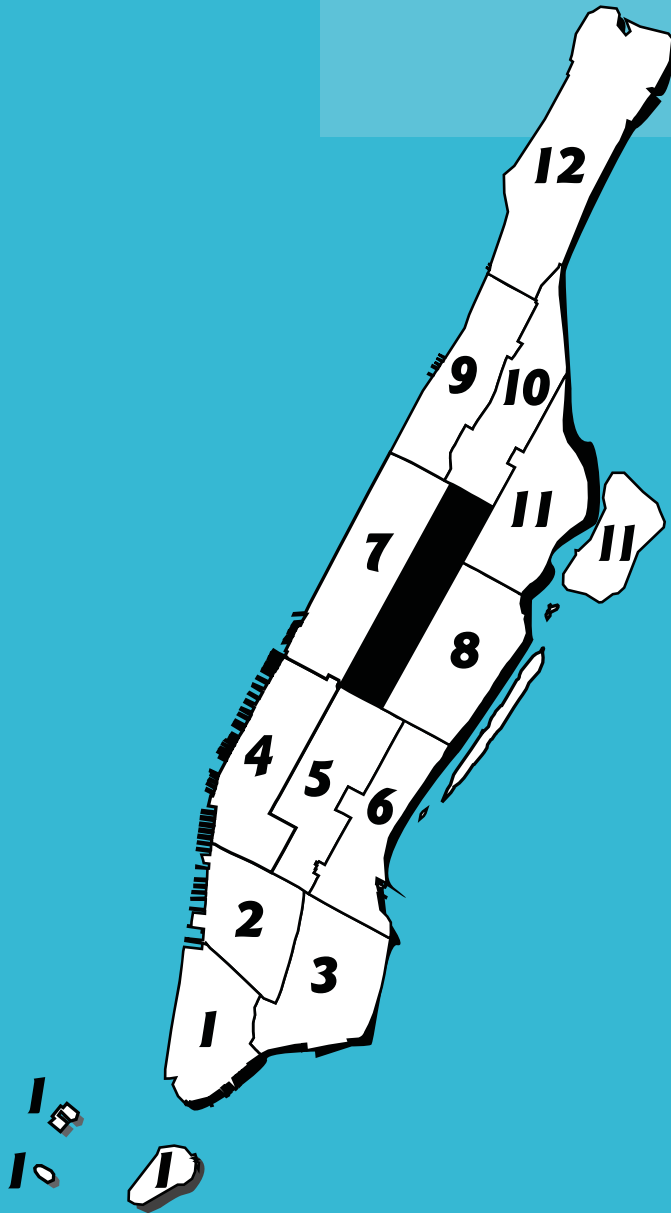
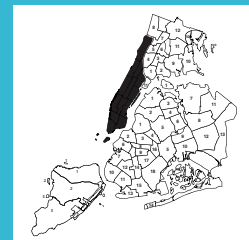


Community District Needs

Fiscal Year
2012



for the Borough of **Manhattan**



Community District Needs

Manhattan

***Fiscal Year
2012***



The City of New York
Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

Department of City Planning
Amanda M. Burden, FAICP, Director

Office of Management and Budget
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INTRODUCTION

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

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

- Population counts from the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses. 2008 population estimates are listed for the City and borough totals based on Department of City Planning estimates as adopted by the Census Bureau in July 2008. For more information on the City's population data, see <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popdiv.shtml>;
- Resident births and deaths within New York City, 2000 and 2008, from data prepared by the New York City Department of Health;
- 2000 and 2010 income support levels -- Public Assistance, Supplemental Security Income and Medicaid-Only (excluding nursing home cases) -- provided by the New York City Human Resources Administration from their Medicaid Eligibility File;
- Total land area from the Department of City Planning's 2007 LION street and District base map files; and
- Land use in 2010, from the city's Real Property File providing the number of tax lots, lot area and percentage of total lot area in each land use category.¹ Lot area is in thousands of square feet and excludes lots with missing dimensions. Lots with certain classifications, such as land under water, are categorized as "Miscellaneous". The land uses of joint interest areas, which are not part of any community district, are assigned to appropriate categories in the borough and citywide profiles. For example, Central Park is counted as "Open Space Recreation" in the Manhattan and New York City profiles. City and borough land use totals may therefore exceed the sum of the community districts.

This edition of *Community District Needs* features selected characteristics from the American Community Survey based on 55 Public Use Microdata areas (PUMAs) that approximate NYC community districts but are not coterminous with them. The American Community Survey is a Census Bureau nationwide survey designed to provide annual updates for geographic areas. Based on 2006 – 2008 three year population estimates, listings for each community district (and PUMA areas) feature updated estimates for selected housing characteristics including housing occupancy, type and age of structure, housing tenure, vehicles available, average household size, and costs as a percentage of household income. A map is provided showing PUMAs and community districts. To learn more about ACS see <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html>. For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

This edition continues to include borough maps of City Council districts and computer-generated

¹Data Source: PLUTO 10v.1 Note: Condominiums, which have separate tax lots for each unit, are aggregated to a single tax lot per block. Only one address per condominium complex (structures under the same condominium association) is counted.

base maps of community districts. The base maps are available on the Department's website. Summary 2000 census data are provided. Each district profile also contains a listing of line-item projects funded in the Fiscal Year 2011 Capital Budget. More information by community district, including land use maps and selected community facilities, is available at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/lucds/cdstart.shtml>.

The Department hopes that these statements will prove useful to communities and agencies planning for future programs and services. Most of the statements included in this document reflect the most current conditions; however, not all boards have updated their statements. Where updated material has not been submitted we have repeated their older, outdated statements. We welcome suggestions for the next edition of Community District Needs.

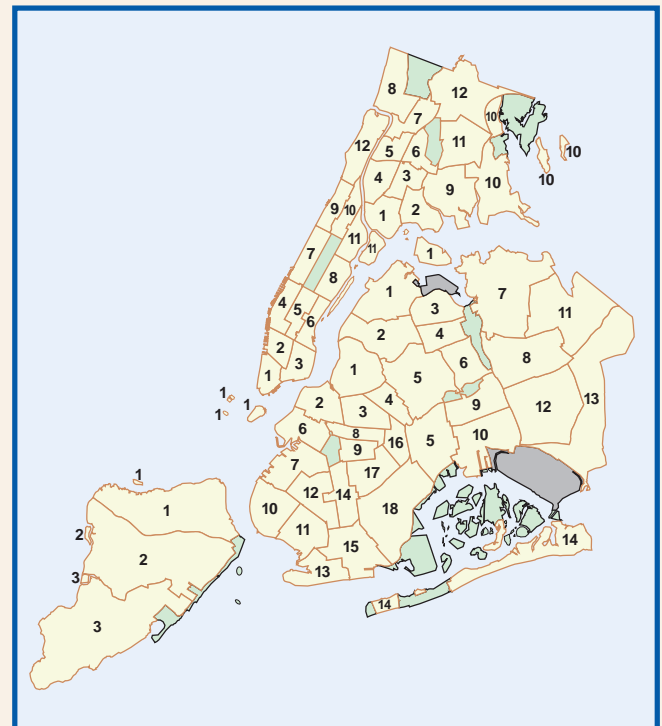
NEW YORK CITY

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

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	115,400	116,926
Rate per 1000	14.4	14.6
Deaths: Number	56,464	50,172
Rate per 1000	7.1	6.3
Infant Mortality: Number	734	601
Rate per 1000	6.4	5.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	552,432	344,982
Supplemental Security Income	400,254	413,762
Medicaid Only	594,857	2,072,021
Total Persons Assisted	1,547,543	2,830,765
Percent of Population	19.3	35.3

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	195,086.8
Square Miles:	304.8



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1 - 2 Family Residential	563,537	1,831,638.7	27.4
Multi-Family Residential	142,248	814,667.8	12.2
Mixed Resid./Commercial	48,266	196,551.9	2.9
Commercial/Office	24,543	267,752.4	4.0
Industrial	12,175	239,822.9	3.6
Transportation/Utility	6,726	475,625.7	7.1
Institutions	11,910	469,811.7	7.0
Open Space/Recreation	4,728	1,713,258.5	25.6
Parking Facilities	11,673	87,786.9	1.3
Vacant Land	31,476	459,641.9	6.9
Miscellaneous	4,076	137,207.2	2.0
Total	861,358	6,693,765.6	100.0

*Census Bureau Population Estimates as of July 1, 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

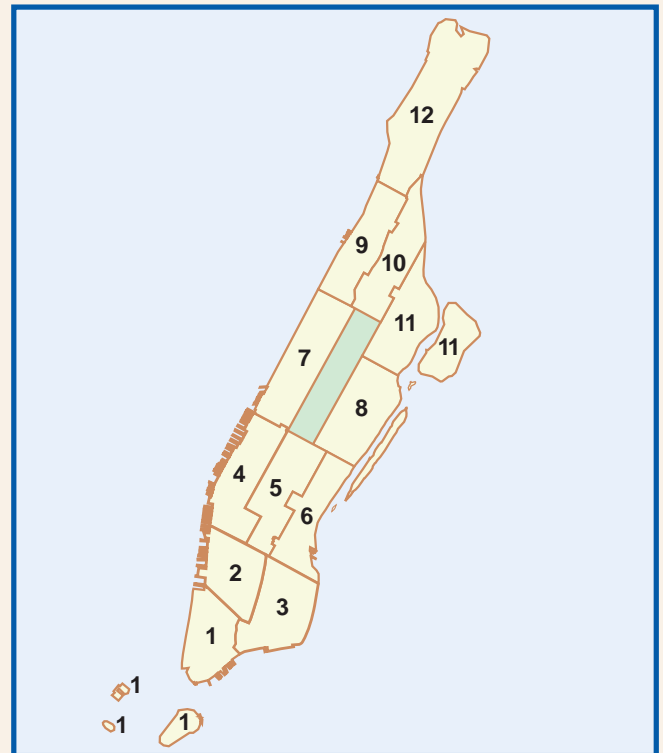
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2008*
Number	1,487,536	1,537,195	1,634,795
% Change	—	3.3	6.3

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	19,813	20,040
Rate per 1000	12.9	13.0
Deaths: Number	10,960	9,868
Rate per 1000	7.1	6.4
Infant Mortality: Number	99	93
Rate per 1000	5.0	4.6

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	92,786	46,353
Supplemental Security Income	79,681	77,681
Medicaid Only	99,469	269,500
Total Persons Assisted	271,936	393,534
Percent of Population	17.7	25.6

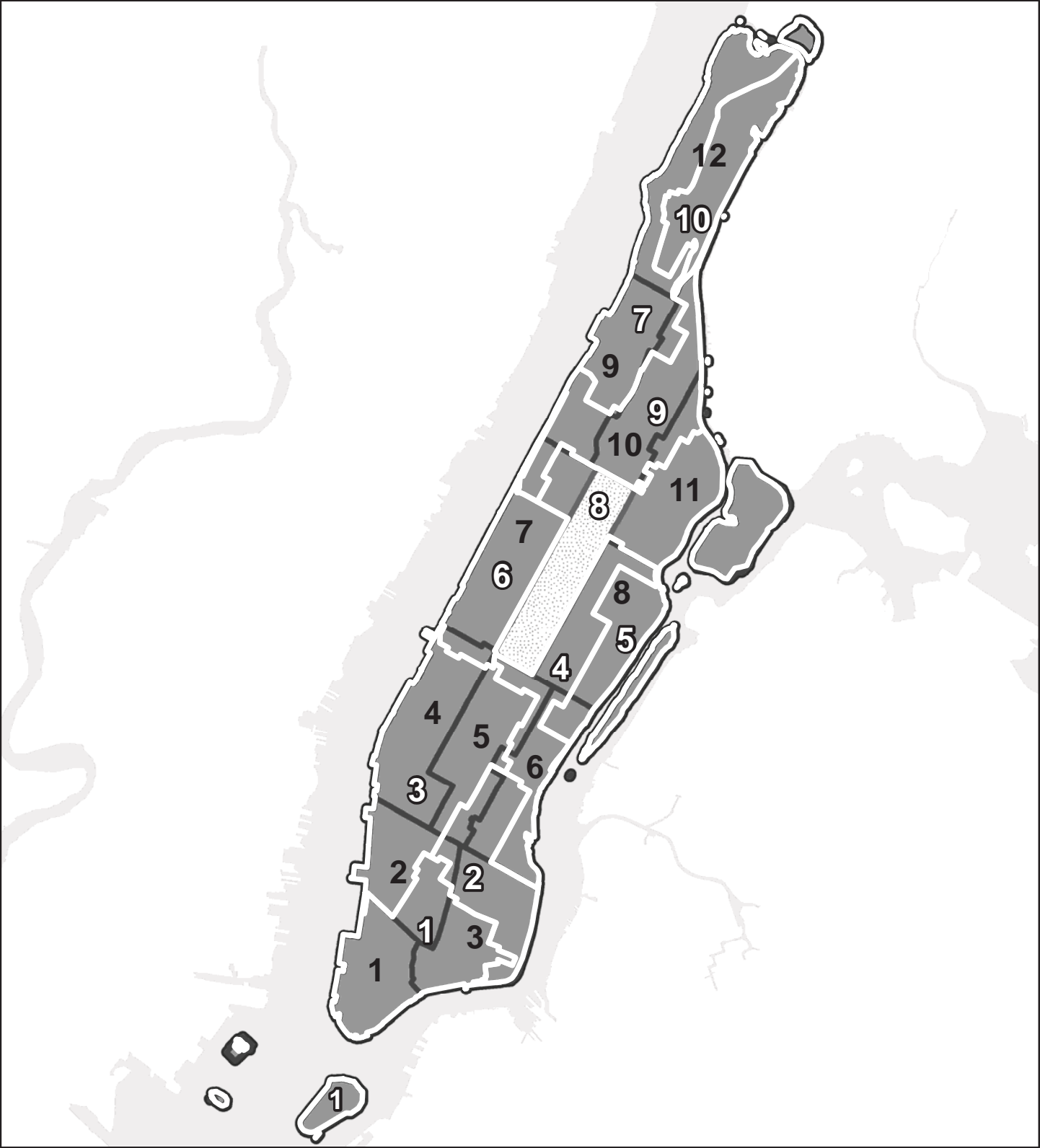
TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	14,581.0
Square Miles:	22.8



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1 - 2 Family Residential	3,557	6,241.9	1.3
Multi-Family Residential	17,235	110,369.2	23.4
Mixed Resid./Commercial	10,187	62,210.0	13.2
Commercial/Office	5,327	49,581.8	10.5
Industrial	1,508	9,343.0	2.0
Transportation/Utility	500	30,308.4	6.4
Institutions	2,465	55,158.3	11.7
Open Space/Recreation	376	120,405.5	25.5
Parking Facilities	782	6,864.7	1.5
Vacant Land	1,467	12,518.8	2.7
Miscellaneous	250	8,989.2	1.9
Total	43,654	471,990.8	100.0

*Census Bureau Population Estimates as of July 1, 2008

MANHATTAN CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS



City Council District Boundary



Community District Boundary

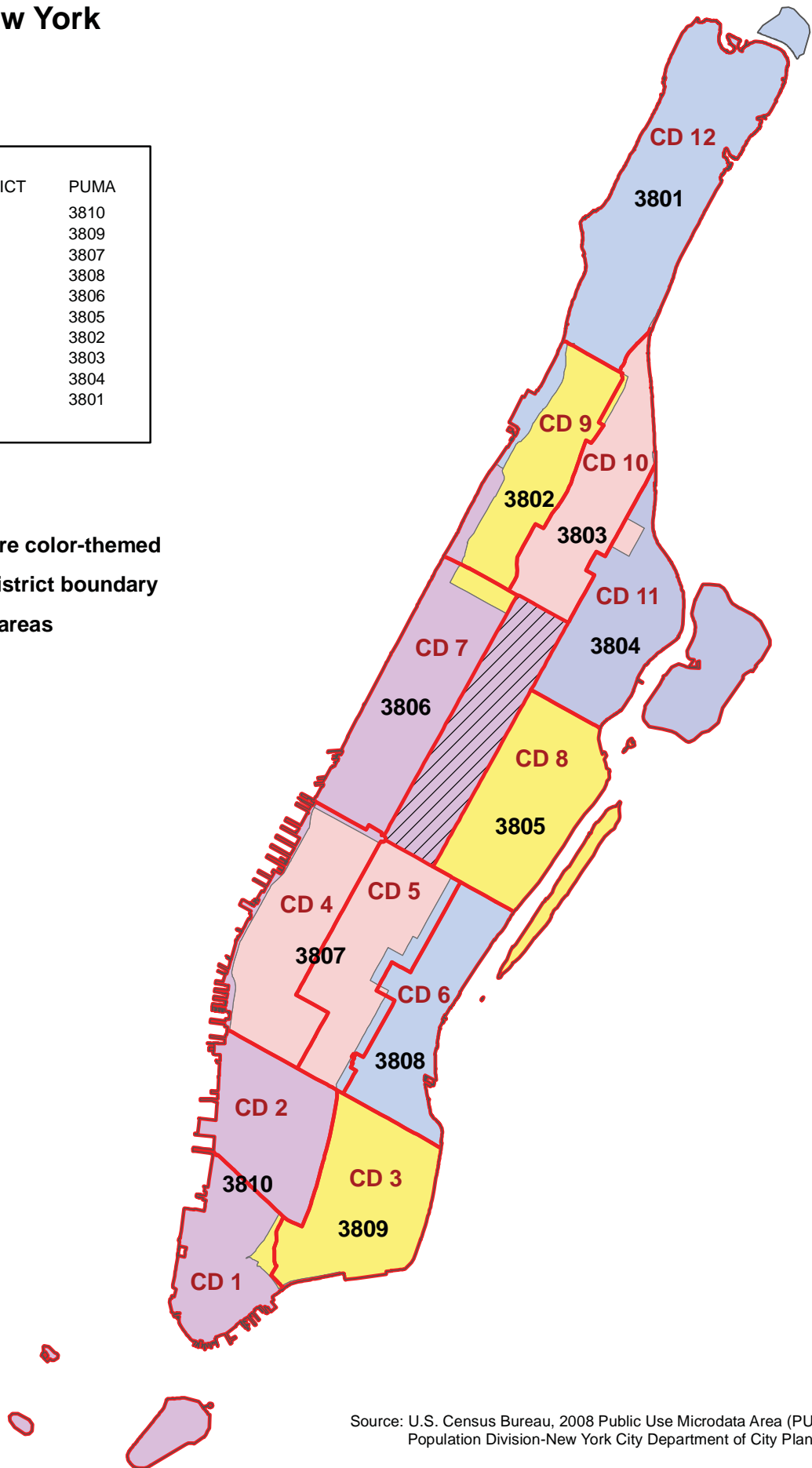


Joint Interest Areas

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

COMMUNITY DISTRICT	PUMA
MN 1 & 2	3810
MN 3	3809
MN 4 & 5	3807
MN 6	3808
MN 7	3806
MN 8	3805
MN 9	3802
MN 10	3803
MN 11	3804
MN 12	3801

- 3801 PUMA areas are color-themed
- CD 1 Community District boundary
- Joint Interest areas



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

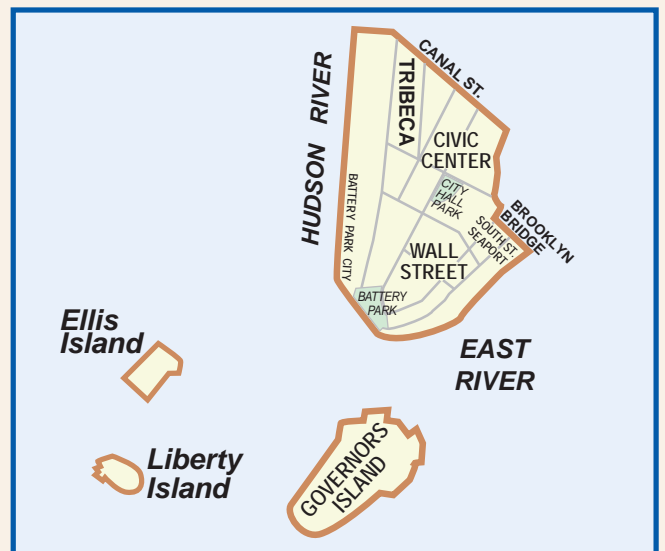
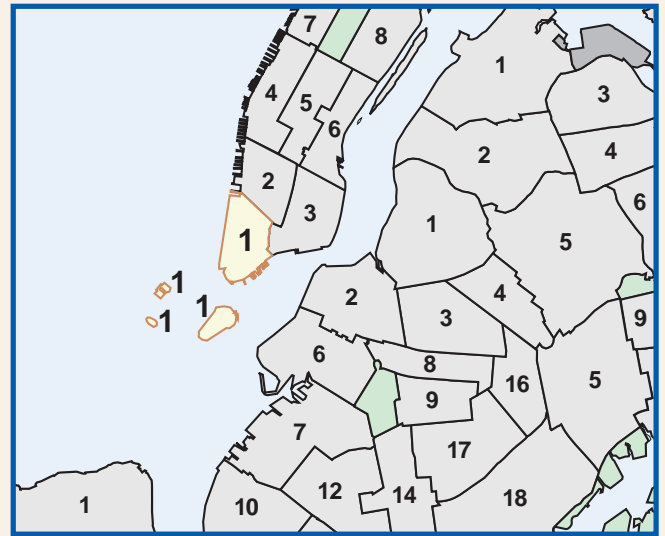
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	15,918	25,366	34,420
% Change	—	59.4	35.7

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	436	881
Rate per 1000	12.7	25.6
Deaths: Number	110	193
Rate per 1000	3.2	5.6
Infant Mortality: Number	2	1
Rate per 1000	4.6	1.1

