition to resources with a proactive focus on the root causes of these issues.

#### Footnotes:

1. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03.  
<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

2. City of New York Police Department. (2024). NYPD CompStat2.0. <https://compstat.nypdonline.org/2e5c3f4b-85c1-4635-83c6-22b27fe7c75c/view/89>.
  3. The New York Times. (2022). This Manhattan Park Was Once a Gem. Now It's a 'No Man's Land.' <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/07/15/nyregion/sara-roosevelt-park-nyc.html>.
  4. Joy, Stacie. (2022). After deadly shooting, fearful residents speak out about the drug activity on Avenue D & 3rd Street. EV Grieve. <https://evgrieve.com/2022/05/after-deadly-shooting-fearful-residents.html>.
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## **PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### **CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS**

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

### **EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS**

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

### Crime in Community District 3 (July 2023 – July 2024)<sup>1</sup>

| CRIME              | Precinct 5 |            |              | Precinct 7 |            |               | Precinct 9 |            |               |
|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
|                    | YTD 2023   | YTD 2024   | % Change     | YTD 2023   | YTD 2024   | % Change      | YTD 2023   | YTD 2024   | % Change      |
| Murder             | 2          | 0          | -100%        | 1          | 0          | -100%         | 1          | 1          | 0%            |
| Rape               | 2          | 5          | 150%         | 5          | 6          | 20%           | 9          | 9          | 0%            |
| Robbery            | 67         | 57         | -14.9%       | 61         | 47         | -23%          | 84         | 60         | -28.6%        |
| Felony Assault     | 96         | 99         | 3.1%         | 98         | 115        | 17.3%         | 125        | 85         | -32%          |
| Burglary           | 74         | 72         | -2.7%        | 70         | 67         | -4.3%         | 138        | 83         | -39.9%        |
| Grand Larceny      | 331        | 336        | 1.5%         | 275        | 194        | -29.5%        | 482        | 344        | -28.6%        |
| Grand Larceny Auto | 21         | 16         | -23.8%       | 27         | 30         | 11.1%         | 19         | 18         | -5.3%         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>       | <b>593</b> | <b>585</b> | <b>-1.3%</b> | <b>537</b> | <b>459</b> | <b>-14.5%</b> | <b>858</b> | <b>600</b> | <b>-30.1%</b> |

<sup>1</sup> City of New York Police Department. (2024). *NYPD CompStat2.0*. <https://compstat.nypdonline.org/>

# CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

## Manhattan Community Board 3

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

#### **Cleanliness/trash collection**

Listed Below in Needs for Sanitation Services

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

#### **Needs for Water, Sewers, and Environmental Protection**

Environment

Air pollution is a significant environmental threat to the health of CD 3 residents. The New York City Community Air Survey (NYCCAS) measurements of air pollutants in CD 3 were among the highest in NYC in 2018, which was the last reported survey. (1)

- Airborne particulate matter: CD 3 ranks 3rd of the 59 CDs for PM 2.5 (Fine Particulate Matter) and 7th for Nitrogen Dioxide. These pollutants are particularly harmful, worsening respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and causing hospital admissions and deaths. CD 3 has the highest number of Asthma Emergency Department visits for adults of the Lower Manhattan districts with 44.9 visits annually per 10,000 residents. (2) (See appendix for further discussion of health impacts.)
- A key finding of their 2018 report is that some air pollutants (PM2.5, NO2, NO, and BC) are highest in areas of higher traffic density. CD3 has transportation infrastructure that the Williamsburg Bridge causes these conditions in CD 3, with vehicles heading to the bridge using residential streets surrounding Grand and Clinton St, and vehicles, especially trucks, crossing to the Holland Tunnel using Canal St. Traffic has high counts on all three bridges that run through the neighborhood (Brooklyn Br., Manhattan Br., & Williamsburg Br.) as well as FDR Drive, with over 250,000 and 135,000, respectively, annual average daily traffic counts. (3)

Climate change is causing more weather events with extreme heat and stormwater. CD 3 is a high priority area for planting trees to reduce air temperature, according to the US Forest Service. (4) We are one of the warmest parts of the city with the most people and have the fourth highest air temperature planting index (heat stress index) among the 59 NYC community districts. (5) 84% of CD 3 is covered by impervious surfaces. A high rate of impervious surfaces impacts the local environment in causing the urban heat island effect, increasing stormwater runoff, flooding, and hindering mitigation of local air, water, noise, and light pollution. Increasing the District's tree canopy will help combat these negative effects by reducing peak temperatures in the summer and improving air quality by directly removing air pollutants, including PM2.5, NOx, sulfur dioxide and ozone from the air. CD 3 currently has 22 percent tree cover, with a further 27.3 percent that is space where trees can be planted. (6) To improve the local environment in CD 3:

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

Noise is the number one complaint in CD 3 and is increasing in frequency. From July 2023 to July 2024 there were 62,821 total 311 complaints in CD 3. Of these complaints, 19,550 were noise complaints. Most of these noise complaints are regarding residential noise (7,255 complaints) followed by street/sidewalk noise (4,417 complaints). There was a 6.7% increase (4,436 to 4,735) in complaints of commercial noise from the previous year. (7) There are resident requests for legislation to address residential noise. (See appendix for further breakdown of 311 complaints and discussion of health impacts.)



Footnotes:

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

2. Environment & Health Data Portal. (2020). Asthma and the Environment in Union Square-Lower East Side.

[https://a816-dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/beta/neighborhood-reports/union\\_square\\_lower\\_east\\_side/asthma\\_and\\_the\\_environment/](https://a816-dohbesp.nyc.gov/IndicatorPublic/beta/neighborhood-reports/union_square_lower_east_side/asthma_and_the_environment/).

3. New York State. (2022). Traffic Data Viewer.

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

4. NYC Parks. (2024). New York City Street Tree Map. <https://tree-map.nycgovparks.org/tree-map/neighborhood/340>.

5. USDA Resource Bulletin. (2018). The Urban Forest of New York City.

<https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/pubs/57234> and <https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/rb/rbnrs117.pdf>

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

7. NYC Open Data. (2024). 311 Service Requests from 2010 to Present.

<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9/data>.

### **Needs for Sanitation Services**

#### Sanitation

From June 2023 through June 2024 there were 886 complaints regarding dirty conditions involving trash in CD 3. (1) There is a need to remedy this issue with programs like Clean Curbs which would bring more containerized trash to the district and help to keep garbage organized, off the curb, and out of the street.

At this time there are no plans to implement a trash containerization pilot in CD3, such as the one currently ongoing in Hamilton Heights.(2) This should be a priority, especially with CD3 designated one of four rat mitigation areas in the city and the current changes in garbage pickup.

Footnotes:

1. NYC Open Data. (2024). 311 Service Requests from 2010 to Present.

<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Requests-from-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9/data>

2. NYC Department of Sanitation (2023). Hamilton Height Containerization Pilot.

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## CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

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

### EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>                                   |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| 21 / 32         | DSNY          | Provide more frequent litter basket collection |
| 22 / 32         | DSNY          | Street Containerization                        |
| 23 / 32         | DEP           | Other expense budget request for DEP           |
| 24 / 32         | DSNY          | Other expense budget request for DSNY          |
| 25 / 32         | DSNY          | Composting program should be baselined         |

## Health Impacts of Pollution

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

### *Airborne particulate matter*

PM2.5 (Fine Particulate Matter) is the most harmful urban air pollutant, worsening respiratory and cardiovascular disease, and causing hospital admissions and deaths.<sup>1</sup>

Up to 20 percent of PM2.5 is BC (Black Carbon), which is associated with cancer and birth defects.<sup>2</sup>

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

NOx are linked to increased emergency department visits and hospitalizations for respiratory conditions, particularly asthma.<sup>3</sup>

NOx also reacts with other compounds in the atmosphere to form PM2.5 and ozone.<sup>4</sup>

### *Noise Pollution*

Noise pollution in the community, even at levels that are too low to cause hearing loss, can affect mental and physical health.<sup>5</sup> In young children, exposure to noise can cause problems with reading comprehension, concentration, memory, and attention span.<sup>6</sup> Extended exposure to noise can increase the risk of high blood pressure, and stress related illnesses.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> New York City Community Air Survey. (2018). *Neighborhood Air Quality 2008-2018*. <https://nyc-ehs.net/nycas2020/web/report>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. (n.d.). *Noise*. <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/health/health-topics/noise.page>

<sup>6</sup> EPA. (n.d.) *Noise and Its Effect on Children*. [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/ochp\\_noise\\_fs\\_rev1.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/ochp_noise_fs_rev1.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> EPA. (2022). *Clean Air Act Overview*. <https://www.epa.gov/clean-air-act-overview/clean-air-act-title-iv-noise-pollution>