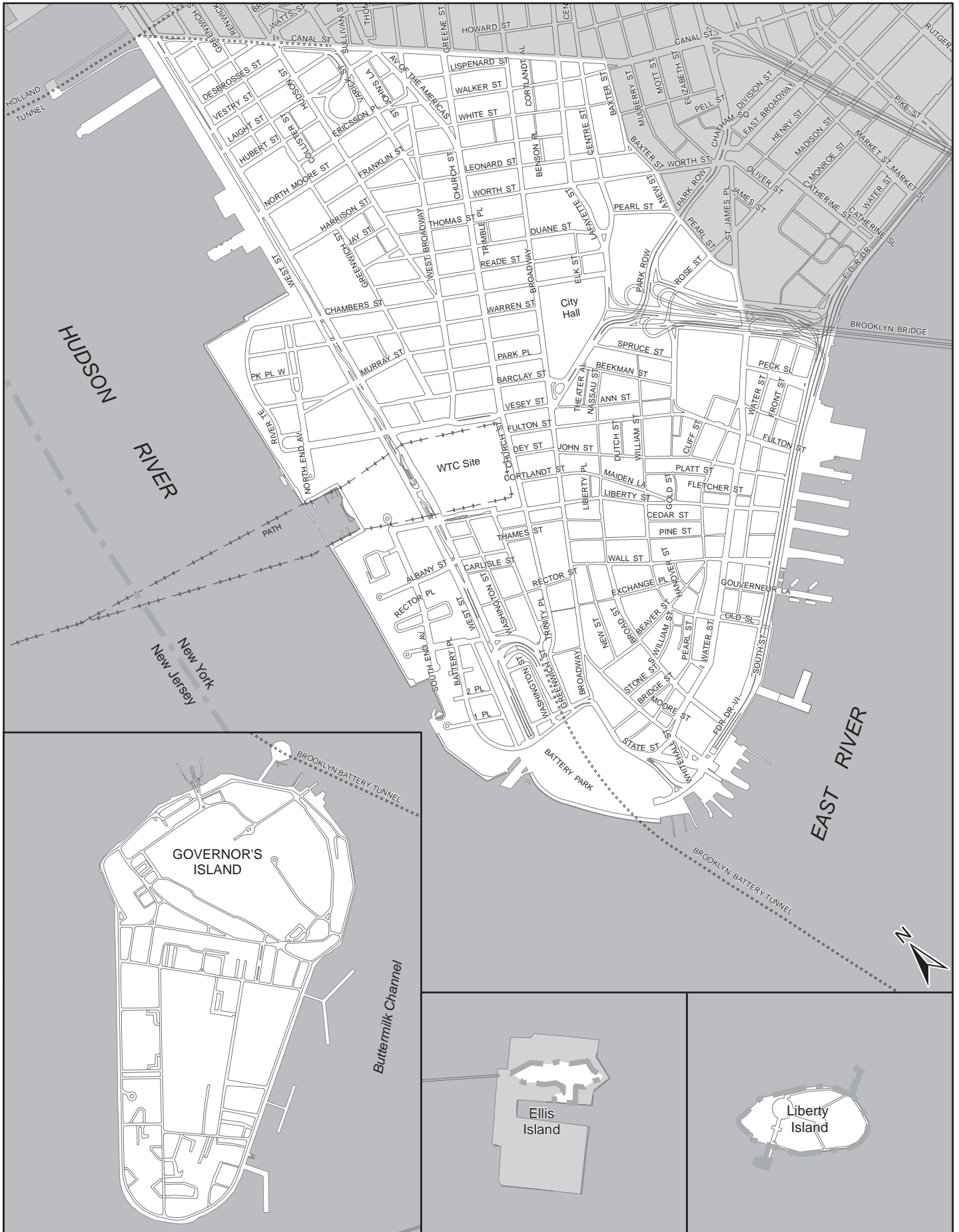
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	736	601
Supplemental Security Income	563	775
Medicaid Only	692	2,095
Total Persons Assisted	1,991	3,471
Percent of Population	5.8	10.1

TOTAL LAND AREA		
	Acres:	955.6
	Square Miles:	1.5



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	29	40.9	0.1
Multi-Family Residential	229	1,975.2	5.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	425	3,112.2	8.6
Commercial / Office	465	8,283.3	22.9
Industrial	152	519.2	1.4
Transportation / Utility	41	4,361.7	12.1
Institutions	60	10,187.4	28.2
Open Space / Recreation	19	1,257.6	3.5
Parking Facilities	49	324.4	0.9
Vacant Land	31	267.8	0.7
Miscellaneous	30	5,789.9	16.0
Total	1,530	36,119.6	100.0

Manhattan Community District 1



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

Manhattan Community District 1	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	25,366	100.0	34,420	100.0	9,054	35.7
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	18,097	71.3	23,041	66.9	4,944	27.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,502	9.9	2,348	6.8	(154)	-6.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,425	9.6	4,868	14.1	2,443	100.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	67	0.3	30	0.1	(37)	-55.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	44	0.2	457	1.3	413	938.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	902	2.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	2,231	8.8	2,774	8.1	543	24.3
Population Under 18 Years	3,254	100.0	4,049	100.0	795	24.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	2,309	71.0	2,782	68.7	473	20.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	282	8.7	164	4.1	(118)	-41.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	318	9.8	501	12.4	183	57.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	6	0.2	1	0.0	(5)	-83.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	17	0.5	34	0.8	17	100.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	221	5.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	322	9.9	346	8.5	24	7.5
Population 18 Years and Over	22,112	100.0	30,371	100.0	8,259	37.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	15,788	71.4	20,259	66.7	4,471	28.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,220	10.0	2,184	7.2	(36)	-1.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,107	9.5	4,367	14.4	2,260	107.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	61	0.3	29	0.1	(32)	-52.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	27	0.1	423	1.4	396	1466.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	681	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	1,909	8.6	2,428	8.0	519	27.2
Total Population	25,366	100.0	34,420	100.0	9,054	35.7
Under 18 Years	3,254	12.8	4,049	11.8	795	24.4
18 Years and Over	22,112	87.2	30,371	88.2	8,259	37.4
Total Housing Units	13,127	-	17,998	-	4,871	37.1

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 1	Number	Percent
Total Population	34,420	100.0
White Nonhispanic	23,041	66.9
Black Nonhispanic	2,348	6.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,868	14.1
Other Nonhispanic	487	1.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	902	2.6
Hispanic Origin	2,774	8.1
Female	16,283	47.3
Male	18,137	52.7
Under 5 years	1,596	4.6
5 to 9 years	1,176	3.4
10 to 14 years	869	2.5
15 to 19 years	1,588	4.6
20 to 24 years	4,313	12.5
25 to 44 years	15,196	44.1
45 to 64 years	7,226	21.0
65 years and over	2,456	7.1
18 years and over	30,371	88.2
In households	29,250	85.0
In family households	16,780	48.8
Householder	6,280	18.2
Spouse	5,019	14.6
Own child under 18 years	3,814	11.1
Other relatives	1,379	4.0
Nonrelatives	288	0.8
In nonfamily households	12,470	36.2
Householder	9,550	27.7
Householder 65 years and over living alone	1,086	3.2
Nonrelatives	2,920	8.5
In group quarters	5,170	15.0
Total Households	15,830	100.0
Family households	6,280	39.7
Married-couple family	5,019	31.7
With related children under 18 years	2,016	12.7
Female householder, no husband present	912	5.8
With related children under 18 years	521	3.3
Male householder, no wife present	349	2.2
With related children under 18 years	138	0.9
Nonfamily households	9,550	60.3
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	1,976	12.5
Persons Per Family	2.63	-
Persons Per Household	1.85	-
Total Housing Units	17,998	-
Occupied Housing Units	15,830	100.0
Renter occupied	11,717	74.0
Owner occupied	4,113	26.0
By Household Size:		
1 person household	7,200	45.5
2 person household	5,464	34.5
3 person household	1,892	12.0
4 person household	1,002	6.3
5 persons and over	272	1.7
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	971	6.1
25 to 44 years	8,393	53.0
45 to 64 years	4,669	29.5
65 years and over	1,797	11.4

Manhattan Community Districts 1 & 2 (PUMA 03810)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U. S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03810 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	83,332	2,028	83,332	(X)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	86.7%	1.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	3	1.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.1	1.1	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	83,332	2,028	83,332	(X)
1-unit, detached	182	131	0.2%	0.2
1-unit, attached	1,065	369	1.3%	0.4
2 units	1,363	554	1.6%	0.7
3 or 4 units	3,326	723	4.0%	0.9
5 to 9 units	7,183	777	8.6%	0.9
10 to 19 units	10,404	930	12.5%	1.2
20 or more units	59,809	2,139	71.8%	1.6
Mobile home	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	158	0.0%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	83,332	2,028	83,332	(X)
Built 2005 or later	1,387	332	1.7%	0.4
Built 2000 to 2004	3,005	538	3.6%	0.7
Built 1990 to 1999	3,781	619	4.5%	0.7
Built 1980 to 1989	6,497	792	7.8%	0.9
Built 1970 to 1979	5,283	583	6.3%	0.7
Built 1960 to 1969	7,501	865	9.0%	1
Built 1950 to 1959	4,556	590	5.5%	0.7
Built 1940 to 1949	3,780	645	4.5%	0.8
Built 1939 or earlier	47,542	1,782	57.1%	1.6
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	72,249	(X)
Owner-occupied	20,860	1,371	28.9%	1.7
Renter-occupied	51,389	1,800	71.1%	1.7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	72,249	(X)
No vehicles available	56,048	1,673	77.6%	1.4
1 vehicle available	14,395	1,010	19.9%	1.3
2 vehicles available	1,698	521	2.4%	0.7
3 or more vehicles available	108	82	0.1%	0.1
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	72,249	(X)
1.00 or less	68,654	1,872	95.0%	0.9
1.01 to 1.50	1,476	398	2.0%	0.6
1.51 or more	2,119	441	2.9%	0.6
Average household size	1.89	0.05	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	13,089	1,133	13,089	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	6,305	774	48.2%	4.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,670	356	12.8%	2.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,242	365	9.5%	2.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	727	284	5.6%	2
35.0 percent or more	3,145	581	24.0%	3.6
Not computed	74	71	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	48,817	1,715	48,817	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	12,708	1,230	26.0%	2.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	5,485	552	11.2%	1.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	5,612	825	11.5%	1.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	5,263	724	10.8%	1.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3,660	600	7.5%	1.2
35.0 percent or more	16,089	1,438	33.0%	2.7
Not computed	2,572	552	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN262	MET COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
BR-270	REHABILITATION OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE	544,608 (CN) 272,678 (F) 20,810 (S)	419,186 (CN) 241,168 (F) 0 (S)	1,631 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	1,631 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	571 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	10,635 (CN) 50,509 (F) 0 (S)
CO-80	27 MADISON AVE. - MANHATTAN APPELLATE DIVISION COURTHOUSE - 1ST DEPT.	CP	23 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	1,616 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
CO-81	31 CHAMBERS ST. - MANHATTAN SURROGATE'S COURT	CP	325 (CN) 0 (CX)	681 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	CP
CO-283	100 CENTRE ST. - MANHATTAN CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING	31,412 (CN) 21,667 (CX)	9,096 (CN) 0 (CX)	3,200 (CN) 0 (CX)	9,344 (CN) 0 (CX)	3,243 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-284	111 CENTRE ST. - MANHATTAN COURT FACILITY	16,047 (CN) 2,259 (CX)	54 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-285	60 LAFAYETTE ST. - MANHATTAN FAMILY COURT	CP	105 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	CP
CO-287	NEW STATEN ISLAND SUPREME COURT BUILDING	204,702 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
CO-304	60 CENTRE ST. - MANHATTAN SUPREME COURT BUILDING	10,392 (CN) 9,860 (CX)	86 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	29,096 (CN) 0 (CX)	17,340 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-306	170 EAST 121TH STREET, HARLEM COMMUNITY COURT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	115 (CN)	2,750 (CN)	CP
ED-DN160	FOOD BANK FOR NEW YORK CITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN257	MANHATTAN YOUTH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN339	PROJECT CITY KIDS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-MN013	GOVERNORS ISLAND PRESERVATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-MN257	MANHATTAN YOUTH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-N261	MERCY CORPS ACTION CENTER TO END WORLD HUNGER	CP	1 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-387	SOUTH ST, SEAPORT, SITE IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	37,052 (CN) 22,852 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
ED-405	RECONSTRUCTION OF WHITEHALL TERMINAL, MANHATTAN	187,359 (CN) 47,000 (F) 5,050 (S)	337 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1146	BATTERY PARK UNDERPASS/BROOKLYN BATTERY TUNNEL PLAZA	19,213 (CN) 9,444 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HD-DN262	MET COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY	CP	1,104 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN553	AAFE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN511	FEGS HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SYSTEMS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HH-DN106	COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN036	ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE BLIND AND RETARDED	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HL-DN041	BALLYSTOCKER CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN232	LEAGUE FOR THE HARD OF HEARING	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN299	NEW YORK DOWNTOWN HOSPITAL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN299	NEW YORK DOWNTOWN HOSPITAL	CP	180 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN445	VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-1159	REHABILITATION OF PECK SLIP, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
P-804	CITY HALL PARK, REHABILITATION.	2,059 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-828	RECONSTRUCTION OF BATTERY PARK SEA WALL	11,190 (CN) 3,075 (F) 6,898 (S) 15,176 (P)	32 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
P-1246	HUDSON RIVER TRUST	CP	13,495 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
PV-C101	MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN101	CHURCH STREET SCHOOL FOR MUSIC AND ART	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN121	DANCE NEW AMSTERDAM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN157	FLEA THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN187	STUDIO IN A SCHOOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN250	LOWER MANHATTAN CULTURAL COUNCIL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN288	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN385	SIGNATURE THEATRE	CP	500 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN394	SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN674	FLEA THEATER, INC.	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D101	MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-KN464	ROULETTE INTERMEDIUM, INC.	CP	447 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN101	CHURCH STREET SCHOOL FOR MUSIC AND ART	CP	60 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN157	FLEA THEATER	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN250	LOWER MANHATTAN CULTURAL COUNCIL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN288	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN385	SIGNATURE THEATER COMPANY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN394	SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM	CP	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10		FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
						FY2013	FY2014	
PV-N288	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N385	SIGNATURE THEATER COMPANY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N394	SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM	CP		48 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N674	FLEA THEATER, INC.	CP		500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-101	RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE		22,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 1,000 (F) 1,000 (S) 5,000 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
PW-DN009	AFIKIM FOUNDATION	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN165	GAY, LESBIAN AND STRAIGHT EDUCATION NETWORK	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN208	HISPANIC FEDERATION	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN257	MANHATTAN YOUTH	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN361	SAFE HORIZON	CP		760 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN506	FORTUNE SOCIETY	CP		364 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN582	DOWNTOWN ALLIANCE	CP		40 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN588	YWCA OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN589	SANCTUARY FOR FAMILIES	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN734	BIG APPLE GREETER	CP		55 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN361	SAFE HORIZON	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN453	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	CP		265 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-79	346 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-80	2 LAFAYETTE STREET, MANHATTAN	CP		1,668 (CN)	300 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-193	MUNICIPAL BUILDING, MANHATTAN, SPACE ALTERATIONS	CP		13,294 (CN)	0 (CN)	6,123 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	CP
PW-195	RECONSTRUCTION OF 80 CENTRE STREET, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-266	125 WORTH STREET, MANHATTAN		14,821 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-309	14 READE STREET, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-310	31 CHAMBERS STREET, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-316	280 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN		24,372 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,124 (CN)	0 (CN)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
				FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	
PW-357	253 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN	CP	2,373 (CN)	2,713 (CN)	0 (CN)	2,364 (CN)	CP
S-219	CONSTRUCTION, SANITATION GARAGE, DISTICT 1/2/5, MANHATTAN	327,347 (CN)	69,183 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
SE-495	COMBINED SEWER OUTFALLS SOUTH OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	500 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP



STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS 2012

INTRODUCTION

Even in the midst of a deep economic recession, we had a historic victory in our community when we successfully lobbied the Board of the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC) to finally release \$200 million of unallocated Lower Manhattan Development Corporation funds for community needs. The 9/11 Health Bill also was passed in the House of Representatives this fall and currently awaits passage in the Senate. However, the district still faces significant challenges as we approach the tenth anniversary of September 11, 2001.

Community Board 1 (CB1) is made up of numerous distinct, mixed-use neighborhoods: Battery Park City, the Civic Center, Greenwich South, the Financial District, the Seaport and Tribeca. All are experiencing strong residential growth, most dramatically the Financial District. The nearby Governors, Ellis, and Liberty Islands also fall under the jurisdiction of CB1.

Along with the surging population in Lower Manhattan, which we detailed in our demographic study of the district released in August 2008, comes the need to enhance the area's physical and social infrastructure. We also need to ensure that major development projects in the area are managed so as to mitigate adverse impacts and quality of life does not suffer.

As increasing numbers of residents move into mixed-use neighborhoods, we also must mediate between the quality of life of residents and the growth of businesses downtown. We have seen increasing tension between residents and liquor licensed establishments in Tribeca and other growing neighborhoods.

Schools and community amenities have also not kept pace with population growth. While a new library opened in Battery Park City this year, and a new community center is opening across the street from it next year, the east side of our district where population has grown the most still lacks a public library and community center. Our schools are tremendously overcrowded, and new ones need to be developed and constructed immediately in order to support the growing population of children in Lower Manhattan.

City of New York



Julie Menin CHAIRPERSON | **Noah Pfefferblit** DISTRICT MANAGER

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Much work remains to be done to strengthen the future of Lower Manhattan and make sure that government agencies make good on their promise to rebuild and revitalize this historic district, financial nexus, and growing residential community. CB1 will play a key role throughout this process by keeping residents and businesses informed and prepared for the continued years of disruptions ahead and by ensuring that there is community participation in the effort to plan for the future. We will also seek to hold all government agencies accountable for keeping commitments and taking measures to defend quality of life in the area during this challenging time.

While the unprecedented construction and rebuilding activity poses special challenges and opportunities for our district, CB1 continues to work toward the sustained growth of a vibrant residential, industrial, and commercial neighborhood.

IMPACTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

The most dramatic change to Lower Manhattan in recent years has been the tremendous growth in our residential population. Until the mid-1970s, there were only a few thousand people living south of Canal Street. The population doubled between 1970 and 1980 bringing the total to over 15,000. That number jumped another 10,000 in the subsequent decade to a little over 25,000 in 1990 and rose another 9,000 during the 1990s, reaching 34,420 in 2000. In total, therefore, CB1's residential population grew by 336% between 1970 and 1990.

It is the residential growth since 2000, however, that is truly remarkable. According to our study, which compiled and assessed information about new residential buildings and conversions both in progress and pending, a total of 15,611 new housing units have been built or are scheduled to be built between 2000, when the last U.S. Census was taken, and 2013. The study projected that this would add over 31,000 additional residents to the district. The current economic crisis may affect these numbers, but the increase in the area's population is still likely to be extraordinary.

The U.S. Census will release numbers in the coming year, and we are certain that the growth measured will be considerable. However, we have heard reports from the census that some buildings in our area were difficult to access, and we are concerned that our community may be undercounted and deprived of much needed resources as a result.

Obviously, this continued rapid growth presents unprecedented challenges to CB1 and it will be imperative that city agencies work with us to ensure that our physical infrastructure and network of services are improved and expanded to meet new needs.

● Additional schools in Lower Manhattan

Lower Manhattan has the fastest growing residential population in New York City and our local schools have grown ever more overcrowded. These schools have rightly won widespread acclaim and score near the top of lists of City public schools in reading and math scores. We must make sure that new schools are built to keep pace with population trends so that all children in the area will continue to receive a quality education.

School overcrowding has increasingly been a problem. Even with the opening of two new schools, P.S. 397 and P.S. 276, CB1's schools were forced to implement lotteries and wait-lists this year in order to allocate school seats. Class sizes have swollen, and some students were forced to travel

greater distances to attend a school. Given the time it takes to site and develop a school, it is imperative that we begin planning for a new district-based elementary, middle, and high school now. To this end, we have been working with New York State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver's School Overcrowding Task Force, Department of Education representatives, other local elected officials, and parents to develop new schools.

It is also important that Department of Education space not yet permanently dedicated in the district at 26 Broadway and the Tweed Courthouse be preserved for district public school use. We supported a proposal by Principal Rhodes of Millennium High School to use the space at 26 Broadway to develop a campus model of two high schools with cross-registration. We hope the Department of Education will reconsider this proposal. We also strongly urge the Department of Education to preserve Tweed Courthouse for the use of downtown students once the Spruce Street School opens at its new location next year.

● **Community Recreation and Cultural Centers**

CB1 has long sought community recreation and cultural centers to provide a cohesive force for our neighborhood—places where children and teenagers can play, learn and grow; where our seniors can find opportunities for wellness, intellectual stimulation and socializing; and where adults can find personal enrichment through fitness and continuing education. The Manhattan Youth Downtown Community Center on Warren and West Streets ably serves people of all ages and has creatively developed programs in response to evolving community needs. In addition, a new community center is nearly complete on Sites 23 and 24 in Battery Park City to serve the growing community there.

A need also exists for a facility to serve the fast-growing population east of Greenwich Street. With the tremendous increase in the population of the Financial District and Seaport and Civic Centers, a community center is urgently needed to support a strong and stable community there. CB1 established a task force to plan an east side community center with General Growth Properties, the owner of the South Street Seaport. Significant progress was made in planning a center that would meet the expressed needs of the community, but unfortunately these plans faced a major setback when General Growth Properties shelved plans for redeveloping the site and declared bankruptcy during the financial crisis. GGP has recently emerged from bankruptcy, and it is our hope that we can resume the joint planning effort with GGP as soon as they are ready to move forward again with redevelopment plans for their property.

● **Community Amenities East of Broadway in CB1**

The east side of our community, which includes the South Street Seaport, Civic Center, and Financial District, has been radically transformed in the last decade into a thriving mixed-use community with a large residential population. Though all of downtown has experienced tremendous growth, the population growth on the east side has been the greatest, making it the fastest growing neighborhood in the city. We were pleased to see the recent opening of an enlarged and renovated DeLury Square Park and Imagination Playground, and other new or renovated parks are expected to open in coming months and years, including Titanic Park and Peck Slip. The planned development of the East River waterfront will also provide much needed open space and amenities to an underserved, growing community. The development of pedestrian and bicycle paths along the East River is a critical part of developing Lower Manhattan's transportation network – especially for those children in our district who play sports on the East River fields, which currently have limited public transportation access. In addition, the east side is greatly in need of a public library branch and other facilities for residents.

REBUILDING LOWER MANHATTAN

As rebuilding plans evolve, CB1 will continue to play a very active role in representing the interests of local residents and workers and making sure that the community has meaningful input and involvement in the redevelopment process. The Community Board works closely with our elected officials and the LMDC, the Lower Manhattan Construction Command Center (LMCCC), the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ), the Battery Park City Authority (BPCA), New York City and State Departments of Transportation (DOT), the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), the Department of City Planning (DCP) and Department of Buildings (DOB), the Economic Development Corporation (EDC), Mayor's Community Assistance Unit (CAU), Department of Conservation (DEC), Department of Protection (DEP), and many other government agencies and stakeholders, such as the Downtown Alliance. We strive to ensure that our voices are heard throughout the planning, development and construction stages and that government agencies are properly responsive to the needs and best interests of our constituency.

We have been advocating for years for the responsible allocation of the remaining monies and a sunset provision for the LMDC. The LMDC mission to "help plan and coordinate the rebuilding and revitalization of Lower Manhattan" is nearly complete except for the allocation of remaining funds and cleanup of the legal work related to 130 Liberty Street.

● World Trade Center Site

As we approach the tenth anniversary of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the rebuilding of the WTC site is moving forward. One can easily see at street level the progress that is being made on many elements of the WTC Master Plan. Fiterman Hall was completely deconstructed in 2009 and the groundbreaking for the new facility was in December 2009. The new Borough of Manhattan Community College facility is approaching ten stories tall. The transformation of this block had a positive effect on the area north of the WTC site.

Key portions of the WTC Memorial will be open for the tenth anniversary and the WTC Museum is to scheduled open in 2012. The steel frame of One World Trade Center (WTC1, formerly known as the Freedom Tower) is almost at the 50th floor and the first metal and glass façade panels have been installed. The fact that the Durst Corporation is investing in WTC1 signals private interest, and the Letter of Intent from Condé Nast for 1 million square feet at WTC1 shows the world that downtown is diversifying its job base and that it remains a competitive and vital economic center of the city. For the first time we can actually envision the completion of this enormous urban revitalization project—and we are already seeing signs of the positive ripple effect that it is having here on the surrounding residential and business community and around the region.

During the past year, PANYNJ and Silverstein Properties, Inc. were at an impasse over the eastern portion of the WTC site. At the urging of CB1 and others, a framework was finally reached in March 2010 and finalized in August 2010. This agreement was essential groundwork for the construction of the largest green building complex in New York City and utilization of Environmental Performance Credits. We also believe it is important to have stable leadership at the Port Authority and other key agencies that is competent, professional, and familiar with the intricacies of such a large complex construction project.