## Manhattan Community Board 3

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

#### **Affordable housing creation**

##### Housing and Land Use

Housing in CD 3 is increasingly unaffordable for many residents, and the district has become increasingly socially stratified:

- Community District 3 currently has the highest income diversity rate of any community district in New York City with 11.9% of the district having an income of less than \$10,000 and around 13.8% of residents with an income of over \$200,000. (1)
- 26% of residents live below the poverty line and 50% of households have incomes under \$50,000. (2)
- Median asking rents in CD 3 went up 3% in the second quarter of 2024 compared to the same period in 2023. The median asking rent for the second quarter 2023 is \$4,425. (3)
- 38% of low-income renter households in CD 3 are severely rent burdened and spend more than half their monthly income on housing. (4)

Additionally, CD 3 is experiencing a crisis of street homelessness, and it is clear that new affordable and supportive housing is needed, but it must be targeted at affordability levels appropriate for current neighborhood income. (5) The points below show a need for an increase in affordable housing development in general and specifically targeted at low incomes, such as

- In 2022, median household income was just \$58,540 (6)
- CD 3 sits at 50% of Area Median Income (AMI), while other Lower Manhattan districts are well above 100% AMI, displaying CD 3 as the last area of affordability in the lower half of the borough and as an area with a high-level need for diverse housing options to fit the varying incomes that reside here. (7)
- From 2010–2022, CB 3 gained 4,835 new housing units, but since 2014, only 1,434 new income-restricted units have been built. (8)

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

#### Build and Preserve Affordable Housing

Since 2010, city-wide housing development of new units has lagged far behind population growth, largely due to restrictive regulations and high construction costs. At the same time, the share of rent-burdened households paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing has steadily increased, while the number of apartments available at low rents has shrunk, leaving the lowest-income households with few options. (9)

There is a need for more deeply affordable housing in CD 3 to address the crises of inadequate housing supply, affordability, inequality, and homelessness in the district. New opportunities for affordable housing must be found, including senior housing, supportive housing, housing for the formerly homeless, hotel and commercial conversions to residential uses, community opportunities to purchase distressed properties, and long-term preservation of existing affordable housing in the district. CD 3 also needs more family-sized affordable housing, with higher volumes of 2- and 3-bedroom affordable units than the typical affordable unit mix. In addition, the homeownership rate

in CD 3 is 15.8%, which is lower than the citywide share of 32.7%. (10) Along with expanding affordable rental housing, there is a need to expand affordable homeownership opportunities like the kind seen in previous decades with programs like Mitchell-Lama.

Sufficient funding for capital projects and housing subsidy programs from the City will be required to ensure much needed affordable housing continues to be constructed and renovated. Additionally, unnecessary administrative and bureaucratic roadblocks in the approval process are some of the largest financial costs in building new affordable homes, which often renders desirable projects financially unfeasible. Community-based organizations in CD 3 which provide essential services to tenants dealing with the termination of basic services, egregious building code violations, and avoidable evictions need expanded support to ensure tenants can remain in their homes and that existing affordable housing is protected.

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

CLTs are proving to be an effective mechanism for permanently preserving affordable housing. In CD 3, the Cooper Square CLT owns the land under 23 buildings, and the Cooper Square Mutual Housing Association manages 26 total buildings, with 418 housing units and more than 2 dozen storefronts, ensuring that they are a permanently affordable resource in the area. There has also been a new Community Land Trust established in Chinatown and This Land is Ours CLT, incorporated in 2020, is seeking to acquire City-owned land for senior and family housing, accessible and supportive housing. In CD 3 there is a need for more support for planning and operations of CLTs that are looking to expand and as well as support for emerging CLTs that need technical assistance and education. CLTs also need priority consideration when disposing of City-owned property and need financial incentives to encourage the transition of City-foreclosed properties into CLT ownership.

#### Preserve the Viability of HDFC Buildings

Increasing operating costs, a lack of affordable refinancing options, and gentrification-fueled property value escalation has resulted in many Housing Development Fund Cooperatives (HDFCs) being converted to market-rate housing or being lost to foreclosure. (11) To ensure they remain a financially solvent and safe source of affordable housing in our district, HDFCs need expanded support services, financial training, enhanced and stronger resale restrictions including sales price caps, and long-term tax abatements.

#### Expand Support for Residential Resiliency Upgrades

In CD 3, over 21,000 dwelling units are located within the 2015 FEMA-identified 100-year floodplain and over 27,500 units are located within the 500-year floodplain. (12) Current programs that finance residential resiliency upgrades are not being widely used in CD 3, and there is a need for the City to tailor programs to the specific financial needs of low- and moderate-income housing providers, including HDFC co-op boards, so that they can complete critical building infrastructure upgrades and take proactive steps to become environmentally resilient.

#### NYCHA and Section 8 Housing

The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) owns and manages over 14,900 units of low-income housing in CD 3 and the preservation of these apartments as viable, secure, publicly owned housing is vital to ensure that our community remains diverse and economically integrated. Changes in agency leadership, new federal monitoring, uncertain funding from HUD, and proposals for increasing public-private partnerships underscores the fragile condition of NYCHA funding and operations in CD 3. The latest reports estimate a 20-year capital investment need of \$78.3 billion of capital and repair need, significantly more than the \$31.8 estimated in a 2018 report. (13) CB 3 has identified the following as pressing district needs:

- Capital improvements and repairs

To the extent possible, the capital repairs in CD 3 NYCHA buildings need to be funded and construction and repairs expedited. (14) Other service outages include unplanned elevator, heat, hot water, water, and electricity services occurred at the rate of 22.9 outages per building in CD 3 in 2023, down from 23.5 in 2022. (15)

- Bridge the NYCHA digital divide

All NYCHA developments have internet services, but internet accessibility depends on affordability for residents. The Big Apple Connect initiative offers free internet services to 45 Allen Street, Baruch, Campos Plaza II, Hernandez, Lower East Side I Infill, Lower East Side Rehab (Group 5) and Meltzer Tower. Riis I & Riis II, Seward Park Extension and Wald are covered under the licensing agreements announced by the City in May 2021 offering symmetrical in-unit service. The remaining CB3 developments (Bracetti Plaza, First Houses, Gompers, La Guardia, La Guardia Addition, LES II & III, Rutgers, Smith, Stanton Street, Two Bridges URA (site 7), Vladeck and Vladeck II) are not currently included in either of these initiatives – although households are able to sign up for the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP) for a discount on broadband service and connected devices. (16)

- Community Participation in NextGen NYCHA, RAD, and the Trust for Public Housing

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

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[https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP1Y2022.DP03?t=Income \(Households, Families, Individuals\)&g=795XX00US3604103&y=2022&d=ACS 1-Year Estimates Data Profiles](https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP1Y2022.DP03?t=Income%20(Households,%20Families,%20Individuals)&g=795XX00US3604103&y=2022&d=ACS%201-Year%20Estimates%20Data%20Profiles)

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8. NYC Equitable Development Data Explorer. (2023). Housing Production: Chinatown & Lower East Side

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<https://www.nyc.gov/site/nycha/about/press/pr-2024/pr-20240610.page>.
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<https://anhd.org/report/how-affordable-housing-threatened-your-neighborhood-2024>.
14. Office of the Chief Information Officer, NYCHA  
<https://equitableexplorer.planning.nyc.gov/data/district/3809/hopd/tot>.
15. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03.  
<https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.
16. Ibid.

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

### **Needs for Housing**

See budget requests.

### **Needs for Economic Development**

Economic Development

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

- Retail stores, restaurants, bars, arts venues, personal care salons, hotels and many other local businesses are still recovering from significant revenue losses and continue to struggle to pay expenses such as rent, mortgages, utilities, and payroll. (1)
- Unemployment reached a high of 20 percent in May 2020 but has now dropped to 4.8 percent for New York City as of April 2024 (2) Businesses now struggle to hire staff.

There was a sustained loss of independent "mom-and-pop" stores providing a variety of goods and services in CD 3 prior to the pandemic. As the local economy becomes more homogenous, residents must increasingly leave our community or shop online to meet basic needs—a trend that was accelerated by COVID-19. (3) Since reopening after the pandemic, there has been a slight decrease in chain stores in Manhattan. This slight increase is reflected in CD 3. Zip Code 10009 had 27 chain stores in 2022 which decreased to 26 in 2023, a 3.7% change. Zip Code 10002 currently has 47 chain stores; down from 48 stores in 2022. (4)

The still significant presence of these chain stores has altered the character of the CD 3 by shifting purchasing power to mass-market retailers and constructing facades out of context with the rest of the historical community. (5) Retail stores that do survive in our community are threatened by the rising costs of doing business in NYC without sufficient relief or protection from the City.