In addition, we look forward to the expected reopening of the southbound side of the Cortland Street Subway Station (R and W) by September 2011. It is an important part of encouraging visi-

tors to use public transportation and rebuilding local infrastructure for downtown residents and workers.

On the other hand, we were disappointed with the delay in the deconstruction of 130 Liberty Street. The building was to be finished this year, but the deadline has recently been pushed back into 2011. The sooner 130 Liberty Street is transferred to the PANYNJ, the sooner the Vehicular Security Center and the roof deck space of Liberty Park can be completed. Preliminary plans for the roof deck garden for Liberty Park promise the addition of a much needed attractive public open green space.

It is also imperative that we establish a plan to manage tour buses that will transport the estimated seven million annual visitors expected to arrive beginning with the opening of the 9/11 Memorial less than a year from now.

● **Performing Arts Center**

A primary goal in rebuilding Lower Manhattan continues to be retaining a diverse community with sufficient amenities and resources. In this regard, we continue to strongly advocate for the timely development of the promised Performing Arts Center (PAC) at the WTC site. The PAC was conceived as a calming bridge between the bustle of commerce and the reflection and remembrance that will be inspired by the memorial and as a focal point to help ignite the resurgence of arts in Lower Manhattan.

The PAC is vital to the rebuilding of Lower Manhattan and it is imperative that it not be forgotten or left as an afterthought; its planning should be expedited and fundraising should commence immediately. We have requested a timetable and a plan of implementation for each of the steps involved in the design and construction of the PAC, as well as specific information on funding the project, as soon as possible. It is also time for new tenants to be brought into the project to ensure that it is a world-class facility.

It is imperative the planning and development of the PAC and other cultural enhancements for the WTC site be open and transparent in the future and recommends the formation of an advisory panel including representatives of CB1 to address issues relating to the PAC and other cultural enhancements for the WTC site.

This June, we were encouraged to see foundation work begin at Site 1B. In addition, the Board of the LMDC allocated \$100 million to the PAC at its October board meeting, and we look forward to the formal affirmative vote supporting funding of the PAC at LMDC's upcoming November meeting. But much remains to be done. We reiterate our call for the prompt establishment of a board structure for the PAC that is independent of both the LMDC and the National September 11th Memorial and Museum Board. The PAC Board should be charged not only with the responsibility for raising funds for the PAC, but also reassessing the proposed programming of the PAC to ensure that it becomes a world class performing arts center. The community has long advocated for the PAC, which we believe is critical to the revitalization of Lower Manhattan.

● **Major Street Reconstruction Projects**

CB1 has a number of major reconstruction projects currently underway: Fulton Street, Chambers Street, Hudson Street, Harrison Street and the Brooklyn Bridge. These major projects include reconstruction of underlying infrastructure, resurfacing, and storefront revitalization projects. It is essential that this work proceed as rapidly as possible with minimal disruption to businesses and

residents and that capital funds are in place to ensure that the revitalization project can address its stated goals. We will continue to work with DDC, DOT and other agencies to address any adverse impacts from the work.

● **Mitigation of adverse effects of construction**

Lower Manhattan faces a special challenge as we approach the peak construction phase of the re-building effort. At this time, multiple projects are under or set to undergo construction, including the new WTC PATH station, the Fulton Street Transit Center, Route 9A, the dismantling of 130 Liberty Street (the Deutsche Bank building), WTC Tower One & Four, the World Trade Center Memorial & Museum, 500,000 square feet of WTC retail, and the major reconstruction projects including Fulton Street, the Brooklyn Bridge, Chambers Street and Hudson Street.

The sheer amount of construction can raise noise and vibration issues and contribute to the proliferation of the rat population downtown. We look forward to continuing our work with the LMCCC, which is currently set to sunset on December 31, 2010. We have requested that it be extended for another three years. We also look forward to continuing to work with the Department of Design and Construction (DDC), the DOB, and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), among others, to ensure that concerns of Lower Manhattan residents and workers are promptly investigated and addressed. The Departments of Sanitation and Health have worked with us to address problem locations and these agencies must redouble their efforts to conduct more frequent pick-ups of litter and baiting of sites where rats are seen. CB1 will continue to work with these agencies to identify areas where these actions must be taken and we will maintain these efforts as construction activity continues in coming years.

We reiterate that all construction vehicles and equipment should be retrofitted to use ultra low-sulfur diesel fuel. We urge that all other construction projects in our district, including those sponsored by the MTA and Port Authority, as well as large private projects, follow their lead and utilize low sulfur fuel. Concrete trucks in particular need to be retrofitted, since they tend to idle during security checks and lengthy concrete pours. Retrofitting can make a big difference in the potential impacts from these projects on the health of people in our district. Construction sites should also be hosed down regularly to limit airborne dust.

Environmentally responsible development should be a guiding principle in the redevelopment of Lower Manhattan to support a sustainable urban community. In addition, new buildings and renovations should be encouraged to take full advantage of state-of-the-art sustainable technologies to create healthier habitats, limit consumption of fossil fuels, and reduce toxic emissions and particulates.

We must also address problems associated with the many stalled construction sites in CB1 including plywood sheds that block sidewalks, poor sidewalk maintenance, limited street lighting, sanitation problems, and rodent infestations. We would like the City to address these empty lots creatively where possible by converting them into community gardens or basketball courts for public high schools that have no gyms.

We would also like the DOB to assess scaffolding within CB1 to ensure that it is needed for safety and in compliance with City regulations, especially where construction was installed. For example, scaffolding went up around 50 West Street, which has been stalled for two years ago, but the scaffolding is still erected. The scaffolding negatively impacts the nearby residential buildings, restaurants, and street life and hampers ongoing efforts to revitalize the area south of the WTC site called "Greenwich South."

● **Affordable Housing**

It is of paramount importance that Lower Manhattan remains the diverse, mixed-income community that residents have come to cherish. We must ensure that the people who teach our children, patrol our streets, or fight our fires can afford to live in the neighborhood they serve. We therefore urge the city to build more affordable housing downtown as well as do everything possible to maintain existing affordable units. We recently pushed for inclusionary zoning as part of our rezoning of northern Tribeca and we hope that this change will encourage developers to build affordable units in that area.

In response to concern about building owners attempting to leave programs that require rents in their buildings to remain subsidized and to ensure that Lower Manhattan remains a diverse community that is affordable to people from a mixed range of income levels and demographic groups, a team of CB1 members and community activists put together a guide last year to rent-stabilized housing in CB1. This year, the group was formalized as an Affordable Housing Task Force and is looking to inventory all affordable housing in district one.

● **Retail Development**

It is important to attract new retail and small service businesses to our growing community and retain those that are currently meeting the needs of area residents. New space for quality retailers is part of the plan for the World Trade Center site (500,000 square feet) and will also be included in the Fulton Street Transit Center (25,000 square feet), especially because nearly 150 local businesses were evicted when buildings were demolished to make way for construction of the project, which will create order for over a dozen subway lines.

It is hoped that the upgrading of Fulton Street will bring in additional retailers to meet the needs of Lower Manhattan residents and workers. The bankruptcy of General Growth Properties complicated plans to revitalize the area around the South Street Seaport, but when a plan to develop that area is ready to move forward it should include plans for retail offerings that meet the needs of Downtown residents and workers as well as visitors.

A diverse mix of retailers is essential to the vitality and economic life of the community. Retail development should meet community needs and create ground floor/street level spaces in a variety of sizes. We applaud the grant program established by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation to support businesses adversely affected by construction, and commend the LMDC for expanding the program as we requested. We encourage all government agencies such as the NYC Department of Small Business Services and the NYC Economic Development Corporation to do everything possible to support our struggling businesses and ease the way for needed new ones during this difficult economic time.

CB1 has also been happy to see the development of Greenmarkets throughout the district, including at a new location in Battery Park City. We hope that more Greenmarkets will be developed in the Financial District to replace the one lost at Zucotti Park. An example of a successful food market is the New Amsterdam Market under the FDR drive, where an abandoned area is regularly transformed into a bustling farmers and food market and has become a platform for event-driven cooking experiences and a destination for people living in the community and from all around the city, as well as tourists.

On the other hand, it is important to continue to enforce the illegal street vending laws. Pedestrian traffic already suffers from congestion, and congestion only increased when vendors set up shop

illegally at overflowing subway station entrances and at the most trafficked intersections. Two such examples are at Broadway and Fulton Street or John where both a sidewalk and street lane have been taken away for the construction of the Fulton Transportation Hub.

OPEN SPACE

● Revitalization of the East River and Hudson River Waterfronts

Lower Manhattan will never have a great open space like Central Park and, in fact, open space is in very short supply, particularly on the east side of our district. What we do have in Lower Manhattan is public waterfront.

We welcome the improvements made along the Hudson River waterfront, and were pleased to see the long-anticipated reopening of Pier 25 earlier this year. We hope Pier 26 will be completed in the near future. Funding is still needed for design and development of the Estuarium and other aspects of the plan for Pier 26. CB1 considers this park necessary to the revitalization of Lower Manhattan and urges State, City and Federal officials to fully realize it as soon as possible. We are also working with the city on plans to convert into an attractive amenity the East River waterfront, which not long ago was viewed as largely inhospitable and dilapidated. We clearly need to tap into the great potential of this public space and to increase public access to it and transform it into a stimulating and inviting series of varied experiences ranging from great open space to retail offerings and other attractions that will serve the needs of local residents, workers and visitors.

The LMDC allocated \$150 million toward East River waterfront improvements, and the Economic Development Corporation has been working on the long anticipated East River Esplanade and Piers Project. While the LMDC funds were sufficient to get this project started, CB1 believes that additional funds will be needed to fully implement the comprehensive waterfront restoration project as envisioned in the city's well-received East River Waterfront concept plan put forward in 2005. CB1 urges the Economic Development Corporation and Department of City Planning to work closely with CB1 to identify additional funds, complete a final design and move forward expeditiously in implementing this project, which has very strong community support.

It is crucial as well that plans for the Hudson River Park and the waterfronts at Battery Park and Governors Island be fully integrated with those for the East River Waterfront. With the wheels in motion and the community offering input and enthusiasm, it is more important than ever to make sure that funds are in place to turn the entire expanse of Lower Manhattan waterfront into a great community resource that includes a nicely built out continuous pedestrian and bicycle pathway with access to the waterfront.

The redevelopment of the Battery Maritime Building is important because it will serve as a connection between the waterfronts at Battery Park City and Battery Park and the East River waterfront. CB1 has worked with EDC and the developer on this project, and we are encouraged by recent indications that the plan will move forward in 2011. A successful redevelopment of the Battery Maritime Building would bring activity to a part of our waterfront that has been largely idle in recent years. We also look forward to the renovation of Pier A and hope that new uses there will meet the needs of local residents and workers as well as visitors to nearby sightseeing destinations.

One key component in reclaiming our waterfront is the removal of security tents at the Historic Battery. The Battery Conservancy has been working very hard with the National Park Service to

transform Battery Park to a calming, peaceful place for residents, workers, and tourists to relax and to view the harbor. However, these “temporary” security tents erected after September 11th are unsightly and block the view of the harbor. With the tenth anniversary of September 11, 2001 rapidly approaching, these security tents are a constant, visible reminder of the events of that day and interfere with efforts to transform Battery Park, and make it impossible for residents to walk the entire waterfront. We strongly support their expeditious removal.

- **Ball fields to serve CB 1**

As our population grows, pressure on the ball fields in Battery Park City increase. Our local little leagues already report that they can barely accommodate the children seeking to sign up due to the limited number of nearby fields. One partial solution that CB1 and the leagues support is to convert the Battery Park City fields from grass to artificial turf and utilize the lights over the field for extended hours. Both measures which will be put in place this year.

CB1 also urges that steps be taken, where possible, to identify other potential playing field sites in the area. We were pleased when the LMDC allocated funds to create a new ball field on the east side of Lower Manhattan, and we look forward to the realization of that project. Despite limited options, we need to look for creative solutions to address the shortage of space. Additional space on piers, roofs of buildings, and at existing parks (Battery Park, Rockefeller Park, Wagner Park) might provide additional active recreation options for our growing population.

CB1 also supports the use of fields on Governors Island and Pier 40 for organized downtown leagues. Although Pier 40 is located in CB2, CB1 has participated actively in discussions about its future and stressed how important it is for all Lower Manhattan youth to use the fields there for organized athletic activities. We would like any future plan for Pier 40 to accommodate the growing youth population in Lower Manhattan and the increasing need for ball fields. Similarly, Governors Island is potentially a great resource for families from Lower Manhattan, and we look forward to working with the Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation to ensure that active recreation space and access to it are included in plans for the Island.

- **Governors Island**

The transfer of Governors Island from the federal government to the City of New York was one of the most exciting things to happen to the city’s landscape in decades. The island’s 172 acres contain numerous historic structures in good condition, well-maintained playing fields, and some of the most spectacular views in New York. As indicated above, CB1 children and adults currently find themselves dramatically short of recreation fields to play on, and Governor’s Island can perhaps go far toward rectifying the problem.

It is essential that as much of Governors Island and its historic structures as possible remain open to the public and easily accessible. We have been encouraged by recent efforts by the Trust for Governors Island to create amenities and programming that draw greater numbers of people to the Island for events and activities. We intend to continue working closely with the Trust so that the needs of Lower Manhattan residents are fully considered as it develops the island.

This year, the New York Harbor School opened on Governors Island and already it is showing signs of being a great success. However, there is space on the island for many more public uses, and we hope that the Trust for Governors Island will continue to develop exciting new projects that will bring more people than ever to the island.

- **Small Parks and Public Plazas**

Thanks to rebuilding funds provided by the LMDC, progress is ongoing on the construction and renovation of thirteen parks in Lower Manhattan. We welcomed the recent opening of a number of parks and open spaces in our district including Delury Square Park, West Thames Park, Louise Nevelson Plaza, the Washington Market Comfort Station, Imagination Playground, and CaVaLa Park renamed Albert Capsouto Park for our late board member.

However, while we are very pleased with the creation of these new parks, we must be sure that the Parks Department will have sufficient resources at its behest to maintain them for public use. Furthermore, we must make sure that the parks we currently have remain available for public use. As such, we are pleased with the reopening of the north end of City Hall Park and the ongoing implementation of the plans reached in response to the lawsuit by Friends of City Hall Park.

Greenwich South, the area of our community just south of the World Trade Center site, is still sorely lacking in community spaces, and we hope the coming year will finally see the redevelopment of Edgar Plaza in accordance with the proposal developed by the Downtown Alliance.

TRANSPORTATION

- **A Bus Management Plan**

Lower Manhattan currently accommodates hundreds of commuter and tour buses every day. They layover on local streets and create congestion, pollution, and safety issues. The Memorial at the WTC site is expected to attract upwards of seven million tourists and other visitors, not to mention residents who already pass through the site on a daily basis and tens of thousands of people who will work at the new buildings. This will generate many new bus trips to and from Lower Manhattan every day.

These buses do not belong on our narrow, busy streets creating additional toxic fumes and snarled traffic in an already congested area. The health, accessibility and viability of our neighborhoods depend on having a dedicated place for these buses to go—and that means bus storage facilities to keep them away from our homes and workplaces.

As we approach the tenth anniversary of September 11, 2001 with the promised opening of the Memorial at the WTC site, it is imperative for the LMDC, DOT and other agencies to develop viable interim and long-range plans in place to accommodate buses and pedestrian traffic that will bring visitors to and from the site. CB1 looks forward to continuing to work collaboratively with DOT and elected officials on this effort.

As we await the development and implementation of such plans for commuter and tour buses, we must vigorously enforce laws prohibiting idling by commuter and tourist buses.

- **West Street Crossings**

West Street/Route 9A, which bisects CB1 on the west side, has long been a source of fear and concern for workers and residents who cross it daily. We have heard complaints that the timing of the signals is too short to cross the street, and that traffic enforcement agents frequently wave cars through red lights without heed to pedestrians.

We were very happy when Speaker Silver's Office recently secured funding for pedestrian manag-

ers along West Street. We were also pleased to learn recently that countdown signals will be installed along West Street as CB1 requested several years ago. We believe these have the potential to improve pedestrian safety. However, we continue to support the construction of a pedestrian bridge in southern Battery Park City, particularly with the opening of P.S. 276 and the necessity for children to cross the highway in this area daily.

Accessibility is also an issue. Elevators and escalators on the bridges are frequently broken, and notice is not always given when this occurs. We hope that notification to the community about such break-downs will continue to improve. We also hope that the at-grade crossing at Vesey Street will be restored soon, as the Vesey Street elevators and escalators are frequently broken.

The ability to take a left hand turn on the southbound Westside Highway is critical to access the core of Greenwich Street South where there are three hotels and several residential buildings. Currently, some vehicular traffic must go through BPC in order to access Albany Street from Route 9A.

● **Parking**

We applaud the City's efforts to crack down on placard parking in our district and believe these should continue with involvement from all relevant agencies, especially NYPD and DOT. Owing to the presence here of numerous City, State and Federal buildings, our district has a major problem with government-authorized vehicles occupying space on our streets and sidewalks. We urge City, State and Federal agencies to continue to reduce the number of placards issued and regulate those that are issued. Vigorous efforts to enforce existing regulations should be made so that our streets are not filled with illegally parked "official" vehicles that prevent others from parking legally. Not only do these vehicles take up many of the limited number of legitimate parking spaces throughout our district, they also frequently park on sidewalks, in bus stops, atop traffic islands and in handicapped zones. Such abuses create great resentment among residents who have few on-street parking options, as well as among merchants and small businesses whose delivery trucks have no space to unload and often receive tickets when they are forced to double-park.

In addition, government agencies need to manage parking by construction workers so that the neighborhood is not overwhelmed with vehicles from outside the district during the massive construction effort now underway throughout Lower Manhattan. The city should create more on-street (alternate-side-of-the-street) parking in our district to accommodate the ever-growing residential population.

We also would like to see increased enforcement against vehicles that park all day long in non-parking spots and bike lanes in association with commercial activity.

● **2nd Avenue Subway**

The opening of the new Select Bus Line to replace the M15 Limited bus service has brought a welcome new option for bus riders. However, the development of the 2nd Avenue Subway is still greatly needed to relieve the overcrowded Lexington Avenue line and make Lower Manhattan more accessible to uptown workers. This major project has been anticipated for decades and is important to the long-term vitality of Lower Manhattan.

● **Ferry Service**

The disruption of PATH service after September 11, 2001 highlighted the great potential of water transportation. Quick implementation of new ferry routes helped Lower Manhattan recover. Today,

boats from New Jersey, Brooklyn, Manhattan's Upper West Side and La Guardia Airport bolster our linkages to the region. The expansion of ferry service should be encouraged, but requires sound planning. Flexible arrangements for docking, while essential during emergencies, can have unintended consequences for residents when not adequately planned. Ferry and water taxi facilities must be planned as part of a coordinated approach to waterfront protection and development. We have also heard complaints from residents in Battery Park City about the noise and diesel fumes generated by ferries. It is important that meaningful sound mitigation measures be utilized as much as possible.

● **Bicycle Sharing**

It was recently reported that the city that is developing a Request for Proposals for a bicycle sharing program. Such programs work well elsewhere in other national and international cities, and CB1 would welcome locations in our district where people could rent bicycles. The Downtown Alliance operated a temporary, free bicycle sharing service that was very popular in Lower Manhattan. We would like to see such a program as a permanent service for residents, commuters and visitors to our district.

ZONING

The Community Board worked with the Department of City Planning for several years on a comprehensive rezoning of northern Tribeca, which had been zoned for manufacturing uses. The plan, adopted by the City Council in 2010, rezoned the area to permit residential development as-of-right, while preserving the size and scale of Tribeca as it exists today. It also maintains existing light manufacturing uses and encourages inclusionary housing zoning bonuses in newly constructed residential buildings to bolster the stock of affordable housing in Tribeca so that the neighborhood continues to include people of various income levels.

The current economic downturn provides an opportunity to look at areas in our community where very large buildings are permitted as-of-right. The City should use this time to plan ways to ensure that City services and facilities such as schools, parks and libraries, and local amenities such as retail shopping facilities are able to keep pace with development. We need to rethink the use of zoning bonuses and how this process can be better tailored to provide communities with the services and facilities they need to grow and prosper.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Lower Manhattan is the birthplace of New York City, and preserving and respecting its heritage must be an utmost concern. Landmarks are not only a neighborhood amenity or a focus for school trips. They are integral to maintaining tourism, one of the principal economic motors of CB1, and they contribute immeasurably to the desirability of Lower Manhattan as a place to live and work.

Residents of Tribeca and the Seaport have expressed strong support for safeguarding the character and authenticity of these historic communities. An appealing characteristic of both areas is their old cobblestone roadways. CB1 strongly favors retaining these cobblestone streets, and the city should do a far better job of maintaining these important resources. CB1 successfully advocated for funds to be set aside to rebuild many of the cobblestone streets in the South Street Seaport Historic District, and we are working with DDC to include as many Tribeca cobblestone roadways as possible in the Harrison Street Reconstruction project. These are in generally poor condition and need attention.

We have nine historic districts in Lower Manhattan, including four in Tribeca, three in the Financial District, one in the South Street Seaport, and one in Governors Island. We also have many individual landmark structures throughout our Lower Manhattan district. Unfortunately, designating an historic district does not guarantee its integrity. Incursions frequently occur: inappropriate signage is hung, windows modified out of code, and owners make significant unapproved additions. While individual violations sometimes seem small, their cumulative effect greatly degrades the character and property value of the historic districts. The Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) has power of enforcement, but with only one or two enforcement officers for all five boroughs, countless violations go uncorrected. As more buildings and districts gain landmark status in New York, LPC needs additional staff to safeguard our heritage. We urge the LPC and the Mayor to find funding for adequate enforcement, or landmark districts will eventually exist in name only.

Finally, consideration should be given to designating additional historic districts within the Financial District to protect significant buildings that are not already individually designated as landmarks or included in existing historic districts. The Historic Districts Council has labeled a portion of the Financial District called the Fulton-Nassau as a “Neighborhood at Risk” (<http://www.hdc.org/neighborhoodatriskFulton-Nassau.htm>) and is of particular interest architecturally, as the buildings are historic examples of the early evolution of the office skyscraper. We also believe that the South Street Seaport Historic District should be expanded to include all of Pier 17 so that it matches the federal and state designated historic district boundaries, and that the Tribeca North Historic District should be expanded to include additional, architecturally distinguished buildings that are threatened with redevelopment and merit protection.

OTHER PRIORITIES

● Addressing the Loss of St. Vincent’s

The closing of St. Vincent’s Hospital was a tremendous loss for Lower Manhattan. With its closure, travel and wait time for emergency care patients is likely to increase in many instances. We hope that the city will work to replace St. Vincent’s with a comparable medical center in the same space it once occupied.

New York Downtown Hospital is our only full-service hospital in the area, and we urge the city to do everything possible to assist it. As Lower Manhattan residents and workers continue to grapple with health problems caused by the events of September 11, 2001 and their aftermath, it is all the more important that NY Downtown Hospital be outfitted with equipment needed to provide state-of-the-art care.

Residents in CB1 also rely on the services of Gouverneur Healthcare Services. Although this facility is located in CB3, our neighbor to the northeast, it is the closest municipal hospital to CB1 and many of our residents receive medical treatment there. In addition, Gouverneur is part of the World Trade Center Environmental Health Centers of Excellence that addresses physical and mental health issues resulting from September 11, 2001 for the survivor community. We are grateful for the notable capital improvements that have been made in recent years to Gouverneur Healthcare Services and we encourage the City to ensure that it continues to provide excellent healthcare to Lower Manhattan and other New York City residents.