Merchant Organizing and Additional Opportunities for City Support

CD 3 is represented by the following Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and Merchant Organizations:

- The Chinatown Partnership—Broome to Worth Street and from Allen to Broadway:



Supplemental clean streets initiative, streetscape improvements, enhanced lighting gateways, and wayfinding projects. The BID seeks to preserve the neighborhood's unique culture while ensuring its vitality in the future with placemaking initiatives such as, Open Streets, Weekend Walks, festivals, and many other Chinatown marketing initiatives.

- The LES Partnership—Orchard Street and currently seeking to expand to include a large section of the Lower East Side with Houston Street as its northern border:

Current services include public space maintenance, sanitation, programming for Essex Market for food security, resident health and marketing services. There are plans to expand. CB 3 would like the Partnership to also expand services and obtain funds for mechanized equipment for street cleaning operations, power washing, graffiti removal and horticultural maintenance.

- The Union Square Partnership (USP) —In CD 3, 14th Street east to First Avenue:

USP provides supplemental services including sanitation, safety, marketing services for businesses, and streetscape improvements. USP is currently short term streetscape improvements and interventions to activate public spaces while seeking funding and city support on long-term capital improvements.

- The Village Alliance—In CD 3, 8th Street east to Second Avenue and some businesses to east and west:

This BID focuses on sanitation and public safety (75% of the budget). It does not receive any programmatic funding. Impact is measured by the amount of trash and graffiti removed, low vacancies, and participants in membership. A current issue for the BID is the number of people in the area who have substance abuse conditions which disrupts many businesses. The BID would like to fund outreach and services for this population.

- East Village Independent Merchants Association (EVIMA)—A merchant-led membership-based organization in the East Village:

Conduct merchant organizing, marketing and promotion, commercial lease assistance. The organization grew with an Avenue NYC grant but has been operating in a reduced capacity since the grant ran out. There is need for stable funding.

It is important to note that many merchants are still not organized into associations and therefore under-supported in a substantial portion of the district.

As our community continues to be burdened by a high cost of doing business, Community Board 3 has identified several ways that the City can help grow and strengthen our local economy:

- Provide Direct Support for Merchant Organizations – Continue financial and programming support for our local merchant-based organizations and BIDs
- Prioritize comprehensive adult education and job training / workforce programs to support district residents to access living wages, career mobility, and job quality.
- Continue financial and programming support for our local workforce development organizations and spaces like the Zero Irving Tech Training Center.

Footnotes:

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

2. New York State Department of Labor (2024). Labor Statistics for the New York City Region. <https://dol.ny.gov/labor-statistics-new-york-city-region>

3. Center for an Urban Future (2023). State of the Chains 2023. [https://nycfuture.org/pdf/CUF\\_StateoftheChains\\_2023.pdf](https://nycfuture.org/pdf/CUF_StateoftheChains_2023.pdf)



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5. Ibid.

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## HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>  |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| 3 / 27          | HPD           | Increase Investment for Extremely Low and Low-Income Affordability (ELLA) Program |
| 5 / 27          | NYCHA         | New elevator for La Guardia Addition  |
| 6 / 27          | NYCHA         | New elevator for 45 Allen Street  |
| 7 / 27          | NYCHA         | Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space                      |

### EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>   |
|-----------------|---------------|--|
| 16 / 32         | NYCHA         | Vacant Readiness Program   |
| 17 / 32         | NYCHA         | Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests |
| 26 / 32         | NYCHA         | Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests |
| 27 / 32         | HPD           | Increased funding for Green Housing Preservation Program           |
| 28 / 32         | DOB           | Predictive Analytics Program                                       |

## Manhattan Community Board 3

### Most Important Issue Related to Transportation and Mobility

#### **Traffic safety and enforcement (cars, scooters, ebikes, etc.)**

##### Accessibility and Safety

Accessibility is a CB 3 priority, especially with 3.7 percent of residents in the area reporting ambulatory difficulty. (1) There are several ways to address this issue in the district:

- Improved accessibility of bus stops, which is necessary for seniors and people with disabilities. Buses often do not pull up to the curb for accessibility.
- Observations by the CB office and community residents are that bus stops are being used as short-term parking, which render the stops inaccessible for those in wheelchairs and walkers. NYPD needs to enforce bus stop regulations and visible markings for bus stop/no parking area should be considered.

##### Footnotes:

1. U.S. Census Bureau. (2024). Disability Characteristics, 2022 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST5Y2022.S1810?q=United States, New York, NY difficulty&t=Disability&g=795XX00US3604103>

#### **Needs for Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure**

See budget requests.

### Community District Needs Related to Transportation and Mobility

#### **Needs for Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure**

##### Pedestrian and Traffic Safety

There have been 719 total injuries and 6 fatalities resulting from 572 crashes in CD 3 between June 2023 and June 2024, an almost 5% decrease in crashes but 500% increase in fatalities. The density of injuries in CD 3 is high in comparison to other community districts in Manhattan and the rest of the City. The areas with the highest volume of crashes

There have been 719 total injuries and 6 fatalities resulting from 572 crashes in CD 3 between June 2023 and June 2024, an almost 5% decrease in crashes but 500% increase in fatalities. The density of injuries in CD 3 is high in comparison to other community districts in Manhattan and the rest of the City. The areas with the highest volume of crashes were located at:

- East Houston Street (between Avenue B and Bowery)
- Delancey Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- Grand Street (between Bowery and Clinton)
- Third Ave (between East Houston and East 10th St) (1)

Pedestrian safety improvements and traffic calming measures are needed on these key corridors and high priority intersections to reduce overall traffic crashes and ensure the safety of pedestrians on our most dangerous streets. Of the 719 injuries resulting from crashes, 162 of those injuries were to cyclists. This exemplifies the need for the continued creation of new protected bike lanes as well as the enhancement of current unprotected bike lanes to ensure safety of cyclists in CD 3. Increasing safer bicycle infrastructure as well as strategies to increase compliance with the rules of this infrastructure and roadways will help to create a safer environment for cyclists as well as

pedestrians. Pedestrians sustained 152 injuries of the 719 total. (2) To increase pedestrian safety further, there is a need for more open spaces and safe pedestrian routes that could be created with city programs like pedestrian plazas.

### Delivery and Curbside Management

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

CD 3 has seen an explosion of food delivery workers with vehicles in response to the current trend of residents ordering food. There is not infrastructure to accommodate the vehicles. There are increasing complaints to the CB 3 office by residents regarding bikes blocking sidewalks. NYPD precincts in CB 3 have been working with the board to find solutions so that workers can comply, but sometimes bikes are clipped and removed. These workers are responding to a need created by residents and must be able to comply with regulations. DOT and agencies should systematically survey infrastructure and install bike corrals or other accommodations for bike parking.

Footnotes:

1. ChekPeds. (2023). NYC Crash Mapper. <https://crashmapper.org>
2. Ibid.

### **Needs for Transit Services**

#### Public Transportation

CD 3 is underserved by public transportation despite the fact that 87 % percent of workers in the district do not use a car to commute to work. (1) Many residents are poorly served by the subway system, with 13 percent living more than ½ mile from the nearest subway stop. (2) Therefore:

- There is a need for more east/west bus service south of 8th Street. The ease of East/West travel has been diminished by the elimination of the Grand Street Bus in the early 1980's and by the limited number of M14A buses. Even though the Grand Street crosstown bus was eliminated over 40 years ago, there's still a dire need for a crosstown bus south of 8th Street.

Footnotes:

1. NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>
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-

## TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

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

### EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>              |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 10 / 32         | DOT           | Red Light Cameras         |
| 11 / 32         | DOT           | Bike Parking Installation |
| 32 / 32         | DOT           | Speed Cameras             |

# PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

## Manhattan Community Board 3

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

#### **Quality of parks and park facilities**

##### Parks/Recreation

Community District 3, like most community districts in New York City, is underserved in terms of open space, with less than the City-recommended 2.5 acres of open space per 1000 residents. (1)

- Citywide the median open space ratio is 1.8 acres per 1,000 residents (2) – CD 3 is below that average at 0.7 acres per 1,000 residents. (3)
- While 88 percent of residential units in CD 3 are located within ¼ mile of a park, not all parks are easily accessible or maintained at an acceptable level. (4)
- Open space is not evenly distributed throughout the district, with the area west of Avenue A and Chinatown lacking adequate open space.
- With the closure of half of East River Park until 2026, other parks in CD 3 risk being inundated and over-used by people looking for alternative spaces.

##### Parks Buildings

There are numerous Parks Department buildings in the district that are underutilized. These spaces are either completely closed or are used as storehouses for borough wide Parks operations. Our local park houses should not bear this disproportionate burden for other neighborhoods, especially considering that the majority of CD 3 is in an environmental justice area. (5) These buildings should be used as community facilities to meet the needs of the community as neighborhood safe anchors, especially in Sara Delano Roosevelt (SDR) Park.

These buildings should be renovated and reopened for community use. According to a 596 Acres Study, the following properties are underutilized in the district (6) :

- Sara D. Roosevelt Park

The Stanton Street Park House (Manhattan Storehouse) in SDR Park was a community center until the 1970s and should be returned to community use (only the restrooms are open to the public). Out of the four Parks buildings in SDR Park, two are used for borough-wide Parks maintenance (Broome, Stanton) and one other is used for a "Five Borough Communication center. The remaining parkhouse is used as a low-income senior nutrition center.

Public restrooms are not available in one park house and open only for limited, unsupervised, and sporadic hours in the three others. This inequitable distribution of resources does not allow CD 3 to meet its needs for community space, programming, and park safety, especially for youth (seven public schools surround this park) in this very densely used and troubled park straddling the Lower East Side and Chinatown. Parks has shared that the new building is not expected to be completed and ready for occupancy until 2027 and will not be moving out of the Stanton Street building until then. Once the storage space is emptied and the Stanton Street building is returned for programming, any proposed use of this space will come to CB 3 for stakeholder input. This space will need extensive funding advocacy to become a local park resource.

- Allen Street Mall Public Restroom

This facility has been unused for years; a proposal and ULURP action will come before CB 3 in Fiscal Year 25.

- Allen Street Malls south of Houston to Rivington St

- Seward Park "Park House" Building

Bathrooms are open, space currently being used by the Lower East Side Ecology Center at the time of this writing as an East Side Coastal Resiliency project mitigation.

- Little Flower Playground Building

Demolished and converted to open turf area. However, this is a temporary conversion, and Parks needs to commit to building a permanent community recreation facility.

- Baruch Houses Bath House

Currently closed and awaiting future discussion.

### Recreational Use

The lack of park space is exacerbated by a lack of recreational sports fields for our local youth groups. While CB 3 does not seek to exclude outside groups from our parks, the Board had taken the following position:

- Priority access to recreational sports fields should be given to not-for-profit organizations serving the youth of CD 3 especially considering the partial closure of East River Park
- NYC Parks must revisit the policy of grandfathering sports field permits to certain organizations.

### Rodents in Parks and Community Gardens

There has been an overall increased amount in rodent burrow count. In June 2024, the overall count of park burrows was 194 across the 32 identified parks. (7) As of June 2024, there is an overall count of 414 burrows across 39 parks, which includes all open spaces and greenspaces that are maintained by the New York City Parks Department. There is an overall 113% increase from June 2023.

Below we have listed, 3 parks as examples of increasing burrow counts between May through July 2024.

- Sara D. Roosevelt Park

The burrow count has increased 22% between May to July, from 126 burrows in May to 154 burrows in July. This is due to nearby Bigbelly bins that are not useable, overgrown vegetation in the Forsyth garden areas, and food litter.

- Tompkins Square Park

The burrow count has increased 25% between May to July, from 67 burrows in May to 84 burrows in July. There is a high concentration of burrows around the dog park near trees. Additionally, there is scattered food litter, a large homeless population, and bird feeding.

- Seward Park

The burrow count has increased 43% between May to July, from 30 burrows in May to 43 burrows in July. There are earthen burrows throughout the landscaping and structural burrows in the pavements.

### Wireless Access

CD 3 residents would benefit greatly from free wireless access in all public parks, such as the networks currently available in Alfred E. Smith Playground, Tompkins Square Park, and Hamilton Fish Park, which allow all in the community to use their laptops and other devices in parks. 25% of CD 3 households do not have internet access and 44% have no home broadband adoption,

compared to 14% and 24% respectively in Manhattan. (8) Proliferating wireless internet connection in the parks will help to supplement these households who do not have any or regular access to the internet.

## Maintenance

Currently Parks, like other agencies, needs to find ways to meet staffing and adequate maintenance needs. The following are continuing needs in CD 3:

- More frequent cleaning of playgrounds in parks, as well as standalone park playgrounds during the weekends and on summer weekdays, especially in all spray showers and water fountains, to maintain safety and sanitation
- Maintenance of new street trees and bioswales

## Community Gardens

CD 3 has one of the highest concentrations of Greenthumb gardens in New York City and the densest distribution of gardens in the city. (9) It is essential that our community gardens are protected. Currently gardens can still be sold as they are not legally Parks property. CB 3 supports:

- The creation of a new Special Purpose "Community Garden District" that would offer a measure of protection, as would a new protected NYC zoning designation of "Community Garden."

Since all community gardens have the same maintenance and resource needs as public parks, CB 3 requests that:

- All gardens under NYC Parks jurisdiction receive funding through Greenthumb and should be provided with adequate infrastructure, such as available water spigots, ongoing topsoil renewal, wrought iron fencing, and electricity/solar lighting where applicable. We encourage funding to be made available to gardening groups to provide workshops and classes in community gardens for seniors and elementary school children. Educational and environmental programs in cooking, nutrition, movement, and the arts encourage public participation and strengthen our community.
- There should be installation of Bruckner Boxes in all parks that require them to ensure watering facilities are adequate to sustain greenery.

Keeping the gardens well-lit is a public safety need. The increase in illicit drug use, as reported by area gardeners, makes garden lighting especially relevant. Garden lighting needs to be sensitive & under the gardeners' control, balancing safety with the ability to achieve darkness during migration seasons.

## Bioswales and Indigenous Plantings

Bioswales are vegetated areas that are designed to collect and filter stormwater runoff. They can help to reduce flooding, improve water quality, and create habitat for wildlife and are essential for the health and well-being of our community. This, along with Indigenous plants that are well-adapted to our local climate, can help to improve biodiversity in CD 3. We need more bioswale installations throughout the district help to reduce flooding, improve water quality, and create habitat for wildlife. They are also essential for the health and well-being of our community especially considering the impact of the ESCR project. This, along with indigenous plants that are well-adapted to our local climate, will help to improve biodiversity in CD3.

## Waterfront

While Phase 1B of Pier 42 has been officially completed, the comprehensive masterplan approved by CB 3 in 2013 holds the key to essential waterfront access. Encompassing passive recreation areas, storm surge barriers, marine habitats, and educational opportunities, this plan goes beyond temporary amenities. Additional city funding, allocated for the East Side Coastal Resiliency project, addresses immediate needs but falls short of realizing the critical public access link along Lower Manhattan's East River shoreline that the full masterplan would provide.



## Footnotes:

1. NYC Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination. (2021). 2021 Technical Manual Chapter 7: Open Space 311. Open Space Rations and Planning Standards.

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/oec/environmental-quality-review/technical-manual.page>

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

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3. New Yorkers For Parks. (2021). Manhattan Community District 3 Open Space Profile.

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

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6. Living Lots NYC. (2016). NYCommons Community District 3.

[https://livinglotsnyc.org/media/files/LESmap\\_7.27.16\\_FINAL.pdf](https://livinglotsnyc.org/media/files/LESmap_7.27.16_FINAL.pdf)

7. Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Manhattan CB3 Parks June–July 2024 Update. See Appendix.

8. NYC Open Data. (2022). Internet Master Plan: Broadband Adoption and Infrastructure by Community District.

<https://data.cityofnewyork.us/City-Government/Internet-Master-Plan-Broadband-Adoption-and-Infras/rxpf-yca2/data>

9. NYC Parks Green Thumb. (n.d.) Green Thumb Garden Map.

<https://greenthumb.nycgovparks.org/gardensearch.php>

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

### **Needs for Parks**

See budget requests.

### **Needs for Cultural Services**

Arts and cultural activities are an important means of preserving and exploring our exceptionally diverse community culture in Community District 3. Arts and cultural activities are also an important economic engine for our district that has a large concentration of artists and arts and cultural organizations—large and small, professional and community- based, experimental and culturally specific.