● Safety and Security

CB1 maintains a close relationship with the 1st Police Precinct, and crime has generally remained at low levels in recent years. However some well-publicized incidents, including the recent murder

of a Pace University student, the assault of a resident of Southbridge Towers by a group of students from Murray Bergtraum High School, and the attack of a Battery Park City teenager by a group of youths, greatly concerned area residents. In response, CB1 has formed a Crime Task Force to work closely with the 1st Precinct and other NYPD divisions to ensure that reductions in the district's crime rate made in recent years are maintained and if possible increased.

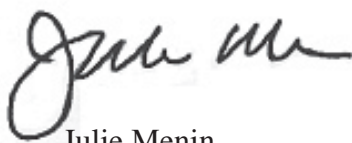
It is also important to take account of safety and security considerations at construction sites. To this end, it is important that new construction meet or exceed NYC's fire, building and safety code regulations and incorporate adequate measures for emergency evacuation and security. Evacuation protocols, as well, should be incorporated into plans for new buildings. During this time of widespread construction and street blockages, it is more important than ever for emergency and service vehicles to be able to access and serve the safety needs of everyone without hindrance or obstruction.

The New York Police Department is developing a plan to restrict and regulate traffic in the vicinity of the World Trade Center, as Police Commissioner Kelly discussed at a special CB1 meeting in November, 2008. CB1 looks forward to continuing to work with the NYPD and local leaders and stakeholders to find the right balance between safety considerations and livability so that the area around the WTC site will be a thriving and vibrant as well as secure area.

We have also opposed the conducting of federal trials of high-profile September 11, 2001 suspects at the Federal Courthouse for the Southern District of New York in Lower Manhattan. Holding a trial downtown would not only be extremely costly, but the security measures necessary would be an immense burden for residents without guarantee of safety. We've urged the U.S. Attorney General to find an alternative location and hope that arrangements will soon be announced along these lines.

CB1 has been generally supportive of plans to secure the area around the New York Stock Exchange. The Department of City Planning has come before CB1 several times to present these plans, and we have commended them for making security in the area of the New York Stock Exchange less visible and intrusive. Plans must continue to take into account the needs of businesses which suffered greatly under emergency restrictions put in place after September 11, 2001. This collaborative process that included ongoing consultation with CB1 should be a model for future efforts elsewhere in Lower Manhattan including around the WTC site.

We strongly recommend that to the greatest extent possible areas closed after September 11, 2001 be re-opened to the public. We have worked with Friends of City Hall Park to encourage the City to increase public access to restricted parts of City Hall Park and were encouraged by the opening of the northern end of the park, which provided a welcome lift to area residents and workers without compromising security at City Hall. Comparable ways to safely re-open Park Row should be explored and implemented to relieve severe burdens placed on residents in that area by restrictions associated with 1 Police Plaza.

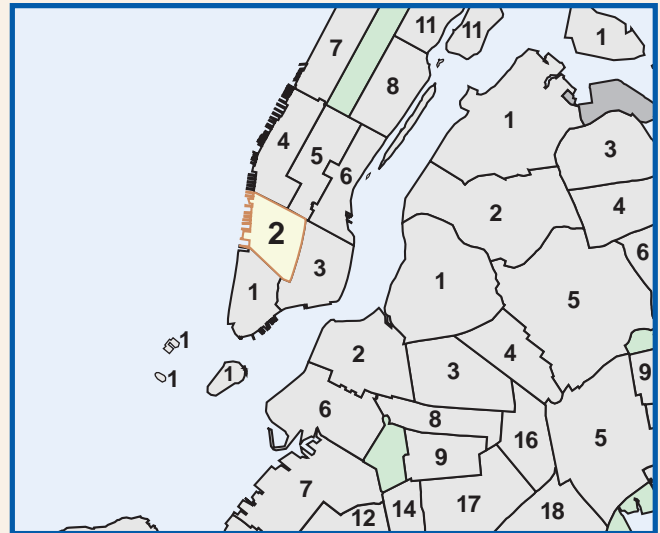


Julie Menin
Chairperson



Noah Pfefferblit
District Manager

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2



TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	87,069	94,105	93,119
% Change	—	8.1	-1.1

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	745	890
Rate per 1000	8.0	9.6
Deaths: Number	556	443
Rate per 1000	6.0	4.8
Infant Mortality: Number	3	7
Rate per 1000	4.0	7.9

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,040	374
Supplemental Security Income	1,891	1,719
Medicaid Only	1,941	7,902
Total Persons Assisted	4,872	9,994
Percent of Population	5.2	10.7

LAND USE, 2010			
	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	526	840.4	3.1
Multi-Family Residential	1,476	6,443.4	23.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,472	5,126.9	18.7
Commercial / Office	682	4,322.3	15.8
Industrial	237	1,562.0	5.7
Transportation / Utility	34	4,437.1	16.2
Institutions	173	1,964.9	7.2
Open Space / Recreation	30	739.2	2.7
Parking Facilities	75	549.0	2.0
Vacant Land	66	1,328.4	4.9
Miscellaneous	48	92.2	0.3
Total	4,819	27,405.6	100.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	866.4
Square Miles:	1.4

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

Manhattan Community District 2	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	94,105	100.0	93,119	100.0	(986)	-1.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	73,381	78.0	69,683	74.8	(3,698)	-5.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,941	3.1	2,266	2.4	(675)	-23.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	11,605	12.3	13,622	14.6	2,017	17.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	140	0.1	74	0.1	(66)	-47.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	139	0.1	324	0.3	185	133.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,860	2.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	5,899	6.3	5,290	5.7	(609)	-10.3
Population Under 18 Years	7,857	100.0	7,668	100.0	(189)	-2.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	4,810	61.2	4,725	61.6	(85)	-1.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	193	2.5	148	1.9	(45)	-23.3
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,972	25.1	1,751	22.8	(221)	-11.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	11	0.1	3	0.0	(8)	-72.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	54	0.7	44	0.6	(10)	-18.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	361	4.7	-	-
Hispanic Origin	817	10.4	636	8.3	(181)	-22.2
Population 18 Years and Over	86,248	100.0	85,451	100.0	(797)	-0.9
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	68,571	79.5	64,958	76.0	(3,613)	-5.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	2,748	3.2	2,118	2.5	(630)	-22.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	9,633	11.2	11,871	13.9	2,238	23.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	129	0.1	71	0.1	(58)	-45.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	85	0.1	280	0.3	195	229.4
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,499	1.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	5,082	5.9	4,654	5.4	(428)	-8.4
Total Population	94,105	100.0	93,119	100.0	(986)	-1.0
Under 18 Years	7,857	8.3	7,668	8.2	(189)	-2.4
18 Years and Over	86,248	91.7	85,451	91.8	(797)	-0.9
Total Housing Units	56,053	-	56,028	-	(25)	0.0

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 2	Number	Percent
Total Population	93,119	100.0
White Nonhispanic	69,683	74.8
Black Nonhispanic	2,266	2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	13,622	14.6
Other Nonhispanic	398	0.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	1,860	2.0
Hispanic Origin	5,290	5.7
Female	46,733	50.2
Male	46,386	49.8
Under 5 years	2,572	2.8
5 to 9 years	2,043	2.2
10 to 14 years	1,902	2.0
15 to 19 years	3,969	4.3
20 to 24 years	7,849	8.4
25 to 44 years	41,766	44.9
45 to 64 years	22,156	23.8
65 years and over	10,862	11.7
18 years and over	85,451	91.8
In households	87,567	94.0
In family households	40,058	43.0
Householder	14,903	16.0
Spouse	11,956	12.8
Own child under 18 years	7,055	7.6
Other relatives	5,285	5.7
Nonrelatives	859	0.9
In nonfamily households	47,509	51.0
Householder	37,845	40.6
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,062	5.4
Nonrelatives	9,664	10.4
In group quarters	5,552	6.0
Total Households	52,748	100.0
Family households	14,903	28.3
Married-couple family	11,956	22.7
With related children under 18 years	3,890	7.4
Female householder, no husband present	2,004	3.8
With related children under 18 years	848	1.6
Male householder, no wife present	943	1.8
With related children under 18 years	290	0.5
Nonfamily households	37,845	71.7
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	8,824	16.7
Persons Per Family	2.63	-
Persons Per Household	1.66	-
Total Housing Units	56,028	-
Occupied Housing Units	52,748	100.0
Renter occupied	39,144	74.2
Owner occupied	13,604	25.8
By Household Size:		
1 person household	29,463	55.9
2 person household	16,313	30.9
3 person household	3,955	7.5
4 person household	2,107	4.0
5 persons and over	910	1.7
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,954	5.6
25 to 44 years	26,374	50.0
45 to 64 years	15,262	28.9
65 years and over	8,158	15.5

Manhattan Community Districts 1 & 2 (PUMA 03810)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U. S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03810 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	83,332	2,028	83,332	(X)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	86.7%	1.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	3	1.3	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.1	1.1	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	83,332	2,028	83,332	(X)
1-unit, detached	182	131	0.2%	0.2
1-unit, attached	1,065	369	1.3%	0.4
2 units	1,363	554	1.6%	0.7
3 or 4 units	3,326	723	4.0%	0.9
5 to 9 units	7,183	777	8.6%	0.9
10 to 19 units	10,404	930	12.5%	1.2
20 or more units	59,809	2,139	71.8%	1.6
Mobile home	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	158	0.0%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	83,332	2,028	83,332	(X)
Built 2005 or later	1,387	332	1.7%	0.4
Built 2000 to 2004	3,005	538	3.6%	0.7
Built 1990 to 1999	3,781	619	4.5%	0.7
Built 1980 to 1989	6,497	792	7.8%	0.9
Built 1970 to 1979	5,283	583	6.3%	0.7
Built 1960 to 1969	7,501	865	9.0%	1
Built 1950 to 1959	4,556	590	5.5%	0.7
Built 1940 to 1949	3,780	645	4.5%	0.8
Built 1939 or earlier	47,542	1,782	57.1%	1.6
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	72,249	(X)
Owner-occupied	20,860	1,371	28.9%	1.7
Renter-occupied	51,389	1,800	71.1%	1.7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	72,249	(X)
No vehicles available	56,048	1,673	77.6%	1.4
1 vehicle available	14,395	1,010	19.9%	1.3
2 vehicles available	1,698	521	2.4%	0.7
3 or more vehicles available	108	82	0.1%	0.1
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	72,249	1,836	72,249	(X)
1.00 or less	68,654	1,872	95.0%	0.9
1.01 to 1.50	1,476	398	2.0%	0.6
1.51 or more	2,119	441	2.9%	0.6
Average household size	1.89	0.05	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	13,089	1,133	13,089	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	6,305	774	48.2%	4.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,670	356	12.8%	2.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,242	365	9.5%	2.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	727	284	5.6%	2
35.0 percent or more	3,145	581	24.0%	3.6
Not computed	74	71	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	48,817	1,715	48,817	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	12,708	1,230	26.0%	2.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	5,485	552	11.2%	1.1
20.0 to 24.9 percent	5,612	825	11.5%	1.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	5,263	724	10.8%	1.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3,660	600	7.5%	1.2
35.0 percent or more	16,089	1,438	33.0%	2.7
Not computed	2,572	552	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10		FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET		THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE	
						FY2012	FY2013		FY2014
AG-MN410	SENIOR ACTION IN A GAY ENVIRONMENT (SAGE)	CP		513 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN529	BAILEY HOUSE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN328	PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY	CP		93 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN369	SAINT VINCENTS HOSPITAL	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN602	VILLAGE CARE OF NEW YORK	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN328	PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY	CP		180 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN420	GREENWICH HOUSES INC.	CP		500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN420	GREENWICH HOUSE	CP		860 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN567	GODS LOVE WE DELIVER	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-MN445	VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-207	RESURFACE AND REPAVE AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, ETC.		35,401 (CN) 30,280 (F) 986 (P)	26 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-404	REPAVE GREEN STREET, ETC.		1,316 (CN) 2,460 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-440	RECONSTRUCTION OF MERCER STREET, MANHATTAN		1,891 (CN) 2,948 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-444	RECONSTRUCTION OF MADISON AVENUE, MANHATTAN		8,186 (CN) 192 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN		10,980 (CN) 11,235 (F) 1,922 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-447	RECONSTRUCTION OF HUDSON ST. (READE ST TO 14TH ST), MANHATTAN		11,040 (CN) 8,905 (F) 310 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-738	RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST HOUSTON STREET		22,971 (CN) 200 (S)	83 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
HW-1162	RECONSTRUCTION OF WOOSTER STREET, MANHATTAN		789 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1246	HUDSON RIVER TRUST	CP		13,495 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-1325	WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK	CP		313 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-1326	HIGH LINE PARK		54,754 (CN) 22,323 (F) 50 (S) 22,861 (P)	4,038 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	12,030 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
PV-C289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS		8,162 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN022	AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN111	COMMUNITY WORKS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN123	DANCE THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN185	HERE ARTS CENTER	CP	75 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN199	ITALIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN222	JOYCE THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN274	MOVING IMAGE, INC./FILM FORUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN279	MUSEUM OF CHINESE IN AMERICA CENTRE STREET LOCATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN280	MUSEUM OF COMIC AND CARTOON ART	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN414	ACTORS FUND	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN418	THE BUILDERS ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN421	CHILDRENS MUSEUM OF THE ARTS	CP	450 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN434	TRIBECCA FILM INSTITUTE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN454	WNYC NEW YORK PUBLIC RADIO	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	4,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN279	MUSEUM OF CHINESE IN AMERICA CENTRE STREET LOCATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN319	OPENHOUSENEWYORK, INC (OHNY)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN389	SOHO REPERTORY THEATRE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN421	CHILDRENS MUSEUM OF THE ARTS	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN454	WNYC NEW YORK PUBLIC RADIO	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-Y289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N022	AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N123	DANCE THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N185	HERE ARTS CENTER	CP	75 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N222	JOYCE THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-N274	MOVING IMAGE, INC. / FILM FORUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N279	MUSEUM OF CHINESE IN AMERICA CENTRE STREET LOCATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N389	SOHO REPERTORY THEATRE, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N421	CHILDRENS MUSEUM OF THE ARTS	CP	450 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N454	WNYC NEW YORK PUBLIC RADIO	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N614	ART NEW YORK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	8,997 (CN) 1,000 (F) 1,000 (S) 5,000 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PW-DN173	VILLAGE CENTER FOR CARE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN236	LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY CENTER (LGBT)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN302	NEW YORK GAY AND LESBIAN PROJECT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN422	HETRICK-MARTIN INSTITUTE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN236	LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY CENTER (LGBT)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-N236	LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY CENTER (LGBT)	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-219	CONSTRUCTION, SANITATION GARAGE, DISTRICT 1/2/5, MANHATTAN	327,347 (CN)	69,183 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
SE-495	COMBINED SEWER OUTFALLS SOUTH OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	500 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP

Jo Hamilton, *Chair*
Bo Riccobono, *First Vice Chair*
Sheelah Feinberg, *Second Vice Chair*
Bob Gormley, *District Manager*



Erin Roeder, *Treasurer*
Susan Kent, *Secretary*
Elaine Young, *Assistant Secretary*

COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 2, MANHATTAN

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STATEMENT OF DISTRICT NEEDS Fiscal Year 2012

PREFACE

Community Board 2 Manhattan (“CB2”) continues to be greatly concerned that the City has minimized the impact of the district’s rapid changes and have neglected to consider the need to increase the ancillary services that such changes require. During these years of conspicuous residential growth in NoHo, SoHo, Chinatown and our Hudson River waterfront, planners have not provided for the necessary amenities that make for a healthy and growing residential community, e.g., public schools, open space and parks, and consumer product and service retail space.

We are looking forward to receiving the results of the 2010 Census, which we think will substantiate our anecdotal observations. All of the figures in the District Overview, below, are in serious need of updating. We know that each year, until this past year, our office received more and more applications for residential conversions and re-zonings. The complaints and requests that come to CB2 reflect the concerns of this new population. Our budget priorities for the past few years have focused on servicing these new arrivals to the district, as well as our long-time residents. More specific assessments of services will be set forth throughout this Statement.

I. DISTRICT OVERVIEW

A. Geography

Community Board 2 is a diverse district, bounded on the north by 14th Street, the south by Canal Street, the east by the Bowery/Fourth Avenue, and the west by the Hudson River. It is a unique and rapidly expanding community that includes the neighborhoods of Little Italy, part of Chinatown, SoHo, NoHo, Greenwich Village, the West Village, Gansevoort Market, the South Village and Hudson Square.

B. Population

The population in Community Board 2 increased by seven percent (7.0%) between 1980 and 2000. However, between 2000 and 2006, CB 2’s population has increased another 15.4%. The Department of City Planning lists CB2 among the eleven highest areas of growth in the entire City through 2010.

According to a City Planning Commission report on the percentage change in 0-17 year old population, between 1980 and 2000, this district saw an increase approaching fifteen percent (15%). From 2000 to 2006, number of households with children 0-17 has increased an additional thirty-eight percent (38%).

In addition, we have five major universities that add thousands of non-permanent residents to our neighborhoods - New York University, the New School, the Cooper Union, Hebrew Union College, and Cardozo Law School. Several of these institutions are currently in the midst of expansion, with proposals to add more than two thousand undergraduate residents to our district, along with additional full time faculty and classrooms that will increase the number of day visitors. While the students that join us every year are welcome, it is clear that the city needs to consider their numbers when looking to allocate services to District 2.

C. Income structure

Much of the architecture and history of our district has been maintained by residents who are determined to preserve the middle class, live-work, merchant and artisan atmosphere of our neighborhoods, past and future, but socioeconomic patterns are changing drastically.

Median income in 2004 was \$75,000. In 2006, it increased to \$94,871. At the same time, CB2's income diversity ratio went from 4.8 to 6.7. Incomes in the bottom two quintiles accounted for nineteen percent (19%) of the population in 2004, but by 2006 those quintiles represented twenty-three percent (23%). The third quintile (\$35,752 to \$60,839) dropped from eighteen percent (18%) to twelve percent (12%). The fifth quintile, \$100,000+ increased three percent (3%). The poverty rate is 11.9%.

D. Housing

During this same period, the median monthly rent Community Board 2 ascended to the highest in the City to \$1,691. Rental units that are rent-regulated are 54.6%, and more than 1,300 buildings are registered with rent-stabilized units. Community District 2's rank in severe overcrowding rate in rental unit conditions has been elevated from twenty-eight in the City to nineteen. We think that we are losing affordable housing stock, and fear that this will depress our middle class population, that is essential to a healthy, diverse community.

E. Tourism/Visitors

Within the boundaries of Community District 2 are some of the most popular tourist attractions in New York City, with millions of tourists visiting the restaurants and cafes of Little Italy and Chinatown, the galleries and boutiques of SoHo, the jazz clubs and Off-Broadway theaters of Greenwich Village, as well as burgeoning nightlife, night club and cabaret spots of the entire area. A weekend evening stroll through the Meatpacking and waterfront districts in the west, along West 4th Street and Bleecker St. toward the east, through SoHo, Chinatown and Cleveland Circle in the south and on the western edge of the Bowery from Houston to 14th St reveals the nightlife that is attracting record numbers of tourists.

A walk through our landmark districts is an historic delight with many well-preserved buildings dating back to the early part of the nineteenth century. We see many groups conducting walking tours in our neighborhoods, telling stories about our immigrant, arts, and bohemian history. Tour buses travel through our small streets, obstructing pedestrian and bicycle passage as well as emergency access and deliveries, damaging our vulnerable infrastructure, idling and spewing dangerous emissions.

Our street trash baskets are often overflowing, especially on the weekends, and it is up to our citi-

zens and merchant associations to supplement the Department of Sanitation pick-ups. We require more police presence to manage the crowds. The parks in our district require more maintenance because they are not just the outdoor space for our residents, but also appeal to visitors who are looking for a pleasant stop on their way through our district. The High Line Park alone has attracted 3.5 million visitors since its opening one and a half years ago.

Tourists are extremely welcome in our neighborhoods. They provide a significant clientele for our small businesses and cultural institutions. However, the influx of thousands of people on a daily basis puts a severe strain on our infrastructure and resources, and these additional needs are not adequately addressed in the budget allocations.

II. LAND USE, HOUSING, and BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

In assessing local needs it is necessary to recognize the development boom that Community District 2 has experienced over the last ten years. The number of change of use applications is among the highest in the city, and the rapid influx of new development along the eastern, western and southern borders of the district have added to density of both people and built environment disrupting both neighborhood character and density.

Two recent re-zonings in the Far West Village are guaranteed to increase our resident population. And we anticipate another re-zoning in Hudson Square that will similarly transform a manufacturing/commercial district to mixed-use. We are looking forward to working with the city to affect this change, but we must be careful to that newcomers are provided with levels of service appropriate to the development of a new ‘neighborhood.’

In NoHo, SoHo, and parts of Little Italy a continuing growing population is evident as existing residents living in converted buildings see new neighbors moving into newly constructed buildings that were built on former parking lots. Since 2005, seventeen previously vacant lots now house residential buildings, adding hundreds of new residents to this area. Community Board 2 will continue to work with the Department of City Planning to ensure that these buildings fit into the character of the neighborhood. Hundreds of loft dwellers residing in NoHo and SoHo continue to bring their loft space into compliance with legal residential requirements and their numbers are also inflating the population figures. Major new apartment projects along the south side of East Houston Street, in the northern portion of SoHo have added hundreds of new residents there, as well, transforming what was once a commercial traffic corridor to the Holland Tunnel into a highly dense pedestrian traffic area simultaneously. The community board is working with our elected officials to examine what zoning changes are necessary in the adjacent M1-6 District that will help preserve the neighborhood’s unique character and address increased pressure on local infrastructure and the need for affordable housing. The Board is now preparing for a major land use application in Greenwich Village by New York University. This represents a major institutional expansion that will shift the demographic of the Village area.

These changes impact many of the day-to-day issues that come before our board. It is frustrating to us that the one venue where we are asked that to participate by mandate of the City Charter, the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (“ULURP”), is too often driven by the interests of developers. Community boards are supposed to be at the table during the scoping process of ULURP, but we are not included in the pre-process conversations. Consequently, our voice is not heard when the Department of City Planning is asking the hard questions about the impact on the community of a development project, and developers are allowed to assume what is, and is not, important to

us. It is especially problematic that ULURPs seldom consider the cumulative impact of individual projects - including traffic concerns, the increased pressure on infrastructure, safety during construction, the need for more park space, school seats, libraries, and social services.

We could go a long way toward ameliorating this problem, if we could become true partners with the Department of City Planning in considering the valuable input of the community at the start of every proposed land-use project. Most of the discussion that follows, and the needs that we are defining, is driven by this unfortunate shortcoming in the current ULURP process.

Another issue of great concern to the members of all our neighborhoods is the alarming rate of loss of the local businesses that are the backbone of our community. There are too many empty storefronts along our commercial corridors. Some of this can, of course, be explained by the current economic climate. But this is only part of the problem in our district.

As our downtown communities have become more desirable, there is a disturbing trend by landlords to end the leases of long term tenants in favor of newcomers who are willing and able to pay much larger rents – usually trendy restaurants and bars, chain stores and upscale retail.