Artists, cultural workers and arts and cultural organizations of all sizes were impacted to a devastating degree by COVID-19 in 2020. The performing arts sector was one of the hardest hit industries in NYC, putting cultural workers, including performing artists and administrators, in vulnerable positions.[1]

[2] Performing arts industries have faced challenges in recovery, with an overall reduction in box office sales, and increased costs associated with living in NYC for artists, and theatrical production materials. These are challenges that pose long term risk to the sustainability of small- and large-scale performing arts organizations alike.[3]

City funding for small, vulnerable arts organizations is uncertain. The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) primarily funds larger, well-known cultural institutions, with less funding typically awarded to small arts nonprofits located in CD 3. There is a need for equitable funding, support and

resource opportunities for small local organizations in CD 3 that focus on the population most impacted by COVID-19, which are low-income people of color.[4]

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

- In May 2021, NYC announced the Artists Corps program, which was created to assist with pandemic recovery and provided a \$25 million investment in grant funding for local artists across the City. This should become an ongoing program to meet the long-term needs of artists while advancing community wellbeing. .[5]
- Independent artists and cultural producers, especially those in the performing arts continue to experience disruptions due to Covid and haven't been able to return to the income levels they had prior to March 2020, while now, many have accrued debt due to Covid.[6] There is a need for the City to urgently fund direct subsidies and easily accessible grants for impacted performing artists.
- Artists that attend CB 3 meetings report the need for more affordable and accessible workspaces for artists in the district. Space subsidy grants have been slashed in recent years, making workspace less affordable to performing artists, and insufficient supply for visual artist studios to meet the demand. There is also a need for direct city support for individual artists and/or grants made to neighborhood organizations to specifically for regrant or commission local individual artists.
- There is a continual need for more equitable funding for small and mid-sized cultural organizations, which are limited in their capacity to plan for the future because their funding is not baselined, unlike the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG). Black, Latinx, Asian, and Indigenous segments of the sector have never received appropriate funding; equitable funding is needed for their survival. CB 3's dozens of small cultural organizations, many of which are Black, Latinx, and Chinese-run, are not members of the CIG and do not have the same access to wealthy donors.[7] These organizations also need better access to cross-sectoral and inter-agency partnerships, which was outlined as a priority in the 2017 DCLA Cultural Plan.[8]
- Arts programming in public spaces is particularly needed in CB 3 where 26% of residents live below the poverty line and about 50% of households have incomes under \$60,000).[9] Arts and culture associated with the new activation of open streets and public spaces is the only available programming available to large number of members of our community. This programming is provided by local artists and organizations, who need audiences in order to develop their works, practices, generate income, and exposure, particularly after the prolonged social and economic consequences of COVID19. Successful examples of programming that need to be expanded: weekly programming at Avenue B Open Streets and Fourth Streets Art Block and the ROAR festival in SDR park.
- There is a need for CHARAS/EI Bohio, a nonprofit community and cultural center that served as a much-needed axis for a local web of community organizations, stakeholders and leaders to be restored. Continued support from the City is needed for future development that will restore CHARAS as a community and cultural hub of the community.

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Footnotes:

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

[2] OECD (2020). Culture shock: COVID-19 and the cultural and creative sectors.

<https://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/culture-shock-covid-19-and-the-cultural-and-creative-sectors-08da9e0e/>

[3] Paulson, Michael. (2023). New York's Public Theater Lays Off 19 Percent of Its Staff. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/07/14/theater/public-theater-layoffs.html>

[4] HueArts NYC. HueArts NYC Brown Paper Survey Data. <https://www.hueartsnyc.org/brown-paper/key-findings/findings-survey/>

[5] Gold, Michael. (2021). New York City Plans a \$25 million program to put artists back to work. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/06/nyregion/new-york-city-arts-pay.html?smid=url-share>

[6] Fonner, Daniel; Johnson, Rebecca; Keeter, Cullen. (2021) The Impact of COVID-19 on Employment: Arts & Culture Sector. <https://culturaldata.org/pages/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-employment-arts-culture-sector/>

[7] HueArts NYC. HueArts NYC Brown Paper Survey Data. <https://www.hueartsnyc.org/brown-paper/key-findings/findings-survey/>

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

[9] NYU Furman Center. (2024). Lower East Side/Chinatown MN03. <https://furmancenter.org/neighborhoods/view/lower-east-side-chinatown>.

### **Needs for Library Services**

New York Public Libraries

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

Manhattan Community Board 3, FY24

\*\*\*Chart attached with branches in CB3 and their visits/program attendance stats\*\*\*

Nearly every branch in CD 3 had an increase in visits and program attendance since FY23. There was a 3.5% increase in overall library visits (488,049 in FY23 to 505,024 in FY24) and a 20.3% increase in overall program attendance (82,756 in FY23 to 99,561 in FY24). (1)

Youth in CD 3 were disproportionately impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, widening gaps between high and low needs communities. NYPL is currently focused on youth and education with an emphasis on teens. In Fiscal Year 2024, NYPL looks to continue to build on youth programs and services, explore new programs that address the needs of older adults, and support ongoing efforts to connect asylum seekers to essential resources.

Footnotes:

1. New York Public Library. (2024). NYPL Statistics for Fiscal Year 2024 in Community Board 3.

### **Needs for Community Boards**

Community board resources (offices, staff and equipment)

Community Boards have not had a significant baseline budget expansion since 2014. The community boards need a

significant budget increase to maintain their Charter-mandated duties which have become more technologically

complex and costly since COVID. Boards need funding for consistent access to technology, functional office space,

and expertise in land use and zoning. Most importantly, Boards need baseline funding for salaries both to hire staff

with appropriate expertise and to retain staff in the competitive environment with other city agencies

## PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>  |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| 1 / 27          | DPR           | Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)   |
| 2 / 27          | DPR           | Funding to construct remaining 3 malls of Allen Pike St Malls from Houston to Delancey Streets  |
| 8 / 27          | DPR           | Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)   |
| 9 / 27          | DPR           | Other capital budget request for DPR  |
| 10 / 27         | DPR           | Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)   |
| 11 / 27         | DPR           | Coleman Oval Playground   |
| 12 / 27         | DPR           | New Bathroom for Pier 35  |
| 13 / 27         | DPR           | Tompkins Square Park: Reconstruct paths and Avenue A playground   |
| 14 / 27         | DPR           | Capt. Jacob Joseph Playground   |
| 15 / 27         | DPR           | Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  |
| 16 / 27         | DPR           | Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct park pathways from Grand to Delancey Streets, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas |
| 17 / 27         | DPR           | ABC Playground  |
| 19 / 27         | DPR           | Seward Park - Renovate Playground   |
| 20 / 27         | DPR           | Alfred E Smith Recreation Center  |
| 21 / 27         | DPR           | Seward Park - Restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain   |
| 22 / 27         | DPR           | Tompkins Square Park Sidewalks  |

### EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Priority</b> | <b>Agency</b> | <b>Title</b>  |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| 13 / 32         | DPR           | Other expense budget request for DPR  |
| 14 / 32         | DPR           | Recreation Programs/Playground Associates                                     |
| 20 / 32         | DPR           | Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement) |
| 30 / 32         | DPR           | Other expense budget request for DPR  |
| 31 / 32         | DPR           | Forestry services, including street tree maintenance                          |

| <b>Manhattan Community Board 3, FY24<sup>1</sup></b> |                |                           |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Branch</b>  | <b>Visits</b>  | <b>Program Attendance</b> |
| Chatham Square                                       | 140,846        | 23,339                    |
| Seward Park  | 134,184        | 30,600                    |
| Ottendorfer  | 103,625        | 20,408                    |
| Tompkins Square                                      | 94,852         | 22,720                    |
| Hamilton Fish Park                                   | 32,517         | 2,494                     |
| <b>Totals</b>  | <b>505,024</b> | <b>99,561</b>             |

*\*In FY23 NYPL had 28,333,000 visits to its website.*

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

<sup>1</sup> New York Public Library. (2024). *NYPL Statistics for Fiscal Year 2024 in Community Board 3.*

## Rodents In Parks Survey <sup>1</sup>

### CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                            | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                                 | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| ABC Playground                  | 7               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Abe Lebewohl Park               | 2               |      | 1                  |      | 0       |      | 1         |      |
| Ahearn Park                     | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Allen Mall One                  | 21              | 36   | 13                 | 10   | 10      | 4    | 48        | 40   |
| Baruch Playground               | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Captain Jacob Joseph Playground | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Cherry Clinton Playground       | 4               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Coleman Playground              | 20              | 18   | 0                  | 1    | 0       | 1    | 0         | 1    |
| Columbus Park                   | 5               |      | 1                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Cooper Triangle                 | 8               | 17   | 1                  | 2    | 1       | 6    | 5         | 2    |
| Corlears Hook Park              | 19              | 31   | 0                  | 8    | 0       | 0    | 2         | 3    |



<sup>1</sup> Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Manhattan CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Update.

## CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                           | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                                | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| Dy Dock Playground             | 1               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 1         |      |
| First Park                     | 13              |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Gustave Hartman Square         | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Hamilton Fish Park             | 3               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Henry M Jackson Playground     | 7               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| James Madison Plaza            | 4               |      | 0                  |      | 1       |      | 0         |      |
| John V Lindsay East River Park | 41              | 47   | 2                  | 3    | 0       | 0    | 6         | 4    |
| Joseph C. Sauer Park           | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Kimlau Square                  | 1               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Lillian D Wald Playground      | 7               | 15   | 2                  | 5    | 0       | 0    | 1         | 4    |



## CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                       | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                            | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| Little Flower Playground   | 1               |      | 4                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Lower East Side Playground | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 1       |      | 2         |      |
| Luther Gulick Playground   | 19              |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| McKinley Playground        | 3               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 1         |      |
| Nathan Straus Playground   | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Peretz Square              | 5               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Playground One             | 4               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Sara D. Roosevelt Park     | 51              | 135  | 21                 | 19   | 13      | 18   | 36        | 5    |
| Schiff Mall                | 8               | 14   | 0                  | 0    | 4       | 6    | 0         | 0    |
| Seward Park                | 32              | 38   | 0                  | 5    | 0       | 0    | 0         | 5    |
| Sidney Hillman Playground  | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Sol Lain Playground        | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |





## CB3 Parks June-July 2024 Findings

| Park                 | Earthen burrows |      | Structural burrows |      | Garbage |      | Harborage |      |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|                      | June            | July | June               | July | June    | July | June      | July |
| Sophie Irene Loeb    | 6               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| St. James Triangle   | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Straus Square        | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Tanahey Playground   | 2               |      | 1                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |
| Tompkins Square Park | 72              | 83   | 2                  | 1    | 6       | 5    | 18        | 4    |
| Wald Playground      | 0               |      | 0                  |      | 0       |      | 0         |      |



## 6. OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

*Note: Please see Section 7 for the full content of each request*

### **CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS**

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

### **EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS**

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

| <b>Commercial/Business Noise Complaints (311 Calls)<sup>1</sup></b> |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |                                       |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
|   | <b>FY<br/>2020</b> | <b>FY<br/>2021</b> | <b>FY<br/>2022</b> | <b>FY<br/>2023</b> | <b>FY<br/>2024</b> | <b>% Change<br/>(FY19 –<br/>FY24)</b> |
| <b>Noise – Commercial</b> (loud music/talking)                      | 2,087              | 2,756              | 4,336              | 4,436              | 4,735              | <b>+127%</b>                          |
| <b>Noise – Street Sidewalk</b> (loud talking/music/party)           | 3,288              | 6,165              | 6,046              | 4,792              | 4,416              | <b>+34%</b>                           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>5,458</b>       | <b>8,921</b>       | <b>10,382</b>      | <b>9,228</b>       | <b>9,151</b>       | <b>+67%</b>                           |

<sup>1</sup> NYC Open Data. (2023). *New York City 311 Service Requests*. <https://data.cityofnewyork.us/Social-Services/311-Service-Request-2010-to-Present/erm2-nwe9>.

## Noise Complaints

| CD 3 Noise Complaints (311 Calls)                   |               |               |               |               |               |                         |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
|   | FY 2020       | FY 2021       | FY 2022       | FY 2023       | FY 2024       | % Change<br>(FY20-FY24) |
| Noise - Commercial                                  | 2,087         | 2,756         | 4,336         | 4,436         | 4,743         | +127%                   |
| Noise - Helicopter                                  | 137           | 459           | 111           | 38            | 48            | -65%                    |
| Noise - Misc, Including<br>Construction After Hours | 1,528         | 1,522         | 1,550         | 1,634         | 1,755         | +15%                    |
| Noise - Park  | 128           | 451           | 272           | 288           | 225           | +75%                    |
| Noise - Residential                                 | 7,945         | 11,293        | 8,304         | 7,606         | 7,255         | -9%                     |
| Noise - Street/Sidewalk                             | 3,288         | 6,165         | 6,046         | 4,792         | 4,432         | +35%                    |
| Noise - Vehicle                                     | 595           | 1,375         | 1,815         | 1,124         | 1,092         | +84%                    |
| Noncompliance w/ Phased<br>Reopening                | 83            | 2,103         | n/a           | n/a           | n/a           | n/a                     |
| <b>TOTAL COMPLAINTS</b>                             | <b>15,791</b> | <b>26,124</b> | <b>22,434</b> | <b>22,434</b> | <b>19,550</b> | <b>+24%</b>             |

| 311 Noise Complaints - Commercial                 |        |       |       |       |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Zip Code  | 10002  | 10003 | 10009 | 10013 |
| FY 2019   | 1,396  | 429   | 1,094 | 83    |
| FY 2020   | 810    | 348   | 886   | 40    |
| FY 2021   | 1,215  | 563   | 917   | 58    |
| FY 2022   | 2,196  | 618   | 1,414 | 104   |
| FY 2023   | 2,285  | 666   | 1,363 | 112   |
| FY 2024   | 2,718  | 794   | 1,093 | 128   |
| Pre- to Post-<br>Pandemic<br>Regulation<br>Change | +1,322 | +365  | -1    | +45   |

| <b>311 Noise Complaints – Residential</b>      |              |              |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Zip Code</b>                                | <b>10002</b> | <b>10003</b> | <b>10009</b> | <b>10013</b> |
| <b>FY 2019</b>                                 | 2,319        | 878          | 2,642        | 52           |
| <b>FY 2020</b>                                 | 2,701        | 1,040        | 3,928        | 88           |
| <b>FY 2021</b>                                 | 4,028        | 2,722        | 4,104        | 133          |
| <b>FY 2022</b>                                 | 3,411        | 1,798        | 2,850        | 57           |
| <b>FY 2023</b>                                 | 3,001        | 1,512        | 2,810        | 53           |
| <b>FY 2024</b>                                 | 3,028        | 1,205        | 2,808        | 34           |
| <b>Pre- to Post-Pandemic Regulation Change</b> | <b>+709</b>  | <b>+327</b>  | <b>+166</b>  | <b>-18</b>   |

| <b>311 Noise Complaints - Street/Sidewalk</b>  |              |              |               |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>Zip Code</b>                                | <b>10002</b> | <b>10003</b> | <b>10009</b>  | <b>10013</b> |
| <b>FY 2019</b>                                 | 1,026        | 300          | 879           | 30           |
| <b>FY 2020</b>                                 | 1,491        | 301          | 1,315         | 47           |
| <b>FY 2021</b>                                 | 2,426        | 645          | 2,883         | 79           |
| <b>FY 2022</b>                                 | 2,813        | 613          | 2,440         | 79           |
| <b>FY 2023</b>                                 | 2,058        | 437          | 2,116         | 106          |
| <b>FY 2024</b>                                 | 1,818        | 332          | 2,009         | 105          |
| <b>Pre- to Post-Pandemic Regulation Change</b> | <b>+792</b>  | <b>+32</b>   | <b>+1,130</b> | <b>+75</b>   |

## 7. SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED BUDGET REQUESTS

### CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

| Title  | Priority Agency | Request  | Explanation   |
|--|-----------------|--|---|
| Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)            | 1 / 27<br>DPR   | <b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b> | <i>Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct first floor of Manhattan Store House (Stanton Street park building) to create community space and make bathroom accessible to the public // This building should be reconstructed for community use to increase recreational and programmed space as this space is accessible and has a usable bathroom, features which make it appropriate for use by the community in an area with a serious lack of community spaces. Funding is needed for design and renovation.</i> |
| Funding to construct remaining 3 malls of Allen Pike St Malls from Houston to Delancey Streets | 2 / 27<br>DPR   | <b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>  | <i>Funding to construct remaining malls of Allen Pike St Malls from Houston to Delancey Streets // This is a highly visible location, and currently unreconstructed malls attract garbage and derelict bikes. This has a negative impact on local businesses and does not address the lack of amenities needed by the community and tourists. Additionally, \$2 million has been allocated for the Delancey Street Comfort Station.</i>   |
| Increase Investment for Extremely Low and Low-Income Affordability (ELLA) Program              | 3 / 27<br>HPD   | <b>Other capital budget request for HPD</b>  | <i>This program funds the new construction of low-income multi-family rental projects in which a minimum of 80% of the units are at low income rents.</i>   |
| New School at Essex Crossing   | 4 / 27<br>SCA   | <b>Provide a new or expand an existing middle/intermediate school</b>                      | <i>Eighty-five percent of Community School District 1 schools share a building with one or more schools, resulting in reduced access to gym, arts and enrichment, science labs, and acceptable hours for school lunch. Site 5 at Essex Crossing has been reserved for a school. The reserved site is in School District 2 but the intention is to have a District one/two school. CB 3 schools date back to 1900 with an average age of 79 years old.</i>   |
| New elevator for   | 5 / 27          | <b>Renovate or</b>   | <i>La Guardia Addition is in dire need of</i>   |