We added business development to the Land Use Committee, to focus on this issue. We support and work well with our local Business Improvement Districts (BIDs): Village Alliance, Hudson Square, and NoHo. This year we expect to review applications for two new BIDs in SoHo and Chinatown. The services that a BID can provide help to improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods. They are also usually willing and effective partners in helping to advocate for important capital projects and general enforcement of City rules and regulations.

This year we would like to engage all of our BIDs, and the Small Business Administration, in an effort to come up with real solutions to the problem of maintaining a healthy mix of businesses to provide the real services that our neighborhoods need.

III. SOCIAL SERVICES

A. Education

Not only has the district overall gained population, there is an explosion of children in our public schools, all of which are over capacity and all of which have more kindergartners than 5th graders. In addition, middle school space is non-existent: our only middle school was moved downtown to the Financial District this year.

We implore the city to provide accurate statistics and rational planning for our school children. Official statistics suggest a child increase of thirty-four percent (34%). Unofficial observation (overcrowded playgrounds, new maternity and child stores – including one for children’s haircuts and one for medicines – and traffic jams of strollers) suggests an even greater increase. There are many reasons to believe this baby boom will continue, including that many gay and lesbian couples are now having children, and that families are choosing to stay in the city (especially with both parents working). Nationwide, the only age group increasing births are women over age of thirty-five, and CB2 has many residents in this demographic.

This child population boom has not been met, or even recognized, by the Department of Education. We have had no new schools in our district for 50 years (and lost our only middle school in

the past year). CB2 has recognized this need in the past few years, and repeatedly called for more school space. We fear another crisis such as the one a year ago, when parents of kindergartners on a public school waiting list organized protests, publicized in the media, to finally find a place for their children. Those children will need places for years to come, and we ask how they will be served?

One potential solution to this on-going problem is the purchase (or leasing), and subsequent renovation and conversion, of 75 Morton Street, for use as a public school. We have secured strong support from all our locally elected representatives (city, state, and national). This was our number one budget priority last year, and continues to be so. This solution is relatively cheap and ADA compliant.

Another consideration is that we have several empty parochial school sites, as the Catholic Church re-thinks its ability to financially support education. We are committed to finding space for our elementary and middle school children to attend school in the immediate neighborhood.

Also, two years ago, the City entered into an agreement with the Foundling Hospital on Sixth Avenue to convert the facility into a 540 seat, zoned elementary school. Construction has been delayed and we are still waiting to hear from the Department of Education as to when we can expect its opening.

Finally, New York University has also offered space for a new school. It is disappointing that the Department of Education is not moving forward with the pre-planning process necessary to ensure that this important facility is built now, in preparation for our burgeoning need. To delay means that our children will have to suffer needlessly in overcrowded classrooms that diminish the quality of education they should receive.

All three of our primary schools (P.S. 3, 41, and 130) are overcrowded and in serious need of renovation. Among the specifics is that the P.S. 3 cafeteria and gym are too small to safely accommodate the children, and P.S. 130, in Chinatown/Little Italy, has stated that they need an addition, perhaps in their schoolyard. We would like to explore both possibilities.

One of the frustrations we have, is that the Department of Education continually underestimates the number of school age children in our district, and around the city. Fudging the numbers downward is unworthy of a first class city that will depend on a well prepared population to see us through this century.

B. Youth

We need much more outdoor play space for children of various ages, especially those under five and over twelve. Safe walking, bicycle, and mass travel are a priority; we support measures in this direction. We won our fight for continued subsidies for MTA fares for students, but lost our M 8 bus, which served many youth and seniors.

Cutbacks in after-school resources deny many children in our community essential recreational, educational and vocational activities. This is particularly true of the southeastern section of the district, where a full service youth center is overdue. We do support the City's efforts to open school playgrounds during non-school hours. P.S. 41 has a large outdoor area that could be safe space for our children to play. We will continue to work with the school and the City to make sure these areas are available as soon as possible.

C. Seniors

Many elders in our district have decided to "age in place", but services for our older residents have

been cut drastically. The meal program at one of our centers (First Presbyterian) has been eliminated, and our other centers are overcrowded, with multiple seatings. An important part of the meal program, social contact, seems to be ignored completely. We would like to understand the goals of the Department for the Aging because they do not seem to be in accord with our understanding of the needs.

We note that several cost-effective programs for seniors – Visiting Neighbors is the most obvious – have lost funding. Again, we are joining our elected officials to work to solve this problem, but we need the City to support Visiting Neighbors and other adult day care facilities, in order to allow seniors to live independently in their own homes.

Our elderly are vulnerable to the rampant building boom in our community, when landlords seek to push seniors out. New building permits must accommodate the elderly. Many of our seniors continue to live in rent-regulated walk-up apartments. Renovation, not removal, is needed.

D. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Community

Our district welcomes our Lesbian-Gay-Bisexual-Transgender-Questioning (“LGBTQ”) community. They are integral to our healthy growth and community strength.

We are strong supporters of our three strong social service organizations, the LGBT Center, the Door, and Housing Works, attending to the special needs of this community, including many not from community district 2. All three also support those who are not LGBTQ. The LGBT Center operates 300 citywide programs that draw thousands of participants each year. Housing Works provides services for hundreds of people living with HIV/AIDS. The Door helps adolescents and emerging adults find jobs, education, and health services.

The Hudson River Park pier at Christopher Street has become a safe gathering place for LGBTQ youth, who still experience discrimination in other parts of the city. This large population in our neighborhood raises concerns among local residents, especially when drug-dealing, prostitution, and petty vandalism occurs. We are especially concerned about the increase in anti-gay hate crimes in our neighborhood, and in other parts of the city. This violence does not come from our residents, but from people coming into the district who have specific agendas against alternate life styles. CB 2 is working with the 6th Precinct, The Door, neighbors, and our elected officials, and asks that the City work address this hateful behavior, and to find safe havens for these youth. Our board strives to balance our concern for the youth and the residents.

E. Homeless

Proportionally, there are fewer homeless people in CB2 than elsewhere in the city, but our concerns extend beyond our borders. We deplore the closing of homeless shelters (particularly those friendly to LGBTQ youth and to seniors) and we question many policies that the city has regarding homeless people in shelters and in streets. The Doe Fund provides workers at our pier and we welcome more such efforts.

IV. ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH and PUBLIC SAFETY

A. Public Safety

Counterfeit vending and illegal peddling remain serious problems in parts of our district. We appreciate the specialized task forces within various city agencies, including the Mayor’s Office

of Special Enforcement, the District Attorney's office and its new special prosecutions unit, the NYPD, and the Lower Manhattan Task Force, for the energy and resources they have been directing at these problems in response to our complaints (including the Canal Street Initiative, instituted March 2010). We hope these efforts will continue with additional personnel and resources. We have begun to see progress toward mitigating the sales of counterfeit goods and unlicensed vending which is rampant below Houston Street. We urge the City to provide these agencies with greater resources.

Aside from the counterfeit goods industry/illegal vending problems discussed above, our district faces very high rates of recidivism in prostitution and sales of narcotics. We receive continuous complaints from both the residential and business communities, regarding the need for additional police coverage, which has been reduced in recent years. Law enforcement problems reach not only into our homes and busy streets, but also into the many sites where tourists, residents and theater-goers gather for enjoyment. Drug dealing in our parks and streets hurts our residents and seriously damages our neighborhoods. It is important that the 1st and 6th Precincts are equipped with adequate staff and resources to deal with these problems.

B. Environment

We are concerned about the amount of truck trips by the Department of Sanitation that are required to pass through our district to tip at the Gansevoort Marine Transfer Station. With the new recycling laws enacted by City Council, this amount will increase dramatically as more recyclables are collected. We feel it is imperative that other marine transfer stations are used for materials collected beyond district 1 and 2, in order to service this increased demand more effectively.

Community District 2 is about to undergo three major construction projects simultaneously: 1) the DSNY Spring St Salt Shed & Garage; 2) continuing work at various sites where shafts are being connected to the water tunnel; 3) a Fan Plant facility to be constructed by New York City Transit at Mulry Square. It is vital that these agencies take every action to minimize problems caused by pollution, noise, and traffic congestion.

Community Board 2 remains concerned about the possibility of 'hydro-fracking' in the City's watershed areas. We support the City's position on this issue and will continue to work closely with our elected officials to prevent hydraulic fracturing in the Marcellus Shale.

We also continue to list as a budget priority a request to convert MTA buses, school buses, and the city's transportation fleet to hybrid electric technology.

New residents, replacing the manufacturers who previously hired private carters, must now rely on City sanitation collection. The local sanitation forces must keep pace with the increasing twenty-four-hour population. Sanitation District 2's limited staff is increasingly hard pressed to meet the community's growing needs. Additionally, the growth of tourism throughout our district, particularly on weekends, has not been met with an increase in street garbage pick-up or police coverage. Both are sorely needed.

C. Public Health

Our number one public health concern is the closing of St. Vincent's Hospital. We address this issue in a special section below.

Our community board is working diligently with the World Trade Center Environmental Health

Center's Community Advisory Council to pass federal legislation that would provide permanent funding for this center along with the other centers dedicated to those affected by 9/11. In the interim, it is important that the City continue its funding and support of these centers.

We are very interested in ensuring that the number of new HIV infections in the City decreases. It is essential that the City fund new methods to help prevent new infections and continue to fund more research into how to effectively reach the populations which are seeing higher infection rates.

We are pleased the City has dedicated significant resources and is now taking a pro-active approach in combating the rat population in our City. In particular, we applaud the Rat Indexing Initiative. We urge the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and other relevant agencies to continue these aggressive efforts.

V. TRAFFIC and TRANSPORTATION

When looking at any issue that comes up regarding traffic in this district, our board considers the importance of balancing all the modes of transportation important in New York City – pedestrian, public transportation, bicycles, cars, taxis and trucking.

We have a tremendous problem with vehicular congestion around the entrance and exit to the Holland Tunnel. The tunnel brings in great volumes of private vehicles visiting the city from out of state. In addition, trucks make many local commercial deliveries, and use our narrow streets to travel from the Hudson River to the F.D.R. Drive, south to the Financial District and to the outer boroughs. Our fragile network of narrow streets is also clogged with trucks skirting the one-way toll on the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in order to use the toll-free Manhattan Bridge to access the Holland Tunnel.

Every year in our budget requests, we ask that the City work with the Port Authority to consider new approaches to dealing with the traffic back-ups that are caused by the Holland Tunnel. We also ask for enforcement strategies to help keep traffic from “blocking the box” at intersections, honking, and driving recklessly to circumvent congestion. The newly formed Hudson Square Business Improvement District has begun to address these problems. We are working with them, look forward to further work with them and the relevant agencies, to find a long lasting solution.

Community District 2 has several internationally known tourist destinations that encourage heavy night-time and weekend usage of the district's streets, by both cars and pedestrians. New York City Transit should be initiating a major effort to increase the use of public transportation by making it more comfortable, convenient, accessible, frequent, and making transit access points more user friendly for both visitors and residents, but instead is making major cuts to the system. These cuts in both subway and bus service are having a severe impact in our District, where every segment of our population relies on these facilities to get from here to there and is hard pressed to find feasible alternatives. For example, the senseless elimination of evening and weekend service on the much-used, much-needed M-8 bus route deprives access for the many seniors, children, business people, parents with babies, local residents, workers and others who have traveled it daily to reach doctors appointments, school, work, night-time meetings, recreation, subway connections and other essential activities. The removal of our subway station agents compromises our safety and takes away our source for vital information and orientation. We vehemently oppose these cuts that are completely counter to the sustainability goals of PlaNYC. Public transportation makes more efficient use of space and energy, significantly reduces air and noise pollution, and minimizes pedestrian/vehicular conflicts. Therefore, instead of imposing these destructive cuts on a population that already depends so strongly on transit and its benefits, opportunities must

be explored and followed through in providing new transit access and routes in areas of need.

As part of this endeavor, every effort needs to be made to repair and rehabilitate our deteriorating subway stations for users' comfort and safety. In particular, the West 4th Street station has been severely deteriorating over many years of neglect to the point that current conditions are not only off-putting, but also a threat to people's health and safety. All of the platforms and surrounding areas are plagued with moldy, leaky and peeling walls and ceilings, and a full rehabilitation is long overdue.

In a walking community like Community Board 2, with a populace that spends much of its time out and about on the streets, the City must continue to encourage improvements for pedestrian and alternative transportation modes with emphasis on design and regulation of streets, including traffic calming approaches and more pedestrian-oriented redesign of complex intersections, lighting and directional information for both pedestrian and vehicular traffic, improved safety, enforcement, added bicycle parking both on sidewalks and in selected street spaces, as well as aesthetic improvements. Facilitating pedestrian and bicycle movements and access between the six major subway lines, bus routes, hospitals, commercial districts, open space, schools, universities, historic districts and residential communities, also needs implementation.

Opportunities must be sought and identified to reclaim streets for public space that both supports pedestrian activities and builds community life. The Department of Transportation ("DOT") is beginning to achieve this through its Plaza program in such areas as Gansevoort Plaza and Astor Place, and other initiatives would be welcome, including a permanent reconstruction of pedestrian friendly improvements on 9th Avenue between Gansevoort Plaza and 14th Streets.

An opportunity to add significant open space is being lost at Mulry Square, where the MTA intends to build an above-ground subway fan plant, whereas an underground facility, although more costly, would allow for substantial public/green space at the site that would benefit the community in perpetuity. Should the above-ground option continue to be pursued, at the least the housing for such a facility must have a more appropriate community- and pedestrian-friendly design that both respects the area's historic importance and recognizes the utilitarian nature of the facility, while providing an appropriate context for displaying the September 11th Tiles for America.

Individuals using wheelchairs have a basic right, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, to use our city streets. In May 2007, the Community Planning Fellow assigned to our Board by the Borough President, presented a pedestrian ramp study to our Traffic & Transportation Committee. The study found that twenty-three percent (23%) of all street corners in our district do not have pedestrian ramps. In addition, another fifteen percent (15%) of all corners have pedestrian ramps that are uneven with the adjacent roadbed, or degraded, making them unusable or a safety hazard. Although the City has been taking necessary action to remedy this injustice, it still has a long way to go, especially in repairing broken, degraded areas.

The degraded condition of our district's streets, particularly those paved with historic Belgian blocks, is an ongoing concern and, at times, presents a hazardous condition. Some of our many requests for capital repaving projects, street reconstruction, improved traffic conditions and other needed improvements have been heeded, but there is still much to be done. Maintenance will always be an urgent item on the community's agenda.

The proliferation of tour buses on our small, historic streets has produced a host of negative impacts, including hazardous conditions for pedestrians, air and noise pollution, traffic congestion, and broken street beds. CB 2 calls for increased regulation, enforcement, and relocation of tour bus

routes to larger, more accommodating thoroughfares.

Recently, we have focused on working with DOT to create a safe environment for increasing bicycling as a mode of transportation. We have embraced the need to build protected bicycle lanes along many of our uptown/downtown and cross-town commuting arteries. However, there has been controversy. The majority of people who testify at our hearings are supportive of the bicycle lanes, but there are others who come with legitimate concerns about the impact on pedestrian safety. We have a number of resolutions that ask the DOT to increase general education to the public about the protocols of the new bicycle lanes, and to look for ways to adjust the markings on the lanes to clearly announce how space is allocated to bicycles, pedestrians and cars.

We have also been working closely with the DOT to look at our parking regulations in a new way. We have consistently supported pilot programs with muni-meters to test how variable pricing can work in our neighborhoods. Because we have so many destination areas, and know that many people insist in coming by car, over our bridges and tunnels, instead of using public transportation, we encourage the use of appropriate priced street parking to help reduce unnecessary circulation of cars looking for parking and eventually encourage visitors to consider mass transportation (which hopefully will be restored and enhanced).

VI. PARKS, RECREATION and OPEN SPACE

For years our parks, from the world-famous Washington Square, to our other twenty-six sitting areas and vest-pocket parks, have been extremely well-used by local citizens and visitors. However, there is a dearth of open space in the district. In fact, our total provision of open space is only .40 acres per 1,000 people, far below the required minimum of 2.5 acres per 1,000.

This past year has brought some improvements to our open space issues. We have seen the opening of the southern section of the High Line Park. This elevated walkway has been an immediate success, and although most of the users in the first months have been visitors, local residents are very proud to have this great amenity in our district. Community Board 2 is grateful to Friends of the High Line for their commitment to this project and for their hard work to maintain the beautiful plantings and accessibility. We are especially pleased to know that the City is now committed to saving the entirety of the structure, including the portion in the Hudson Railyards.

We continue to look forward to re-opening of the entire Washington Square with the completion of Phase II and the construction of the new park house and dog run.

Petrosino Park was reopened prior to completion of reconstruction and the project remains incomplete almost two years later. The original contractor is now in default, and the lack of a fence has caused problems affecting quality of life in the area. We look forward to long overdue completion of this project.

We are gratified that the Department of Environmental Protection has removed its construction activities from Seravalli Park. The disruption for work on a water tunnel shaft lasted much longer than DEP had suggested when seeking permission to take over part of the park. Completion of renovations at Seravalli and Minetta playgrounds this year will complete the rebuilding of every playground in the district over a period of about 20 years. Community Board 2 appreciates the long term focus on this priority by our council members.

There are three other Water Tunnel project sites in our district: Hudson Street between Houston

and Clarkson, Grand and Lafayette, and East 4th Street between Bowery and Lafayette Street. For a third year, we have included the conversion of these sites to public open space among our highest priorities. We believe that the best way to secure the future for these important sites is that DEP turn over the sites to the Parks Department to be developed as new open space.

There are three other Water Tunnel project sites in our district: Houston and Clarkson, Grand and Lafayette, and East 4th Street between Bowery and Lafayette Street. We have included these sites high in our budget priorities again to ask that DEP honor their initial promise to turn over the acquired construction staging sites to the Parks Department to be developed as new open space. We want to continue to encourage this kind of creative thinking in the effort to develop more open space in CD2.

We have also worked with the DOT under its new plaza program. Many of our streets were created hundreds of years ago along historic rural paths that through the years were forced to conform to New York's historic grid system. This has created underutilized streets with unusual geometries that now lend themselves to opportunities to reclaim public open space. In Gansevoort Market and along Lafayette at Astor Place, CB 2 is actively working with DOT to develop these sites as usable public space. This year we are supporting a plaza application by the new Hudson Square BID.

One great concern is what have been referred to as the "DOT strips," bands of open space on LaGuardia Place and Mercer Street between West 3rd and Houston Streets. These strips, which provide a sizable amount of publicly accessibly green space (including a recently funded new toddler's playground, community garden, dog run, and Mercer Playground), are rare oases in our harshly deprived-of-open-space community. We urge, as we have urged for many years, that these spaces be transferred posthaste from the NYC Department of Transportation to the NYC Department of Parks, so that they may be preserved in perpetuity as parkland for our community.

VII. LANDMARKS and PUBLIC AESTHETICS

Ours is a historically rich community, graced by well over two thousand century-old dwellings. Indeed, District 2 Manhattan has the oldest housing stock in the entire City with the median age of residential buildings at 94 years. Row houses constructed in the early 1800's, on what was then farmland, still stand in the Greenwich Village and Charlton/King/VanDam Historic Districts. Cast-iron buildings that were bolted together in SoHo during the last half of the nineteenth century still line the streets today.

This year we had two extensions designated by the Landmarks Preservation Commission, SoHo and Greenwich Village II. Within Community District 2 are now nine designated historic districts: Charlton-King-VanDam; Gansevoort Market; Greenwich Village, with two extensions; SoHo Cast Iron, with one extension, MacDougal-Sullivan Gardens; NoHo, with one extension; NoHo East; and numerous individual landmarks.

Our board has joined with other preservation organizations and our neighbors to continue to advocate for the creation of a South Village District that represents an important chapter in the immigrant and bohemian history of New York City.

The strength of the Landmarks Preservation Commission is essential to the unique quality of this district and remains evident in the value of properties here and the vigor of tourism. Our board is unique in the city, in that over 70% of our building stock falls under the jurisdiction of the Commission. Unfortunately, too many illegal renovations and additions slip through each year. Landmarks enforcement must be expanded, and the Commission must have the necessary funds to perform their duties. We will

continue to advocate for a stronger LPC, because the integrity of our neighborhoods depend on them.

VIII. SIDEWALKS, PUBLIC FACILITIES and PUBLIC ACCESS

Community Board 2 Manhattan has more sidewalk cafes than any district in the city. Accordingly, we are also one of the first districts to see the benefits and drawbacks of the cafes. The primary benefits are increased street presence and the economic boost additional seats can provide these local businesses, particularly in the summer months.

But we see more of the drawbacks, as well. The foremost of these is increased noise. This is especially problematic in Community District 2 due to the mixed-use nature and relatively small size of many of the buildings that house restaurants and bars in the district. The economic downturn has exacerbated the problem as more establishments operate unlicensed cafes or outside the hours allowed for cafes. An additional complicating factor is the popularity of many CD 2 neighborhoods with tourists and other visitors from outside the area. While they are a welcome economic boon to our local businesses, a small, but troublesome, minority of visitors, care little that their party may be taking place only a precious few feet from numerous residences. Additionally, more establishments are designing their facades with large expanses of windows or doors that are left open far past when sidewalk cafes are closed, carrying the noise of crowds and amplified music out into the neighborhoods.

The greatest difficulty is the lack of consistent and meaningful enforcement of sidewalk café regulations by the Department of Consumer Affairs (“DCA”). Although the agency is generally responsive when the CB 2 office requests an investigation, the agency-initiated enforcement is so limited, that it seems to have virtually no deterrent affect on restaurants that violate the sidewalk café rules. One on-going problem is that DCA has no inspectors working regular shifts in the evenings or on weekends when sidewalk café activity is at its peak. As a result, we consistently encounter a minority of establishments which:

- operate outside allowed hours, particularly before noon on Sunday;
- operate the café outside the approved footprint and/or with more tables/seats than approved;
- maintain illegal outside service stations;
- do not remove café furniture when allowed café hours are over; and
- permanently block the sidewalk with planters, furniture or other barriers

These situations often create unsanitary conditions, limit or make treacherous pedestrian access in what is public right-of-way and create an uneven playing field that encourages responsible establishments to break the rules as well, if only to compete with their opportunistic neighbors.

For several years, Community Board 2 has been troubled by DCA’s refusal to enforce the Zoning Resolution’s ban on sidewalk cafes in certain parts of our district. Specifically, the agency has continued to turn a blind eye to a handful of restaurants operating illegal sidewalk cafes on West 4th Street, which is designated an R6 zone in which all sidewalk café activity is prohibited. Although violations for unlicensed sidewalk activity were issued to restaurants on these blocks in 2007 and 2008, DCA has refused to allow the violations to come before an administrative tribunal to be judged. In addition, despite repeated requests by the community board and the Borough President’s office to explain its refusal to enforce the law, the agency has continually stonewalled

and refused to provide any answer or to even discuss the matter. The agency's continued abdication of its legal responsibility is shameful. Furthermore, it is an ongoing injustice to individuals and families who must continue to endure the nightly racket on an otherwise quiet street and to restaurants in the surrounding area who obey the law and, in cases where they are operating legal sidewalk cafes, are paying significant amounts of money for sidewalk café consents and licenses.

We also would like DCA to clarify the rules and regulations that govern small sidewalk cafes, which are allowed in some portions of our district. In years past, they only approved the cafes if room for a service aisle was maintained. (The law states that servers may not use the public right of way.) Recently applications are being approved that actually force the servers to compete with the public to access the tables.