|   |                 |  |  |
|---|-----------------|--|--|
| La Guardia Addition   | NYCHA           | <b>upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space</b>                                    | <i>elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 23 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>  |
| New elevator for 45 Allen Street  | 6 / 27<br>NYCHA | <b>Other public housing upgrades or renovations requests</b>                               | <i>45 Allen Street is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a 14 floors NYCHA building with a high percentage of senior population. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i>   |
| Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space                        | 7 / 27<br>NYCHA | <b>Renovate or upgrade NYCHA community facilities or open space</b>                        | <i>New elevator for LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) - 9 Floors (NYCHA) // LES Infill I (175 Eldridge Street) is in dire need of elevator upgrade. It is a NYCHA senior citizen building with 9 floors. Many tenants are older, with vulnerabilities and disabilities.</i> |
| Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | 8 / 27<br>DPR   | <b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b> | <i>Funding to continue constructing new park at Pier 42 // This will be a destination park that will provide waterfront access with various amenities needed by the community. Additional funding is needed to complete master plan. We are now in Phase 2.</i>              |
| Other capital budget request for DPR  | 9 / 27<br>DPR   | <b>Other capital budget request for DPR</b>  | <i>Community Gardens: Funding for community garden capital needs // Funding is needed for new fencing and installation of on-site water.</i>   |
| Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field) | 10 / 27<br>DPR  | <b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b> | <i>Reconstruct Clinton Cherry Playground. The one full size and two half-sized basketball courts need upgrade.</i>   |
| Coleman Oval Playground   | 11 / 27<br>DPR  | <b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b> | <i>Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower, drainage, and comfort station need renovation to make ADA compliant and upgrade fixtures New—need better security fencing for skatepark.</i>  |
| New Bathroom for Pier 35  | 12 / 27<br>DPR  | <b>Other capital budget request for DPR</b>  | <i>Bathrooms were included in original design but not constructed and there are no bathrooms along the waterfront open spaces in Two Bridges.</i>  |
| Tompkins Square Park: Reconstruct paths and Avenue A                                | 13 / 27<br>DPR  | <b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic</b>        | <i>This is one of the most popular and heavily used parks in CD 3.</i>   |

|   |                |  |  |
|---|----------------|--|--|
| playground  |                | <b>field)</b>  |  |
| Capt. Jacob Joseph Playground   | 14 / 27<br>DPR | <b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>  | <i>Reconstruct playground including new play equipment, safety structure, greenery, etc.</i>   |
| Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)  | 15 / 27<br>DPR | <b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>  | <i>Montgomery/East Broadway Triangle Park area // sidewalks need to be replaced.</i>   |
| Sara Delano Roosevelt Park: Funding to reconstruct park pathways from Grand to Delancey Streets, adjacent brick walls and sidewalks and other areas | 16 / 27<br>DPR | <b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b> | <i>Sprinklers near Stanton Street are also in need of repair as well as the pathways and sidewalks which are so badly deteriorated that they present safety issues. The brick walls surrounding the park need reconstruction to improve users' safety inside and adjacent to the park's walls. (above will be checked to confirm that DOT is funding reconstruction of pathways and exterior portions of park that intersect with streets and sidewalks)</i> |
| ABC Playground  | 17 / 27<br>DPR | <b>Provide a new or expanded park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b> | <i>Redesign and reconstruct the playground including new play equipment, safety surface, greenery, etc.</i>  |
| PS 110 School renovation  | 18 / 27<br>DOE | <b>Other capital budget request for DOE</b>  | <i>285 Delancey St. (PS 110) Replacement of 9x9 asbestos tiles (many of which are broken) in 15+ classrooms throughout the building and vestibule areas.</i>   |
| Seward Park - Renovate Playground   | 19 / 27<br>DPR | <b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b>  | <i>Seward park // Play equipment, safety surface, spray shower area, and greenery needs renovation.</i>  |
| Alfred E Smith Recreation Center  | 20 / 27<br>DPR | <b>Reconstruct or upgrade a building in a park</b>   | <i>Alfred E Smith Recreation Center // Renovate locker rooms and convert showers on first floor into programming space.</i>  |
| Seward Park - Restoration of  | 21 / 27<br>DPR | <b>Reconstruct or upgrade a park or</b>  | <i>Seward Park // Restoration of the historic Schiff Fountain includes the</i>   |

|                                 |                |  |  |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| the historic Schiff Fountain    |                | <b>amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)</b> | <i>replacement of missing granite and bronze elements, the cleaning and repointing of the existing granite, and the repair or replacement of the plumbing to make the foundation operable.</i> |
| Tompkins Square Park Sidewalks  | 22 / 27<br>DPR | <b>New equipment for maintenance</b>                     | <i>Sidewalks on Avenue A outside park are badly in need of replacement.</i>  |
| IS 378 School Renovation Needed | 23 / 27<br>DOE | <b>Other capital budget request for DOE</b>              | <i>145 Stanton St. (IS 378) Electrical upgrade needed.</i>   |
| PS 34 School Renovation Needed  | 24 / 27<br>DOE | <b>Other capital budget request for DOE</b>              | <i>730 East 12 St. (PS 34) Auditorium Upgrade – New seating to replace original seating which is damaged/broken/missing.</i>   |
| PS 140 School Renovation Needed | 25 / 27<br>DOE | <b>Other capital budget request for DOE</b>              | <i>123 Ridge St. (PS 140) Small playground needs new safety surface. Safety surface is coming up and is a tripping hazard.</i>   |
| PS 142 School Renovation Needed | 26 / 27<br>DOE | <b>Other capital budget request for DOE</b>              | <i>100 Attorney St. (PS 142) Large playground needs repaving. Concrete is showing large cracks opening across the space.</i>   |
| PS 142 School Renovation Needed | 27 / 27<br>DOE | <b>Other capital budget request for DOE</b>              | <i>100 Attorney St. (PS 142) Large playground needs repaving. Concrete is showing large cracks opening across the space.</i>   |

## EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

| <b>Title</b>                                | <b>Priority Agency</b> | <b>Request</b>                                     | <b>Explanation</b>  |
|---|------------------------|--|---|
| Other request for services for the homeless | 1 / 32<br>DHS          | <b>Other request for services for the homeless</b> | <i>Increase funding for more Manhattan Outreach Consortium homeless outreach workers and supervisors // These trained specialists develop trusting relationships with homeless people. The teams connect people in need of services such as medical and psychiatric care, food and shelter, while helping them transition into permanent housing. The increase in the number of people who are homeless on CD 3 streets along with the need to have some teams expanded to 3 people for safety require additional staff require more staff. Also, the case load</i> |



*management has increased due the increase in unhoused people. We understand the process for calling 311 to obtain services, please do not use this as the answer to the request.*

|  |                |   |  |
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| Other facilities for homeless requests       | 2 / 32<br>DHS  | <b>Other facilities for homeless requests</b>       | <i>Increase funding for more Safe Haven and stabilization beds // CB 3 is currently experiencing a crisis with the street homeless population and beds in the community are not immediately available for those needing services. Safe Haven beds are low-threshold housing that enable street homeless to transition to housing and have proven effective. Single-person units are needed to accommodate those who are not prepared to accept beds in 2-person units.</i>   |
| Other foster care and child welfare requests | 3 / 32<br>ACS  | <b>Other foster care and child welfare requests</b> | <i>Promise NYC // childcare assistance (vouchers) for families with children between 6 months to 13 years who previously did not qualify for other state and federal assistance due to their immigration status and also help newly arrived migrant families.</i>  |
| Other runaway and homeless youth requests    | 4 / 32<br>DYCD | <b>Other runaway and homeless youth requests</b>    | <i>Runaway and Homeless Youth programs // these programs serve youth holistically, enabling them to obtain the services needed to place them on a path to independent living and stability. The three types of services include residential services, drop-in centers, and street outreach.</i>  |
| Enhance NORC programs and health services    | 5 / 32<br>DFTA | <b>Enhance NORC programs and health services</b>    | <i>NORCs in CD 3, of which there are eight, provide Supportive Services Programs to maximize and support the successful aging in place of older residents. This program allows seniors to access health and social services in their own buildings, building complexes or locally within their neighborhoods. These programs are a model for bringing necessary care and support to seniors living in age-integrated buildings or neighborhoods. Current needs are for more social workers and nurses, more in language capacity, and to expand the number of NORCs.</i> |
| Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and  | 6 / 32<br>DYCD | <b>Provide, expand, or enhance Cornerstone and</b>  | <i>Increase funding for Cornerstone programs, which serve students and their families year-round in NYCHA</i>  |

| Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults)                             |                 | Beacon programs (all ages, including young adults) | <i>community centers.</i>   |
|--|-----------------|--|---|
| Other expense budget request for DYCD  | 7 / 32<br>DYCD  | <b>Other expense budget request for DYCD</b>       | <i>Increase funding to expand access to after school programs for elementary and high schools // CB 3 is home to more than 17,000 children under 18 years of age, many of whom attend after school programs through Comprehensive After School System of NYC (COMPASS), which is made up of over 800 programs serving K-12 and SONYC serving grades 6-8. Many of these much-needed programs in the Lower East Side have waitlists, and with the large number of new asylum seekers there is more need than ever for these services.</i> |
| Other educational programs requests  | 8 / 32<br>DOE   | <b>Other educational programs requests</b>         | <i>Increased funding for Bridging the Gap program. This program focuses investments to add social worker and support staff to schools with high homeless population</i>   |
| Other educational programs requests  | 9 / 32<br>DOE   | <b>Other educational programs requests</b>         | <i>Increase funding for school nurses. At the beginning of the pandemic less than 40% of schools had a full-time nurse on staff. Funding should be increased to ensure a full-time nurse at every school.</i>   |
| Red Light Cameras  | 10 / 32<br>DOT  | <b>Other expense budget request for DOT</b>        | <i>The number of red light cameras for NYC has been expanded from 150 to 600 intersections, There is currently a new RFP for a new contract.</i>  |
| Bike Parking Installation  | 11 / 32<br>DOT  | <b>Other expense budget request for DOT</b>        | <i>The demand for delivery has resulted in great increase in delivery workers on bikes, including e-bikes, and a lack of infrastructure to meet the demand. There are complaints from public regarding bikes improperly parked. It currently takes 1 ½ years in queue to have bike parking installed, which is not adequate to meet community needs.</i>  |
| Increase funding for senior meals and kitchen staff salaries in senior centers | 12 / 32<br>DFTA | <b>Other senior center program requests</b>        | <i>No seniors are denied a meal through this program, which means some senior centers must dig deeper than others to keep up with demand, therefore more funding would help meet this need.</i>   |
| Other expense  | 13 / 32         | <b>Other expense</b>                               | <i>Parks Maintenance Staff Additional</i>   |

|   |               |  |  |
|---|---------------|--|--|
| budget request for DPR  | DPR           | <b>budget request for DPR</b>  | <i>funds are needed to increase year-round workforce for parks maintenance so that there is less of a need to rely on temporary or seasonal staff.</i>   |
| Recreation Programs/Playground Associates                                     | 14 / 32 DPR   | <b>Other park programming requests</b>   | <i>Playground Associates provide seasonal recreation activities for children and also maintain facilities and grounds and organize events.</i>   |
| Enhance home care services  | 15 / 32 DFTA  | <b>Enhance home care services</b>  | <i>Increased funding for home health care services // The Department for the Aging works with case-management agencies to provide in-home care for people ages 60 and older.</i>   |
| Vacant Readiness Program  | 16 / 32 NYCHA | <b>Other housing support requests</b>  | <i>This program reduces turnover time for vacant NYCHA apartments, which can take up to a year. Currently there are delays and reduced operations capacity that have created a backlog.</i>  |
| Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests            | 17 / 32 NYCHA | <b>Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests</b>            | <i>Increase funding for staffing for grounds maintenance and building maintenance at NYCHA. The Manhattan staffing has not been adequate to meet the needs of building maintenance and grounds maintenance, which are crucial staff positions needed to support our NYCHA buildings.</i> |
| Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program               | 18 / 32 DYCD  | <b>Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program</b>               | <i>Increase funding for SYEP // Increasing and baselining funding for this youth employment program will ensure more applicants are connected with job placements.</i>   |
| Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program               | 19 / 32 DYCD  | <b>Provide, expand, or enhance the Summer Youth Employment Program</b>               | <i>WorkLearnGrow // This program continues SYEP experiences by providing SYEP participants who are between the ages of 16-19 and currently in-school with career readiness training and paid employment opportunities for up to 25 weeks from October to March</i>                       |
| Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement) | 20 / 32 DPR   | <b>Enhance park safety through more security staff (police or parks enforcement)</b> | <i>Additional Parks Enforcement Police // Parks Enforcement Police provide a uniformed presence where they safeguard Parks properties and facilities and enforce rules and regulations regarding quality-of-life.</i>  |
| Provide more frequent litter basket collection                                | 21 / 32 DSNY  | <b>Provide more frequent litter basket collection</b>                                | <i>Increased Litter Basket Service // Litter Basket service must be expanded as CD 3 is a rat mitigation zone and also has many restaurants resulting in more</i>  |

visitors/ overflowing litter baskets. Open Restaurants have increased the amount of garage and cessation of curbside composting has also increased garbage for pickup. Especially on weekends baskets are overflowing. CD 3 streets have become filthy and have piles of garbage between sheds and sidewalk seating and residential garbage is placed in whatever space available due to traditional locations now taken up with restaurant sheds.

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| Street Containerization  | 22 / 32<br>DSNY  | <b>Provide more on-street trash cans and recycling containers</b>         | <i>By the end of the current fiscal year, fy25, 70% of all trash will be mandated to be containerized. In FY 26 the City will start using on street stationary bins in cb 9. This is not funded for FY26. This should be funded for expansion throughout Manhattan and especially CB 3, a rat mitigation zone.</i>              |
| Other expense budget request for DEP                               | 23 / 32<br>DEP   | <b>Other expense budget request for DEP</b>                               | <i>Funding for more noise enforcement cameras and staff for the program // small pilot program is underway that includes the use of a roadside sound meter and camera to capture evidence of vehicles emitting noise in violation of New York State's Vehicle and Traffic Law and the City's Noise Code</i>                     |
| Other expense budget request for DSNY                              | 24 / 32<br>DSNY  | <b>Other expense budget request for DSNY</b>                              | <i>\$8.6M for Precision Cleaning initiative Explanation // This program targets work that addresses conditions like illegal dumping and persistent littering.</i>   |
| Composting program should be baselined                             | 25 / 32<br>DSNY  | <b>Provide or expand community composting programs</b>                    | <i>Current funding includes over \$5 million from City Council. Funding needs to be baselined for planning and consistency.</i>   |
| Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests | 26 / 32<br>NYCHA | <b>Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests</b> | <i>Increase funding for waste management staff and operations at NYCHA buildings. Waste management staff and operations funding will help to combat waste and rodent issues and support important physical improvements, which address these problems but are below the capital project funding threshold. Bridge Training.</i> |
| Increased funding for Green Housing Preservation                   | 27 / 32<br>HPD   | <b>Other expense budget request for HPD</b>                               | <i>We have a crisis in lack of affordable housing. This program ensures the physical health of buildings and preserves safe affordable housing for</i>  |

|  |                |   |   |
|--|----------------|---|---|
| Program  |                |   | <i>low-and moderate-income households. It also reduces building operating expenses and greenhouse gas emissions.</i>  |
| Predictive Analytics Program                         | 28 / 32<br>DOB | <b>Other expense budget request for DOB</b>                 | <i>Increased funding for this program would increase reporting, improve transparency, and enhance internal reviews.</i>   |
| Other foster care and child welfare requests         | 29 / 32<br>ACS | <b>Other foster care and child welfare requests</b>         | <i>Fair Futures Program // this is a public-private partnership that provides dedicated coaches, tutors and education, employment and housing specialists for youth in foster care ages 11 to 26.</i> |
| Other expense budget request for DPR                 | 30 / 32<br>DPR | <b>Other expense budget request for DPR</b>                 | <i>Increased funding for Green Thumb Staff // Increased funding for this staff was not baselined. Baselined funding would allow Parks to maintain current level of staffing.</i>                      |
| Forestry services, including street tree maintenance | 31 / 32<br>DPR | <b>Forestry services, including street tree maintenance</b> | <i>Forestry Staff / Tree pruning and stump removal // Funding would go towards keeping up with demand for pruning and stump removal requests. This is necessary for public safety.</i>                |
| Speed Cameras  | 32 / 32<br>DOT | <b>Other traffic improvement requests</b>                   | <i>A new RFP has been issued for a new contract but funds have not been allocated for the installation of new speed cameras.</i>  |