The other major issue on which little progress is being made is illegal sidewalk ATMs. After finally getting confirmation from city agencies that these were indeed illegal, we have received assurances that enforcement would occur. Although there was an initial round of enforcement in response to locations designated by various community boards, it does not appear that DOT has sustained the effort. Community Board 2 would like to see regular enforcement, particularly along heavily trafficked streets, such as Bleecker and Christopher, and on streets that have minimal sidewalk width.

IX. STREET ACTIVITIES and FILM PERMITS

Community District 2 hosts more street fairs than any other board in Manhattan. Street fairs are a longstanding tradition in our neighborhoods, but increasingly they are no longer about block associations and community groups getting together to celebrate a special event, plant flowers, or raise money with a tag sale. There are too many generic, promoter based multi-block events that have no relationship or nexus to our neighborhoods, take business away from the merchants who pay rent and taxes, and generally detract from the quality of life of our residents.

We appreciate that there is a citywide moratorium on new multi-block fairs, but there are still too many of them for our liking. Motorcycle clubs from New Jersey should not be allowed to block our streets as they ride en-masse through a tunnel, with engines revving, to the small streets of Little Italy for an afternoon and evening of partying, under the guise of sharing a police and Italian heritage from years ago.

We carefully review every application to make sure that there is some benefit to the community before giving over our streets to outside groups. Unfortunately, the Mayor's Street Activities Permitting Office (SAPO) often approves the same fairs year after year, and leaves us with no other option than to try to negotiate for restrictions in order to minimize the unwanted, negative impact.

There is also a new development by SAPO: approving commercial events and art installations in the public plazas that have been newly created by the Department of Transportation. We supported the plaza program wholeheartedly with the idea that our district needs more public open space, but now we find ourselves in the position of having absolutely no say in how the plazas are being used.

In addition to the street fairs, we have an ongoing problem with the issuance of film permits. Our historic streets are some of the most desirable film and photo-shoot locations. Unfortunately, we again have no input regarding the number, location, or date and time of the permits being issued. There is simply no process to allow for community feedback and input regarding the issuance of film permits. Some of our streets are repeatedly closed, which causes a great inconvenience to residents and businesses. There are location vehicles parked throughout their neighborhood

(often illegally running their engines), cables and equipment everywhere, catering stations on the sidewalks, large crews standing around hour after hour, lights shining into bedroom windows at night, and even security that denies access to their buildings when the cameras are rolling. It takes many phone calls, angry letters, and the intervention of the board and elected officials to get an area deemed a hot spot, giving that area at least a few months of relief.

All of these factors have created an extremely heavy burden on district services, an antiquated city infrastructure, and City services. Each month our office receives numerous complaints about all of these street-renting practices.

The Mayor's Citywide Events Coordination Management office needs to create a new process that will take into account residents' concerns, business interests and allow for community and board input before issuing any permits that restrict access to our streets.

X. ARTS and INSTITUTIONS

A. Universities

There are five major higher education institutions located in Community Board 2: New York University, Cooper Union, Benjamin Cardozo Law School, Hebrew Union College, and The New School (which includes the Parsons branch). They draw tens of thousands of students, professors and other staff who commute to or live in the Village.

Our biggest concern at this time is New York University's Plan 2031 campus expansion into the core of Greenwich Village. Manhattan Borough President Scott Stringer's NYU Task Force has been temporarily suspended as we enter into the ULURP process in which both the Borough President's office and the community board have New York Charter-mandated responsibilities to review the project.

Community Board 2 will now assume the role of the main liaison with the community and NYU. Over the past 20 years, NYU has been buying buildings and either demolishing or renovating them for their own purposes. The historic neighborhoods around Washington Square Park are hardly recognizable with the number of large, modern buildings that have replaced the low scale and intimate streetscapes that Henry James and Edith Wharton wrote about over 100 years ago. The residents in the remaining buildings are afraid that their homes will also disappear.

Community Board 2 will be in the forefront, with support from the Borough President's office and others, in reviewing of all the complex zoning, mapping, transportation, deed restrictions, land use, environmental and other agenda items and issues. There will be a series of meetings with each relevant committee jointly with the Arts & Institutions Committee as we move through the pre-ULURP process with NYU.

Many of the projects that NYU is proposing as part of its plans will require City approvals and community board input. We would ask that the appropriate agencies consider the needs of our residents and the history of our neighborhoods before issuing approvals. This is the time for NYU to look to expand into other locations, outside of the core area. Otherwise, we fear that Greenwich Village, known throughout the world and attracting thousands of visitors each year to New York City, will be swallowed up by a well-funded and rapacious institution that perhaps, has outgrown its roots.

Cooper Union and The New School are in the middle of expansions that will stretch our District's

historical references – economically and socially. The New School has conducted two forums in conjunction with CB2's Arts & Institutions Committee. They have made many changes to their original proposals including reducing the height of the building and even modifying the facade from metal to masonry, and the new design is more fitting for the historic character of the neighborhood.

We need to be vigilant in monitoring and communicating with the New School as demolition and foundation work begins on this new building. We are particularly anxious that the New School adhere to Community Board 2's construction protocols that address issues of noise related to construction, scheduling, street closings, etc.

B. Libraries

We are increasingly concerned that budget cuts have resulted in a reduction in staff and in the hours of operation at the libraries in our district. These reductions impact young children and the elderly most of all. We continue to request that additional funds be allocated to keep the large community room at the Hudson Park branch open during all library hours in order to increase the activities for toddler-aged children. We also ask that the New York Public Library provide a dedicated youth staff to create special youth programming.

We are pleased that the historic Jefferson Market Library has been funded for restoration of the exterior and that the interior will be updated to accommodate better handicap accessibility.

C. The Arts

Community Board 2 would like to thank the City for helping to fund the new Museum of Chinese in America, which opened last year to celebrate the important history of Chinese-American immigrants. The museum will be a great asset to the Chinatown community and the entire district.

We are also very excited that the Whitney Museum of American Art has formally announced in May that the Board of Trustees of the museum gave its final approval for a new facility in the Gansevoort Market district. This important institution, which was originally founded in our district, will be a great asset to the Far West Village and could help to re-focus the neighborhood as an art and design district.

Community Board 2 has hosted two information forums and plans to hold others as various stages of design and construction progress. It is anticipated that ground breaking will be May 2011. The Museum will be an exciting center of art, with exterior exhibition spaces as well the traditional interior spaces. It will be integrated with the High Line park that run along the eastern face of the building. Restaurants, gathering places, and other public areas will be part of the overall design.

The other major issue this year was the alarming closure of so many of the districts off-Broadway and small theaters. The causes are many but, the very high cost of rents in our area plus the very drastic cut back of funds to non profits, especially to the arts, are the main reasons. The closing of the Ohio Theater after over 30 years of continuous operation has had a major impact on the downtown theater community.

To try to find innovative ways to compensate for this situation, Community Board 2 has taken a leadership position, along with Community Board's 4 and 5, in having all twelve community boards sign on to a resolution calling for enactment of a plan to offer tax incentives to landlords to donate or provide discounted theater spaces to non-profit companies. In general, the Borough President office has been supportive of this idea.

The plan is still being vetted by legal staff and tax experts in Speakers Quinn's office, but the general consensus is that it will be difficult to get it passed in Albany and the emphasis is now to seek some kind of already existing NYC programs that could provide some incentives to landlords to help the arts theater community.

XI. SLA LICENSING

Almost every application that comes before the board requires a 500' hearing at the State Liquor Authority ("SLA") because there are more than three existing on-premise liquor licenses nearby. In fact, many have as many as twenty licenses. Several areas in our district, in particular the Bowery area and the Meatpacking District, are experiencing a dramatic increase in late night (and early morning) visitors who patronize new bars, clubs and restaurants. This trend has severely strained the quality of life for residents. Community Board 2 has noted that there is quite a difference between retail daytime use and retail nighttime use, and has gone on record to call upon the City to amend Use Group 6 to require special permits for bars, restaurants and clubs.

Community Board 2 reviewed and passed resolutions regarding 147 applications for liquor licenses in 2009, an increase of fourteen percent (14%) over the 127 applications reviewed in 2008. Most of these establishments are in manufacturing/artist live-work areas, driving up the cost of small manufacturing/repair spaces, increasing Board of Standard and Appeals variances for other uses, and effectively driving out small businesses that have been the mainstay of economics within the district.

In addition to reviewing license applications, our staff and board members spend extensive time and resources asking the police and city agencies, along with the SLA, to enforce the legal 'methods of operation.' Far too often, establishments that have been approved as restaurants with background music, transform themselves illegally into late night venues. Our office receives the complaints, but it is very difficult for us to get the appropriate agencies to do an inspection.

It is important that the City commit to working with the SLA to coordinate the timely enforcement of laws that are written in order to protect our residential and mixed-use neighborhoods from being overwhelmed by the negative impact of the concentration of nightlife.

XII. WATERFRONT

The development of the Hudson River Park has been a great benefit to the residents in our park-starved district. The access to the waterfront, the bikeway and walkway, the playgrounds and seating areas are used year round. The ball fields on Pier 40, at Houston Street, have created the opportunity for children and adults to participate in organized sports leagues. Many residents take advantage of the relatively affordable vehicle parking on Pier 40, as well.

We have had two failed attempts to develop Pier 40 according to the parameters outlined in the Hudson River Park Trust Act. This is of increased concern because the pier is in very bad shape structurally. It is in desperate need of work on both its roof and pilings. We think these failures are due to the lack of public input into a planning process before the issuance of the RFP's.

CB 2 will continue to work with the Community Advisory Committee of the Trust to try to re-start the process to develop Pier 40. In order to succeed, it is imperative that the community be involved in the planning stages. Our board is committed to seeing that the athletic fields and parking re-

main, and that the necessary commercial development is appropriate to the park and additive to the community. While this project is clearly under the jurisdiction of the Trust, we would ask that the city's representatives on the Trust Board join us in advocating for a process and an RFP that responds to the needs of our district.

This year, as part of the Department of City Planning's review of their Comprehensive Waterfront Plan, CB2 identified two other important issues. First, we are concerned about the potential danger posed by rising sea levels. Many parts of our district lie in potential flood plains, and would be devastated in a storm surge. It is imperative that the City begin planning now to institute preventative measures that will protect our community from the impacts of climate change or a natural disaster.

Also, we are advocating to improve safe access to our waterfront. Our highest priority is to institute a new pedestrian crossing, over Route 9A, at Spring Street. The Hudson Square neighborhood is becoming increasingly a residential area, and yet it has the worst open space ratio per person in our district. Currently the only crossing to the park is on the south side of Canal Street, which is actually in Community Board 1. This effectively renders the entire neighborhood cut off from the Hudson River Park. Creating a new crossing will require the cooperation of many city agencies, New York State Department of Transportation, and the Hudson River Park Trust. We ask that the City commit to working with us to advocate for this change, as partial mitigation for the decision to locate a three-district sanitation garage and salt shed at Spring and West Streets.

In Section III of this report (Social Services), we listed our concerns about the needs of the LG-BTQ youth who flock to the Christopher Street pier on weekend evenings.

XIII. OTHER ISSUES

A. Chinatown

The work of CB2 is organized by areas of service, and not by geographic areas. The one exception is Chinatown. This community is covered by three community boards, and has historically been underserved.

As one of the oldest neighborhoods in New York City and the country, Chinatown has been a traditional gateway for immigrants, particularly from East Asia. While Chinatown's population and boundaries have grown dramatically over the past three decades due to reforms in national immigration quotas, it continues to struggle as a densely populated, low-income neighborhood with limited language access to mainstream services and programs. Chinatown's economy suffered greatly in the period after September 11th due to restricted flow of commerce under the security zone, and more recently gentrification pressures from neighboring areas have contributed to a loss of affordable housing and dislocation of low income residents and small businesses.

In late 2008, a planning body called the Chinatown Working Group was formed to identify major issues of concern in Chinatown and to come up with ways to allow Chinatown to grow while protecting and retaining its historical character. The Chinatown Working Group is made up of more than fifty full voting members comprised of important stakeholders representing residents, small businesses, workers, social service institutions, arts, and advocacy groups, as well as Manhattan's Community Boards 1, 2, and 3. Other institutions and elected officials also participate in a non-voting capacity during the Working Group's monthly full sessions and Working Team meetings – designed for open, democratic, consensus-building planning in the hopes of creating a compre-

hensive community-based 197a Plan. In accordance with the City Charter, Community Boards 1, 2 & 3 would be co-sponsors along with the Chinatown Working Group of its proposed 197a Plan.

The preliminary planning needs of Chinatown have focused around a few core issues, namely rezoning for preservation and creation of housing that is affordable to existing Chinatown residents, combating tenant harassment and illegal eviction, support for small businesses and job creation for locals, developing more parks and usable open spaces, improving traffic flow and pedestrian safety, bolstering immigrant social services, creating spaces for local arts and culture, enhancing educational opportunities for youth and adults, and preservation of Chinatown's unique immigrant culture and history. In articulating its goals for Chinatown's future, the Working Group is carefully considering the impact of its proposals on adjacent New York City communities.

Community Board 2 will continue to work along these broad guidelines of neighborhood planning in Chinatown in coordination with local stakeholders and other community boards, and, if approved, ask the City adopt this 197a as an action agenda.

B. St. Vincent's Hospital

Our community has lost its single most important health care resource with the recent closing of St. Vincent's Catholic Medical Center. St. Vincent's, which operated in our district for over 100 years, was one of only two Level One Trauma Centers south of 59th Street and provided invaluable services to our residents and to all of lower Manhattan, including in-patient hospitalization, emergency room care, a large variety of out-patient clinics and a commitment to serving anyone who walks through their doors without regard for ability to pay.

Over the last three years, we held many public hearings on St. Vincent's plan to build a new, state of the art facility, which we supported. Now that these plans are defunct with the dissolution of St. Vincent's, it is imperative that the hospital be replaced with a new facility that adequately meets the community's health care needs, preferably a new full-service hospital at the St. Vincent's location. We are working with local public officials, health care groups, social service organizations, community representatives and other stakeholders throughout the former St. Vincent's service area in preparing a community health care needs assessment that will help determine the level and extent of services that will be offered by this new facility.

We urge the City and State Departments of Health to lend us their support to this project and the larger goal of establishing a new health care facility, which is crucial to the health and well-being of our community.

CONCLUSION/SUMMARY

Within the next few months, the Office of Management and Budget will receive our specific Capital and Expense Budget requests and priorities. We cannot stress enough – as we have done so often before - the particular needs we have enumerated that deserve special consideration.

Ours is a community of families and preservationists: our block and community associations plant and care for trees; friends' groups care for our parks; merchants' associations help local park and City groups; civic organizations clean their streets, and residents get involved and help. We also have BIDs, that are committed to supporting our businesses, and provide security, extra sanitation services and street beautification projects to ensure that their areas remain attractive destinations. The fact that the historic beauty and integrity of our many neighborhoods has survived is clearly due to these efforts.

It is time that the City makes the same commitment to our district, as have our residents and businesses. Increasingly, City agencies are asking for input from the community board regarding the issuance of licenses, changes to regulations and feedback for large development projects. However, we notice that building owners, restaurateurs and cafe entrepreneurs have found it too easy to build in complete disregard of local laws. New businesses are opened and profits are reaped while complaints sit on agency desks. Illegal and unlicensed operations continue without inspections and penalties, and residents continue to complain to the Board office. More careful attention must be paid to the zoning regulations regarding building plan examiners and sidewalk cafe application certifiers. Illegal construction continues in Community District 2. And too often, we are asked to retroactively approve illegal renovations in our historic districts. We need City agencies to establish procedures that will help us to protect our neighborhoods in line with existing laws, and then follow up with inspections to ensure that violations are cured in a timely manner.

Finally, we ask that in FY 2012, the City does not again propose cuts to the community board budgets. Any reduction would essentially eliminate the money expended on basic operating expenses. To compensate, our only alternative would be to lay off staff, thereby making it impossible to perform some of our City Charter-mandated responsibilities. Community boards have not received increases to their operating budgets in twenty years. It is difficult to perform our duties under the current funding. Any further cuts would basically undermine our role in helping to deliver the appropriate level of city services in our community and prevent us from participating as a full partner in reviewing land use changes, monitoring city services and reviewing agency applications. We understand that there are fiscal challenges that New York City must address. However, it would be short sighted to not take advantage of the thousands of volunteer hours that community board members devote to ensuring that the City stays connected to its local populations.

Jo Hamilton

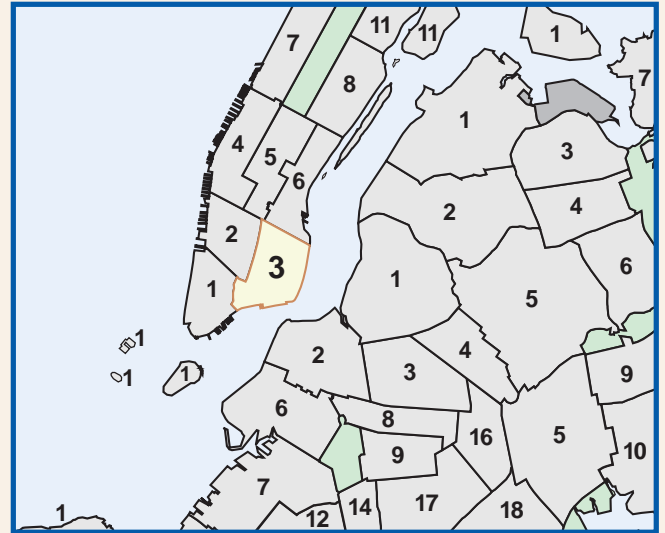
Jo Hamilton
Chair

Bob Gormley

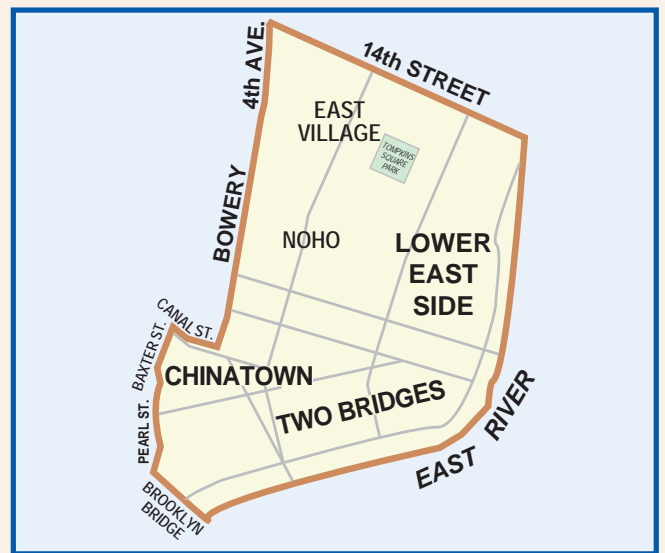
Bob Gormley
District Manager

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	154,848	161,617	164,407
% Change	—	4.4	1.7



VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	2,320	2,215
Rate per 1000	14.1	13.5
Deaths: Number	1,291	1,252
Rate per 1000	7.9	7.6
Infant Mortality: Number	8	14
Rate per 1000	3.4	6.3

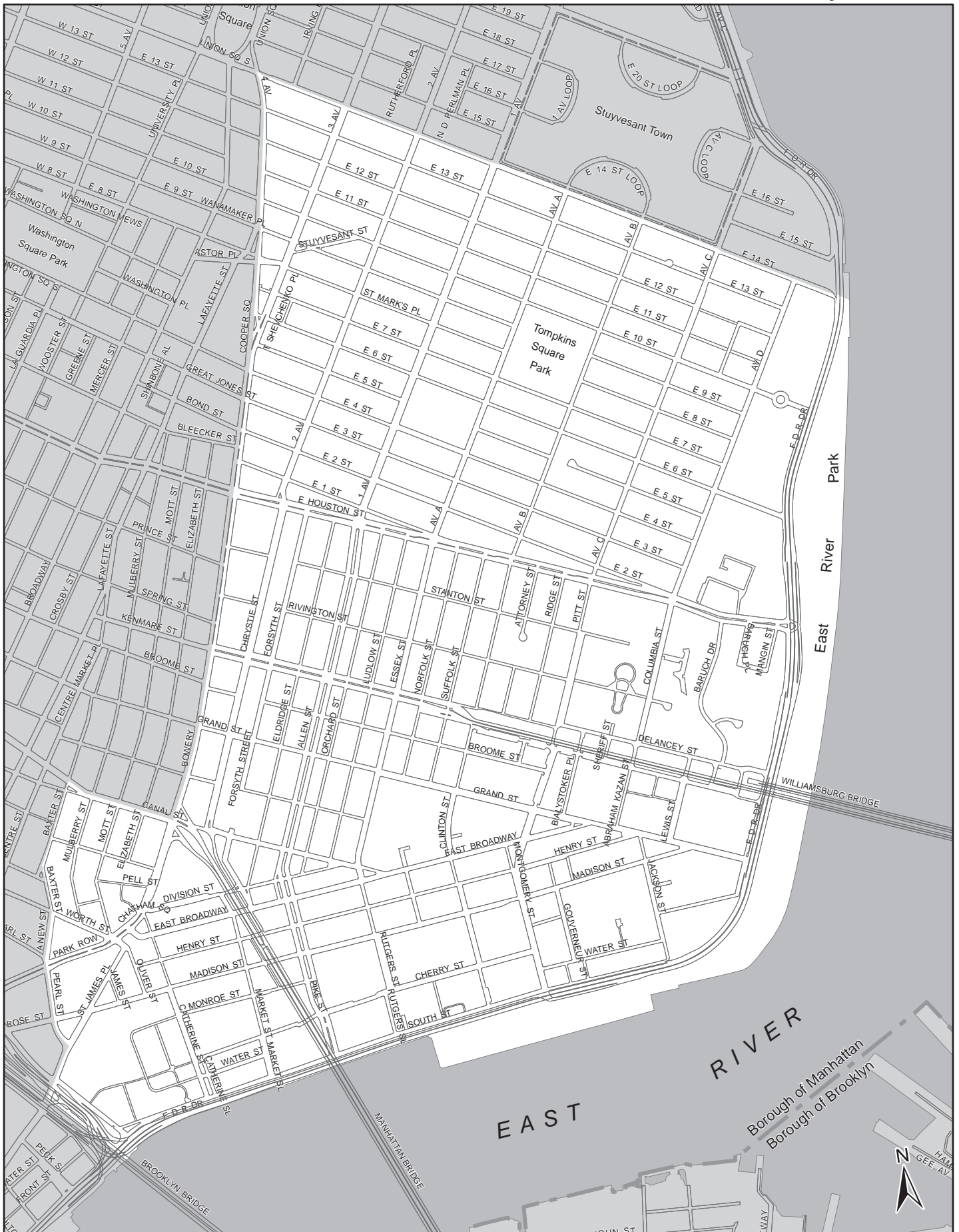


INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	8,740	5,321
Supplemental Security Income	13,662	13,919
Medicaid Only	16,012	63,035
Total Persons Assisted	38,414	82,275
Percent of Population	23.4	50.0

	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	64	95.8	0.3
Multi-Family Residential	1,254	11,526.6	34.1
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,731	7,300.7	21.6
Commercial / Office	482	1,688.2	5.0
Industrial	147	544.7	1.6
Transportation / Utility	35	1,400.8	4.1
Institutions	295	3,693.4	10.9
Open Space / Recreation	66	5,356.3	15.8
Parking Facilities	58	260.6	0.8
Vacant Land	190	1,930.1	5.7
Miscellaneous	19	32.4	0.1
Total	4,341	33,829.7	100.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	1,077.1
Square Miles:	1.7

Manhattan Community District 3



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

Manhattan Community District 3	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	161,617	100.0	164,407	100.0	2,790	1.7
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	47,392	29.3	46,396	28.2	(996)	-2.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	13,387	8.3	11,633	7.1	(1,754)	-13.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	47,883	29.6	57,871	35.2	9,988	20.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	385	0.2	240	0.1	(145)	-37.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	353	0.2	597	0.4	244	69.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,475	2.1	-	-
Hispanic Origin	52,217	32.3	44,195	26.9	(8,022)	-15.4
Population Under 18 Years	32,252	100.0	28,116	100.0	(4,136)	-12.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	3,108	9.6	2,631	9.4	(477)	-15.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,223	10.0	2,845	10.1	(378)	-11.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	9,738	30.2	10,153	36.1	415	4.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	79	0.2	48	0.2	(31)	-39.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	138	0.4	104	0.4	(34)	-24.6
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	613	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	15,966	49.5	11,722	41.7	(4,244)	-26.6
Population 18 Years and Over	129,365	100.0	136,291	100.0	6,926	5.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	44,284	34.2	43,765	32.1	(519)	-1.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	10,164	7.9	8,788	6.4	(1,376)	-13.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	38,145	29.5	47,718	35.0	9,573	25.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	306	0.2	192	0.1	(114)	-37.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	215	0.2	493	0.4	278	129.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,862	2.1	-	-
Hispanic Origin	36,251	28.0	32,473	23.8	(3,778)	-10.4
Total Population	161,617	100.0	164,407	100.0	2,790	1.7
Under 18 Years	32,252	20.0	28,116	17.1	(4,136)	-12.8
18 Years and Over	129,365	80.0	136,291	82.9	6,926	5.4
Total Housing Units	68,849	-	72,681	-	3,832	5.6

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 3	Number	Percent
Total Population	164,407	100.0
White Nonhispanic	46,396	28.2
Black Nonhispanic	11,633	7.1
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	57,871	35.2
Other Nonhispanic	837	0.5
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,475	2.1
Hispanic Origin	44,195	26.9
Female	83,415	50.7
Male	80,992	49.3
Under 5 years	6,975	4.2
5 to 9 years	7,497	4.6
10 to 14 years	8,446	5.1
15 to 19 years	9,975	6.1
20 to 24 years	15,109	9.2
25 to 44 years	59,637	36.3
45 to 64 years	34,667	21.1
65 years and over	22,101	13.4
18 years and over	136,291	82.9
In households	159,129	96.8
In family households	110,278	67.1
Householder	32,574	19.8
Spouse	19,443	11.8
Own child under 18 years	22,117	13.5
Other relatives	31,436	19.1
Nonrelatives	4,708	2.9
In nonfamily households	48,851	29.7
Householder	36,971	22.5
Householder 65 years and over living alone	8,076	4.9
Nonrelatives	11,880	7.2
In group quarters	5,278	3.2
Total Households	69,545	100.0
Family households	32,574	46.8
Married-couple family	19,443	28.0
With related children under 18 years	8,302	11.9
Female householder, no husband present	10,207	14.7
With related children under 18 years	5,846	8.4
Male householder, no wife present	2,924	4.2
With related children under 18 years	995	1.4
Nonfamily households	36,971	53.2
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	17,495	25.2
Persons Per Family	3.24	-
Persons Per Household	2.29	-
Total Housing Units	72,681	-
Occupied Housing Units	69,545	100.0
Renter occupied	61,175	88.0
Owner occupied	8,370	12.0
By Household Size:		
1 person household	28,454	40.9
2 person household	19,349	27.8
3 person household	8,662	12.5
4 person household	6,245	9.0
5 persons and over	6,835	9.8
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	3,720	5.3
25 to 44 years	29,691	42.7
45 to 64 years	20,736	29.8
65 years and over	15,398	22.1

Manhattan Community District 3 (PUMA 03809)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03809 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	77,454	2,127	77,454	(X)
Occupied housing units	71,421	2,071	92.2%	1.1
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.3	0.6	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	2.3	0.7	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	77,454	2,127	77,454	(X)
1-unit, detached	368	198	0.5%	0.3
1-unit, attached	308	158	0.4%	0.2
2 units	719	278	0.9%	0.4
3 or 4 units	1,959	439	2.5%	0.6
5 to 9 units	6,538	791	8.4%	1
10 to 19 units	15,398	1,292	19.9%	1.5
20 or more units	52,142	1,838	67.3%	1.7
Mobile home	6	13	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	16	27	0.0%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	77,454	2,127	77,454	(X)
Built 2005 or later	622	244	0.8%	0.3
Built 2000 to 2004	1,693	412	2.2%	0.5
Built 1990 to 1999	1,873	395	2.4%	0.5
Built 1980 to 1989	2,852	404	3.7%	0.5
Built 1970 to 1979	5,300	573	6.8%	0.7
Built 1960 to 1969	9,838	978	12.7%	1.2
Built 1950 to 1959	7,693	682	9.9%	0.9
Built 1940 to 1949	8,367	743	10.8%	0.9
Built 1939 or earlier	39,216	1,603	50.6%	1.5
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	71,421	2,071	71,421	(X)
Owner-occupied	9,056	722	12.7%	1
Renter-occupied	62,365	2,009	87.3%	1
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	71,421	2,071	71,421	(X)
No vehicles available	59,332	2,013	83.1%	1.4
1 vehicle available	10,651	968	14.9%	1.3
2 vehicles available	1,219	383	1.7%	0.5
3 or more vehicles available	219	141	0.3%	0.2
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	71,421	2,071	71,421	(X)
1.00 or less	64,991	1,992	91.0%	1
1.01 to 1.50	3,493	615	4.9%	0.9
1.51 or more	2,937	567	4.1%	0.8
Average household size	2.28	0.06	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	4,278	576	4,278	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	1,676	340	39.2%	7
20.0 to 24.9 percent	467	183	10.9%	4.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	405	222	9.5%	4.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	182	98	4.3%	2.3
35.0 percent or more	1,548	422	36.2%	8.1
Not computed	11	18	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	60,270	2,092	60,270	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	10,282	976	17.1%	1.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	6,926	838	11.5%	1.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	6,776	686	11.2%	1.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	7,554	895	12.5%	1.4
30.0 to 34.9 percent	5,869	659	9.7%	1.1
35.0 percent or more	22,863	1,678	37.9%	2.2
Not computed	2,095	512	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10		FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
					FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	
AG-DN100	CHINESE-AMERICAN PLANNING COUNCIL	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
BR-156	MANHATTAN BRIDGE, RECONSTRUCTION	503,978 (CN) 537,899 (F) 73,030 (S) 24,703 (P)		1,661 (CN) 0 (F) 13,582 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	111 (CN) 21,007 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
BR-253	RECONSTRUCTION OF WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE	724,145 (CN) 640,418 (F) 65,043 (S) 70,510 (P)		623 (CN) 36,348 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 32,500 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
HD-DN611	FEGS-TANYA TOWERS	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-I001	ARCH, ENGINEERING, ADMIN. EXPENSES, ETC.	CP		10,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN512	ASIAN AMERICANS FOR EQUALITY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HH-DN129	WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN082	CHARLES B. WANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN530	AIDS SERVICE CENTER	CP		122 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	10,980 (CN) 11,235 (F) 1,922 (P)		0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-780	CHATHAM SQUARE, MANHATTAN	16,760 (CN) 53,680 (F)		476 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
P-C475	EAST RIVER PARK, IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-475	EAST RIVER PARK, IMPROVEMENT	85,275 (CN) 178 (F) 400 (S)		5,959 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
P-829	SARA ROOSEVELT PARK, MANHATTAN, IMPROVEMENTS	4,323 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-864	REHABILITATION OF HAMILTON FISH BATHHOUSE AND POOL	14,055 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN031	ARC ON 4TH STREET	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN120	CREATIVE TIME	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN131	DOWNTOWN ART/ALPHA OMEGA YOUTH CENTER	CP		300 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN149	EXIT ART	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN161	FOURTH ARTS BLOCK	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN185	HERE ARTS CENTER	CP		75 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN224	KEHILA KEDOSH JANINA MUSEUM	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN245	LOWER EAST SIDE CONSERVANCY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN291	NEW MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN307	NEW YORK THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN330	POETS HOUSE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN411	TEATRO CIRCULO	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN463	ABC NO RIO	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN572	CREATE IN CHINATOWN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN574	ROD RODGERS DANCE CO & DUO THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN606	ELDRIDGE STREET PROJECT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN669	NUYORICAN POETS CAFE	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN686	ANTHOLOGY FILM ARCHIVES, INC.	CP	40 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN694	SOCIETY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ARTS	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D234	CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN031	ARTISTS RESIDENCE COMMUNITY ON EAST 4TH STREET, INC. (ARC)	CP	501 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN131	DOWNTOWN ART/ALPHA OMEGA YOUTH CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN134	LA MAMA EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE CLUB	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN247	LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN307	NEW YORK THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN463	ABC NO RIO	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN493	DOWNTOWN ART COMPANY	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M509	LA MAMA THEATRE, IMPROVEMENTS	2,418 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-N080	BARYSHNIKOV DANCE FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N120	CREATIVE TIME	CP	46 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N121	DANCE SPACE CENTER INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N131	DOWNTOWN ART/ALPHA OMEGA YOUTH CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N161	FOURTH ARTS BLOCK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N185	HERE ARTS CENTER	CP	75 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N247	LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL	FY2011 ADOPTED	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
		APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	CAP BUDGET	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	
PV-N291	NEW MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N307	NEW YORK THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N330	POETS HOUSE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N463	ABC NO RIO	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N574	ROD RODGERS DANCE CO & DUO THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N606	ELDRIDGE STREET PROJECT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N669	NUYORICAN POETS CAFE	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N686	ANTHOLOGY FILM ARCHIVES, INC.	CP	40 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N694	SOCIETY OF THE EDUCATIONAL ARTS	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-234	CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER, INC.	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-788	THE 122 COMMUNITY CENTER INC.	CP	800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN116	COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN116	COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART	CP	350 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
SE-495	COMBINED SEWER OUTFALLS SOUTH OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	500 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP



THE CITY OF NEW YORK MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 3

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Dominic Pisciotta
Board Chair

Susan Stetzer
District Manager

District Needs Statement for Fiscal Year 2012

Community Board 3 Manhattan covers the Lower East Side and part of Chinatown. Its boundaries are 14th Street on the north, the East River on the east, south to the Brooklyn Bridge and Fourth Avenue and Bowery on the west, extending to Baxter and Pearl Streets south of Canal Street. It is a community filled with a diversity of cultures, religions, incomes, and languages. Its character, drawn from its heritage as a historic first stop for many immigrants, continues to the present day. Community Board 3 is one of the largest and most densely populated districts in the city. It has over 172,000 people. At the last census, 43,000 required income assistance. This is 26% of our population and 83% greater than the median for Manhattan community boards. Seventeen percent of our population is under 18 years of age and 13percent are senior citizens. The demographics of the district also illustrate our diversity and reflect our immigrant population. The 2000 census indicates that the residential population of this district is 35% Asian/Pacific Islander, 28% white nonhispanic, 27% Hispanic, 7% African American, as well as other parts of the world represented in smaller numbers.

The district has recently been greatly affected by increasing gentrification, which has enriched the community in many ways but also changed its character, culture, and businesses. The district continues to attract more people and businesses that support the growing market-rate housing and high-end retail, but many people within this community continue to live on the edge of homelessness and economic survival.

Community Board 3 has worked to retain affordable housing and local businesses as well as serve the needs of the newcomers to this community because it recognizes that the displacement of long-time residential and commercial residents has caused great loss to this community. Many small family-owned stores, especially those that serve local retail needs, arts businesses, and nonprofits have closed and been replaced by an ever growing number of bars and restaurants. Families have been displaced from their homes because they cannot afford increasing rents. Community-based organizations, which provide essential services for community residents, struggle to provide more services and to afford their own costs with fewer resources. Their budgets have decreased because the new market-rate residents have changed the demographics of this community, making the percentage of those needing assistance smaller although their actual number may increase. This is in addition to budget cuts necessitated by the bad economy.

Economic Development

The overwhelming use of commercial storefronts in Community Board 3 is by small businesses that employ between 1 and 4 employees. Recent analysis of some of our larger streets, such as

Avenue A and Mott Street, indicates a current vacancy rate of 8 – 9%. For a vibrant, diversified community, our small businesses need to be successful. A survey of small businesses on one heavily commercial block has reported problems in the following areas: high rents, lack of financing, property taxes, and leases. The current recession has exacerbated those problems.

A recent public meeting sponsored by CB3 between the NYC Finance Commissioner and small business owners addressed property tax increases that are being passed from small property owners to their small business tenants. This is a serious problem for our small businesses. Preliminary research indicates that our elected officials and agencies should propose legislative or regulatory solutions to protect small businesses from tax increases they cannot absorb and give more education for small businesses regarding lease and tax consequences.

The Board is working with local artists and landlords/real estate brokers to explore the short term use of vacant storefronts by artists to mitigate the impact of vacancies by lessening the negative impact of shuttered store fronts. Using nonprofit organizations as mediators between landlord and artists to facilitate these uses has been one method explored. Further work is needed to bring foot traffic to retail corridors, to help retain existing local businesses, and to return to a more diverse business community. Finally, the Board is investigating the creation of a Chamber of Commerce for Community Board 3. We will push for the creation of a Chamber of Commerce as a useful mechanism for small businesses for networking with other businesses and learning more about government sponsored programs that would be helpful to them. As we found with the Finance Department discussion noted above, providing information to the business community gives them the ability to make better decisions for their businesses.

One of the answers to the question of what makes a vibrant, diversified community is: more butchers, bakers, dry cleaners, shoe repair stores, and similar small businesses. We will continue to work with government officials and elected leaders to make this happen.

Housing and Land Use

The crisis in affordable housing within Community Board 3 continues to worsen. Years of gentrification, rising rents, the opting out of Mitchell-Lama, limited dividend, and project-based Section 8 housing for market-rate housing, and a shortage of Section 8 vouchers contributed to this problem. Affordable housing projects and other housing programs are disappearing from our community.

Our country, state, and city face incredible budget constraints brought on by this devastating recession, which has resulted directly in cut backs by government agencies. Fortunately, Community Board 3 has managed to avoid the widespread foreclosure crisis. Nevertheless, we must remain aware of the possible problems should unemployment rates continue to rise and not entirely forget goals to attain additional affordable housing funds.

With new sources of affordable housing unlikely, the preservation of affordable, safe housing for low-income, moderate-income and middle-income families, and senior citizens remains a priority and is essential to preserve the diverse character of our community and the well-being of our residents. The City must redouble its efforts to focus its resources on protecting housing for its residents.

Adequate funding to community housing advocacy and legal groups is essential to safeguard existing affordable housing. These groups provide essential assistance to tenants who are fighting the lack of basic services, building code violations, and threatened evictions that are part and parcel of

concerted efforts to replace long-term neighborhood residents with market-rate tenants. This harassment harms rent regulated tenants. Because our community groups often work in concert with the Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, reduced funding to such groups prevents them – and HPD -- from staving off the displacement and homelessness of our residents and in the long-term forces the City to expend greater funds to find displaced residents alternative shelter.

Agencies can issue violations, but there are no other measures for the city to take corrective action. Landlords are receiving violations from the Department of Buildings, but are not correcting the violations. This is sometimes done to eventually create unsafe buildings that will necessitate vacates of tenants. This in turn allows the landlord to renovate the buildings for high-income tenants. Legislation is needed to force landlords to cure violations to ensure the safety of the tenants and also to preserve affordable housing.

New development has often favored large-scale development, including the construction of luxury housing and hotels, whose scale is contextually incompatible with surrounding buildings and fails to address community housing needs. The Department of Buildings (DOB) has increased fines for and monitoring of noncompliant development, but more effective plan examination and increased enforcement is necessary so that noncompliant development does not go unchecked. The lack of monitoring continues to threaten our community. Systemic change that will enable DOB to follow up on violations and ensure that violations are corrected, including follow up of Environmental Control Board violations, is essential to ensure that violations are not merely absorbed by developers as part of their cost of doing business.

To protect our existing housing, agencies must work cooperatively to ensure adequate code enforcement so that serious violations are promptly corrected. Strict code enforcement and multi-lingual outreach and services are vital. Community Board 3 recognizes that NYCHA is the largest provider of affordable housing within the City. Although NYCHA residents must pay their fair share of expenses, they cannot be expected to shoulder the entire burden. NYCHA's increased fees for essential services such as garbage disposal and rising rents have created uncertainty for NYCHA residents who are unable to pay these extra expenses and fear that NYCHA is abandoning its mission of public housing in favor of privatization. Our city officials must effectively lobby state and federal governments to ensure that this does not happen.

At a time when housing costs continue to rise, the conversion of subsidized housing to market-rate housing decreases the availability of urgently needed affordable housing. Tenants who were previously the beneficiaries of state and city Mitchell-Lama programs and federal mortgage and rent subsidy programs, e.g. project-based Section 8, have lost such protections or are at increased risk of losing them. Although these projects may contain tenants of varied incomes, a large minority of tenants of subsidized housing are poor and low-income tenants. Absent such subsidies, many long-term tenants would be unable to remain in their homes or in our community. Specifically, we are opposed to any proposals to “block grant” the Section 8 Voucher Program. The diversity of our neighborhood must be maintained by ensuring that affordable housing is accessible. Community Board 3 opposes cuts or limitations of the Section 8 Voucher Program and other aid programs that increase the availability of affordable housing. As our district continues to struggle with finding a balance between its history and its growth, we must prioritize protecting affordable housing for our residents. This is a basic need for our community and will also protect the diversity and character of the neighborhood.

Although Community Board 3 is now located in the economic exclusion zone of the 421-a tax abatement program, we still support revisions to the program that would 1) eliminate the use of negotiable certificates, 2) mandate that developers provide 30 percent of affordable housing on site to qualify for property tax exemptions, and 3) mandate that developers taking advantage of both 421-a tax abatements and

inclusionary zoning bonuses should allocate 40 percent of the on-site units for affordable housing.

Chinatown

As one of the oldest neighborhoods in New York City and the country, Chinatown has been a traditional gateway for immigrants, particularly from East Asia. While Chinatown's population and boundaries have grown dramatically over the past three decades due to reforms in national immigration quotas, it continues to struggle as a densely populated, low-income neighborhood with limited language access to mainstream services and programs. Chinatown's economy suffered greatly in the period after September 11th due to restricted flow of commerce under the security zone, and more recently gentrification pressures from neighboring areas have contributed to a loss of affordable housing and dislocation of low income residents and small businesses.

In late 2008, a planning body called the Chinatown Working Group was formed with Community Boards 1, 2, 3, and other local stakeholders to identify major issues of concern in Chinatown and to come up with ways to allow Chinatown to grow while protecting and retaining its historical character. The preliminary planning needs of Chinatown have focused around a few core issues, namely rezoning for preservation and creation of affordable housing that is affordable to existing Chinatown residents, combating tenant harassment and illegal eviction, support for small businesses and job creation for locals, developing more parks and usable open spaces, improving traffic flow and pedestrian safety, bolstering immigrant social services, creating spaces for local arts and culture, enhancing educational opportunities for youth and adults, and preservation of Chinatown's unique immigrant culture and history.

Community Board 3 urges a sound planning process for Chinatown, and supports our continued involvement in the Chinatown Working Group.

In order for Community Board 3's efforts to be most effective, we request City support for our participation in the Chinatown Working Group. As well, we request support for the overall 197-a process, which encompasses issues pertaining to parks, transportation, economic development, and preservation, as well as zoning.

Bowery Area

Community Board 3 recognizes that we are quickly losing the historic Bowery area. We support a new contextual zoning plan for the Bowery.

Nightlife and Licensing **Nightlife**

The Lower East Side and East Village have been identified as nightlife destinations. As a result, the population of people who enter these neighborhoods to patronize nighttime businesses has increased exponentially. Not only does this district now absorb an influx of people from other areas of the City, it also attracts people from outside the City, State, and Country. Hundreds of restaurants and cafes, serving beer, wine, and liquor, now populate most of the streets in this district. Eating and drinking establishments continue to open on avenues and residential side streets whose commercial use previously consisted only of small retail businesses. Many provide a bar, lounge, or music venue to retain dinner patrons. Bars, lounges, clubs and multi-level venues with ancillary or no food service are in much of the Lower East Side and many parts of Chinatown. Numerous large and boutique hotels, including restaurants, lounges, bars, and licensed outdoor spaces accessible to the public, now operate in the East Village and the Lower East and rely on these public

amenities to be destination locations because their room occupancy rates have plummeted below sixty percent within the past two years and have only begun to rise as of April of 2010. More businesses have applied to upgrade their liquor licenses and alter or expand their method of operating in an effort to attract more patrons. Many are also seeking to commercially use outdoor space, such as backyards, side yards, sidewalks, and rooftops.

While eating and drinking establishments may provide economic, cultural, and other benefits to the City and State, so many establishments in such close proximity has caused late night noise, increased vehicular and pedestrian traffic, increased rodent problems, overflowing garbage, and other quality of life concerns of residents and other businesses. Further, an increase in the number of sidewalk café permits issued to eating and drinking establishments in Community Board 3 has effectively pushed the growing patron population onto narrower sidewalks causing increased sidewalk congestion and noise and also increasing complaints. Residents complain to 311, the police, and the community board about noise and congestion from patrons standing in front of nighttime businesses and traveling from one business to another, noise from music and people emanating from specific businesses, noise from the commercial use of outdoor areas, and sanitation issues associated with commercial locations. Most of the businesses on residentially zoned side streets are not legally zoned for commercial use but were grandfathered as commercial use specifically for small local retail needs and extending this unzoned but grandfathered commercial use to eating and drinking establishments has caused great tension between residents and businesses as noise created by businesses and their patrons has disturbed the quality of life of residents living on these streets.

The outdoor spaces with liquor licenses now operating within feet of bedroom windows has contributed to the tension between businesses and residents. Some of the benefit derived by this community from these licensed businesses is thus offset by the cost to its constituents and the City from the increase in service delivery related issues resulting from these conditions. Given that the surrounding neighborhoods bear the impact of such conditions, it is fair and appropriate that there be an increase in the allocation of resources for enforcement in these neighborhoods to address them. Issues of noise, disorderly conduct, traffic congestion, sanitation and overcrowding are severely taxing the resources of our already overburdened City agencies, such as the New York Police Department, Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Sanitation, Department of Health and Department of Transportation, and Department of Buildings, whose existing infrastructure cannot now adequately address them. For example, Community Board 3 has the second highest number of commercial noise complaints within a community board in the City, however, residents often complain about the lack of timely response to noise complaints made to 311 and the local police precincts. The Department of Health is currently targeting restaurants in this area that have health code violations for best practices education in an effort to decrease the ever growing rodent problem.

The City needs to implement more effective policies governing enforcement, such as this best practices education, as well as provide more staffing and resources to its agencies, including increasing police staffing, specifically patrol officers, at nights and on weekends, to address the growing noise, congestion, and other issues resulting from the increase in nighttime businesses. Allocation of resources for increased nighttime enforcement of noise would alleviate some of the complaints regarding specific establishments and complaints of noisy and congested conditions generally. The City should expedite the hearing of violations issued for noncompliant use of back and side yards and should increase penalties for such noncompliant use in another effort to minimize outdoor commercial noise complaints. The City and elected officials should also collaborate with Community Board 3 to promote business diversity in its neighborhoods which have lost many of their retail establishments.

Licensing

Community Board 3 has spent most of its time and resources evaluating approximately 300 liquor license applications this past year to address complaints about existing licensed business and provide opinions to the New York State Liquor Authority regarding pending licenses. Opinions often include agreements negotiated between the community board and applicants which the New York State Liquor Authority will then include as conditions of any approved liquor license. Community Board 3 attempts to resolve complaints about businesses and will work with city agencies to enforce regulations, but neither the community board nor local city agencies have the resources necessary to continually address enforcement concerns.

While sidewalk cafes add vitality and movement to streetscapes, Community Board 3 believes that bars and restaurants should be required to insure that noise attendant to their operation does not negatively impact the quality of life of surrounding residents. Community Board 3 urges the City to create legislation to differentiate between businesses seeking to obtain permits to extend food service to sidewalk seating and those seeking to extend their bar space outdoors and require businesses that are permitted to operate on the sidewalk to create waiting areas within their perimeters rather than push waiting patrons onto narrower sidewalks. The City must also create legislation to regulate the use of the public sidewalks which are overwhelmed by the growing patron population yet increasingly smaller as portions are allocated to private businesses. The Department of Consumer Affairs should also be provided the resources and staff necessary to increase weekend and evening inspections to ensure that sidewalk cafés are complying with their permits.

Youth and Education

Community Board 3 has an increasing need for youth and education programs ranging from pre-school programs to after-school programs for adolescents and teens to youth employment programs and the addition of more middle schools participating in our existing teen job training programs.

Presently, there are 8,200 children in District 1 public schools, 1,000 District 1 children in schools outside the district and 1,100 District 1 children in alternative education, such as private or parochial schools. While Community Board 3 recognizes that there are diverse factors influencing the families who have chosen to send 20% of eligible District 1 children outside of this district, by establishing more specialized programs, strengthening moderately performing traditional schools and allocating resources to schools with the greatest need would attract more District 1 children who may be unable to attend existing oversubscribed specialized programs in area schools or who do not have confidence in the traditional school programs within District 1, raise district wide scores and increase enrollment and parent involvement. The formation of viable School Leadership Teams to encourage collaborative decision-making by parents, students and faculty is also critical to the improvement and success of our district public schools. Further, Community Board 3 strongly opposes the transfer of our local school buildings to special programs, such as citywide gifted, talented programs and charter schools that do not continue to preserve a significant number of seats for and serve the needs of children residing in this district.

One major step toward attracting district families was the Department of Education's new admissions policy that 1) establishes Pre-Kindergarten as a point of entry to the school system and eliminates the need for re-application for Kindergarten and 2) gives siblings priority for placement in a school where an older sibling is enrolled, thereby reducing childcare, transportation, and economic burdens on families with multiple school-aged children and fostering parent involvement in schools attended by all siblings. A major step that is still needed in the admissions process is to provide a mechanism that assures the maximum diversity in all district schools.

Two areas need additional allocation of funds. In its Contracts for Excellence Plan on July 5, 2007, the Department of Education (DOE) proposed spending only \$300,000 on Pre-Kindergarten education, only \$25,000 of which is currently allocated to District 1 although it has been a long-time policy of the District that every elementary school has a full day Pre-Kindergarten program. Both planned expenditures must be significantly increased to attract the 20% of District 1 children who leave the district for other education alternatives. In addition, many schools in Community Board 3 are lacking proper gym facilities. This is a priority necessary to foster physical health and fitness at an early age, which will continue to be beneficial as these children become adults.

Family academic advisement and counseling, as well as tutoring and remediation, would benefit students in our district, particularly those seeking post-secondary education or job training opportunities. Further, there must be more diversity training for staff and students in our district to foster a safe and healthy environment for students of all ethnic backgrounds, economic status, sexual orientation and gender identity.

The past two years has seen an increase in teen crime in Community Board 3. This is reported to be mostly geographically (turf) based and includes younger teens than usually seen in this activity. The NYPD, NYCHA, the District Attorney's office, and community non-profits are currently grappling with this problem. We have seen problem areas particularly at First Avenue and 14th Street, Campos Plaza, Smith Houses, Coleman Park, Gompers and in the vicinity of these locations. There is a need to create a tracking system which will pin point violence and the type of violence.

All agencies working with this population agree those proactive programs are needed. The at risk youth particularly need employment and training opportunities and other programs other than just sports programs. Families of these youth also are in need of intervention and support system programming. Community based afterschool programs such as Out-of-School time and Beacon community centers are vital to promote positive self-esteem, youth development, and leadership skills among young adults in our community.

At the present time obesity is near epidemic proportions with school aged youth who face early health problems. Youth need to be exposed to learning how to establish and practice smart fruit and vegetable eating habits for a lifetime. Education plays an important role in encouraging youth to adopt good eating habits. Even though parents play an intricate role in this education process, which is the starting point, it should be a joint effort with one reinforcing the other. Youth want to be fit and healthy, however there is a need for early intervention. Teaching youth the importance of eating fruits and vegetables can provide energy, assist with weight and may protect them from illnesses.

The Board of Education should include nutritional education in the classroom with the goal of students turning their nutritional knowledge into real world practice. In addition, the Board of Education should create nutritious snacks and meals. Their vending machines should also be overhauled, banning candy bars, soda and juices. It is necessary to foster physical health and fitness at an early age, which will continue to be beneficial as children become adults.

Human Services, Health, Disabilities, Seniors

Health

There continues to be urgent health concerns in this community. The triple threat of city, state and federal budget cuts further comprises the urgent healthcare concerns of our community. The proposed cuts must not only be restored, but funding should be increased to insure that essential services are available to everyone.

With the economic downturn and hospital closings, more people are becoming dependent on Health and Hospital Corporation facilities, while the system is being scaled back. These cuts will impact the ability to provide care for people with health needs. Furthermore, with the recent closure of St. Vincent's Hospital, nearby hospitals are experiencing severe overcrowding. With no hospital located within Community Board 3, it is essential for greater investment into community-based primary care organizations within our community district.

Many residents, within this district, do not seek regular preventive medical care, one in four does not have a regular doctor. More than 16 percent are not insured or under-insured. Many use emergency rooms as their first medical alternative, although this area has numerous other medical facilities. Gouverneur has four satellite clinics in the area and Ryan-NENA, Betances, Charles B. Wang and Community Healthcare Network are other healthcare centers within CB3. Easily accessible are New York Downtown, Beth Israel and Bellevue hospitals. With improved community education, all of the facilities could be better utilized by community residents for regular health and mental health care visits. Health programs within these facilities must be ready to respond to large immigrant, non-English speaking and undocumented population within this area.

There are two major health concerns within this area. HIV/AIDS funding is being slashed, yet the number of people living with HIV and AIDS in the black/Latino community is at epidemic levels. More funding is needed for education, prevention, testing and counseling, as well as food, nutrition and housing.

Second, the community cancer-related death rate is greater than the New York City average, yet fewer area residents have cancer screenings than the New York City Department of Health suggests. There is a need for more education stressing the importance of early screening especially for breast and prostate cancers.

We have known from the beginning of the HIV epidemic that sharing needles is associated with HIV and other infectious diseases, i.e., HEP B and C. In New York City, the proportion of new HIV diagnosis among injection drug users fell from 6.7 % in the first half of 2008 to 4.6% in the first half of 2009. This decrease can be accounted to the impact of needle exchange programs in the city as well as in the Lower East Side. Despite this success, overall, there is still limited access to syringe access, disposal, and needle exchange programs, as well as referral and linkage to HIV prevention services, substance abuse treatment and medical and mental health care. Due to the fragmented framework from which many programs exist, CB3 strongly advocates for the allocation of funds to enhance existing and develop new programs, that will address the needs of this particular population.

During 2008, 26.2% to 35.4% of the population in the Lower East Side had a fair or poor self-reported health history; and approximately 14.0% to 17.0% reported a history of depression. Six percent of CB3 residents experience serious psychological distress. Nevertheless, there is a continuous need to expand mental health services to address the cultural and linguistic diversity in the Lower East Side. The lack of bilingual/bicultural mental health providers is paramount to the Latino and Chinese population. In addition, there is a lack of culturally appropriate resources to address the psychiatry needs of children and adolescents in the Lower East Side.

Seniors

Based on NYC Center for Economic Opportunity data, 34% of people aged 65 and over in Manhattan, live in poverty. CB3 has the second highest rate of poverty for people over 65 in all of New York City. Community Board 3 supports the continuation of services that allow senior citizens to remain in their homes and communities by providing meals, healthcare, recreational activities and affordable

housing. The closing of senior centers should not be an option. Expecting seniors to walk or to be transported to other centers 10-12 blocks away is unreasonable. The seniors who will no longer have senior service activities available to them will lose their motivation and ability to engage in certain things. This will include, but is not limited to socialization, recreation, case assistance, health and wellness programs and other services. This will lead to the physical and mental deterioration of seniors who will not be able to avail themselves of service.

Now that Lillian Wald is the only senior center still open in that area, the Department for the Aging needs to greatly increase the number of lunches allotted to that center to make up for their past shortages, but to also accommodate the seniors from the closed Riis Center. Senior centers are not just Bingo and a hot meal. Accessible senior centers are essential to the lives of these poor and elderly people.

There are also many seniors who live alone, with no family or friends nearby who they can turn to for support and help. Programs like the Visiting Neighbors not only can provide for them, but can also benefit the young people who help our shut-ins. For seniors who live alone and have been recently discharged from the hospital, discharge planning must be essential for full recovery. Too often, seniors are left to care for themselves or the responsibility falls on family and friends when nurses and doctors are tasked with developing full discharge plans.

Homeless Services

The homeless population, both families and singles are in desperate need of permanent, affordable housing.

Abuse of the elderly and domestic violence are problems within this community that do not receive sufficient attention. Multilingual education about these problems is needed in order to reach Continuation of World Trade Center related programs such as the WTC Health Registry. The WTC Environmental Health Center and others must continue to help victims of the WTC disaster.

Public Safety

Community Board 3 is within the jurisdiction of the 5th, 7th and 9th Precincts, Public Service Area 4 (PSA 4) and eight fire companies.

Police Department

We are concerned that local precincts are losing staff as the population of our district is growing. For example, enforcement is needed for the growing problem with youth violence.

Our district is an increasingly popular nightlife destination, so we feel there is a need for a dedicated cabaret unit as part of the local precincts. This would benefit the owners/operators of nightlife establishments as well as the neighbors. Common sense enforcement is more likely to be routine if specialized officers are dispatched to deal with complaints. Their ongoing relationship with the establishments would allow cabaret unit officers to distinguish between problematic operators and nuisance complaints, to the benefit of everyone.

The City needs to expand the force of Traffic Enforcement Agents (TEAs) deployed by NYPD's Lower Manhattan traffic command. Increased infrastructure construction (water tunnel, E Houston reconstruction, etc) is causing/will cause congestion due to constricted traffic patterns and construction movements. TEAs are also needed to support DOT's initiatives: bike lanes, bus lanes, and pedestrian safety measures.

There has been a significant increase of bicycling in recent years, so there is now a need for enforcement of traffic laws regarding dangerous and illegal cyclist behavior such as driving against traffic, sidewalk cycling, red light running, and failure to yield to pedestrians.

We strongly support both the Auxiliary Patrol Units and the multiple precincts covering specialized Rescue Units currently known as Auxiliary Police Support Unit (APSU) who are the auxiliary arm and adjuncts of the NYPD Emergency Service Unit (ESU). We urge their immediate reinstatement to their full emergency, lifesaving duties on the street, and their complete revitalization and restoration of equipment, vehicles, training, status upgrade and medical care and NYPD ESU oversight for the Auxiliary Police Support Unit. There are never enough trained, uniformed volunteers in times of crisis – particularly during this time of decreased staff.

Fire Department

Eight fire companies currently serve Community Board 3. The neighborhoods of the Lower East Side and Chinatown are some of the most densely populated areas of the city and contain hundreds of tenements over a century old that are structurally vulnerable. In light of multiple alarm fires in our district in recent years, as well as the thousands of emergencies that the FDNY respond to on a normal basis, Community Board 3 opposes any cuts to first responders, including potential fire house closures. Public safety depends on it.

Environment

The demands of climate change and environmental health needs require community participation in concert with a reorientation of government agencies towards environmental planning. Community Board 3 has few City resources allocated to reduce air pollutant exposure and asthma triggers despite a disproportionate amount of air pollution sources from the expanded 14th Street Consolidated Edison fossil fuel power plant and vehicular congestion from its three bridges, transportation corridors (e.g., the FDR Drive and Canal Street), vehicle idling, and curb-side “Chinatown Bus” operations. Air pollutant exposure is compounded by the heat island effect of roads, artificial turf, and bare roofs, which raise temperatures and elevate ozone levels. Shockingly, unlike other areas of the City, the extent of these environmental health hazards within our district is largely undocumented.

Sanitation

Community Board 3 is still in great need of increased services. We are a very densely populated and still growing district in an area of old tenements without access to indoor storage or compactors. Our district is also an increasingly popular nightlife destination, so it is typical that bags of garbage and overflowing trash baskets increase sidewalk congestion and attract rats. Therefore, weekend basket pickups must be restored and wire mesh baskets must be replaced with rat-resistant baskets. Rat infestation continues to be a major problem in the district; we are designated as a UAR—Urgent Area for Rats. Public education and regular inspections are critical. Enforcement is needed for garbage storage and removal by street vendors. Policy concerning vendors must be reviewed and modified so that vendors are able to operate consistent with regulations.

Transportation

The most important transportation problem within Community Board 3’s boundaries is the lack of adequate public transportation; however, inadequate public transportation is exacerbated by the intense traffic congestion on our streets. The closure of Park Row and the congestion through and

around Chatham Square continues to be a major challenge. Community Board 3 urges the City and its various agencies to improve the environment for public transportation within Community Board 3 by taking strong, creative measures to reduce traffic congestion.

Public Transportation

The Community Board 3 district is underserved by public transportation. We continue to oppose cuts in service on any bus route within the district. Despite the district's density, many of our residents are poorly served by the subway system and live more than half a mile from the nearest subway stop. The eastern and southernmost residents of the district will continue to be denied public transportation until the MTA restores or extends cross-town bus routes, especially on Grand St. The recent implementation of bus service cuts (June 2010) has had an immediate and negative impact on the already limited transportation option in the district and further reduced access to the disabled.

Private Bus and Van Services

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of companies providing transportation services with coach buses using the streets in Chinatown and the surrounding neighborhoods to layover and to load and unload passengers. The use of passenger vans contributes to traffic and parking congestion, especially in Chinatown. The operation and idling of diesel buses on the narrow streets of the district creates health and safety problems. The City has been working on a plan for bus layover and parking (storage) for years. The imminent opening of the September 11 Memorial makes it increasingly important to resolve this issue. Community Board 3 welcomed the narrowing of South Street, which has reduced bus layover there and increased public access to the waterfront, but it is critical that the City implement a realistic bus storage plan to avoid unplanned dispersal of coach buses in our neighborhoods.

Community Board 3 believes the city should limit the number of bus companies and buses allowed to operate in the area. In addition, locations for loading and unloading must be restricted and designated.

NYPD does not enforce idling laws and they cannot do so effectively. The City must have an enforcement mechanism that will focus and enforce idling regulations. Follow up of DEP violations for idling shows that these are often dismissed.

Illegal Parking

Produce wholesalers and private limousines routinely violate parking regulations and monopolize small streets and sidewalks, causing sanitation, parking, safety, and transportation problems.

Parked cars displaying dashboard placards from City agencies routinely saturate the streets of Chinatown and other locations in Community Board 3. The large number of these illegally parked cars threatens public safety by obstructing access for emergency responders, disrupts businesses by blocking deliveries and customers, and restricts disabled access. Enforcement of existing laws concerning placard parking is critical at fire hydrants, corners, crosswalks, curb cuts, on sidewalks, and in No Standing zones. There has increased enforcement in the Chinatown area, but this type of enforcement is needed in other areas of Community Board 3. The NYPD needs to devise and enforce policies that will eliminate illegal parking permit abuse by law enforcement and court employees.

Sidewalk Congestion

Sidewalks and curb cuts are in disrepair which is a particular hardship for people who rely on

wheelchairs for mobility. It is very disappointing that the City was not able to meet their agreement to make pedestrian walkways handicapped accessible by 2010. We encourage an expedited schedule for the remaining installations, since missing curb cuts reduces access to mass transit and causing safety issues by forcing people to travel in the street/busy traffic. Curb cuts that do not meet smoothly with the street bed should be repaired and missing curb cuts should be installed. We are concerned that the loss of one of the two DOT milling and resurfacing crews will cause further delays in this effort, as well as causing a maintenance deficit leading to increased drainage problems and ponding conditions.

TLC Enforcement

The destination nightlife areas in Community Board 3 have become areas of severe traffic congestion on the weekends, particularly Saturday nights. Much of this traffic is comprised of taxis and Community Board 3 has continued to receive numerous complaints of taxi horn honking that continues into the early morning hours and disturbs the quality of life of residents who cannot sleep.

Bicycle Facilities

There has been a significant increase of bicycling in recent years, largely as a result of progress implementing the 1997 NYC Bicycle Master Plan. DOT should continue to include reduction of pedestrian-cyclist conflicts as a design consideration of all bicycle facilities. The increased use of bicycles citywide has given rise to the need for bike parking. The lack of adequate bike parking facilities is an impediment to bicycle usage and also results in bicycles chained to public street fixtures and obstruction of sidewalks. DOT should augment its CityRacks Program, which allows the public to request bicycle racks one at a time, with planning efforts to systemically identify areas with a need for more bicycle parking and suitable locations for installation.

Parks/Recreation/Cultural Affairs/Landmarks

Community Board 3, like most districts in the City, does not meet the City Planning Commission's guidelines for per capita open space. The open space/population ratio is approximately 0.7 acres per 1000 people. By comparison, the Governor's Open Space Report recommended 2.5 acres per 1000, and New York City averages 1.5 acres. The open space that we do have is not evenly distributed throughout the district. The area west of Avenue A and the Chinatown area lack adequate open space. Compounding this deficiency is the increased use of existing parks by individuals and groups for organized events from both inside and outside the community. Increasingly, groups from outside of our district are using Community Board 3 parks. While we do not seek to exclude outside groups from our parks, we do feel that priority should be given to local groups. Our emphasis on local groups includes a re-examination of Park Department policies that restrict the use of parks and play areas during daytime hours. There are seven Jointly Operated Playgrounds (JOPs) in Community Board 3 co-located with the following schools: PS 110, 63, 20, 140, 137, 134, and 188. These sites are important to their attached schools for playground use during the school day and to the surrounding community at all other times. The Parks Department commitment to cleaning these parks by 8 AM every morning has not been kept. Parks and the Department of Education must find acceptable solutions that will ensure clean and safe playgrounds for school use during the school day and for community use after 3 PM on school days and all day on non-school days. The Community Board insists on policies that foster the most open use of facilities by residents of the community while respecting safety concerns. Any agreements between Parks and other entities should be brought to Community Board 3 prior to finalization.

A few community gardens have been transferred to the Parks Department, but at the same time,

the fate of many others is still uncertain. For sites not being transferred to the Parks Department, the City should consider transferring them to local community organizations that can maintain the locations as permanent open community space. Once open space is lost to development, it is very unlikely that it will ever be replaced.

It is one thing to have land set aside as a park, but our parks also need constant maintenance by trained DPR professionals. The number of park workers is at a 30-year low and funding for park maintenance is equally scarce. Many of the parks in our district have suffered from years of neglect and deferred maintenance, and now are experiencing increasing levels of usage. Increasing the number of full time, permanent park workers and staffed playgrounds will allow for fuller use of our parks and play areas.

In addition, Community Board 3 has found that Parks buildings in our community have been used as storage for equipment and supplies for Citywide Parks operations. Given that Community Board 3 already has so few open space and community facilities, our local parks should not bear this unfair burden of being storage for other neighborhoods. Parks should allow the public to reclaim use of the Parks buildings, particularly those within Sara D. Roosevelt Park, by redistributing storage more fairly to outside areas and programming public use of those buildings.

Community Board 3 parks have continued to be overrun with rats year after year. This is aggravated by some specific conditions such as the underground space beneath Peter Cooper Park and the dense grass coverage on the Essex strip at Seward Park. Although the grasses are beautiful visually, they must be replaced so that the park can be better baited and maintained. The Parks Department has only one full time exterminator, which does not allow for adequate baiting. Although many of the Parks staff has been trained to meet the need of more extermination, they do not have the years of experience and expertise that comes with experience. More full time experienced extermination and staff to maintain and clean the parks is necessary to protect the health and public safety of the community. Until it has enough staff to adequately deal with the problem, Parks should work with the Health Department for regular and frequent strategic baiting. The rodent problem is also exacerbated by the Parks practice of leaving garbage in plastic bags on the sidewalk for pickup—sometimes for hours or overnight. Parks should work with other agencies to resolve this issue as well as provide better storage for garbage.

The permitting procedure for recreational permits has improved in having fields accessible to local groups and for fair distribution. Community Board 3 asks that Parks Department continues to maintain this fair distribution of park permitting time for local groups and to upgrade its computer system to improve its permitting process.

Parks also needs improved procedures for park event permits. Community groups complain that information and approvals are not communicated in a timely manner. The Community Board has suggested that small, non-recurring events, such as school end-of-year parties and similar events, be handled in an expedited manner. A birthday party for 3-year olds may not necessitate review by Parks.

Also, Parks needs to ensure review from the NYPD and the Community Board for larger events. A concert permitted for the same day as a large parade that requires police staffing might end up with potential problems. Additional Park Rangers and sound monitoring equipment are needed to deal with the negative effects of these events on the residents surrounding Tompkins Square Park. PEP officers, on a regular, sustained basis, need to be assigned to the major Community Board 3 parks. Tompkins Square Park in particular can use a temporary sound barrier that can be set up for these concerts to mitigate the noise to the surrounding residential buildings.

Toilets in Community Board 3 parks and playgrounds are badly needed. There are several locations of which the Parks Department is already aware, but some of the longest standing needs are the toilets in Luther Gulick Park, Corlears Hook Park, and Sol Lain Parks. The lack of functioning toilets in this park is exacerbated by its proximity to the East River Park amphitheatre. The numerous concerts in the amphitheatre and the continuing overflow of pedestrians through Corlears during concert season make this a higher priority. Since 2008, Parks has not yet advised Community Board 3 of progress concerning toilets in most parks.

Our Council Members, the Borough President, and the Parks Department have funded Phase I of the Seward Park renovation. Phase II of the renovation is a top priority for the Board. It deserves funding by the Borough President and Council Members to complete the renovation for a much underserved area.

The reconstruction of East River Park is underway and the seawall work was scheduled for completion in July 2007. We were then advised that the landscape in the park was scheduled to be completed in the 2008 – 2009 timeframe. Our current understanding is that the public esplanade and the landscaping will be delayed even further. We again urge Parks to keep the contractors to the agreed timetables so that full public use of the park can be restored.

The Mayor's vision for a Manhattan surrounded by parks at the water's edge will be severely tested if Consolidated Edison does not widen the north-south pathway at 14th Street. Consolidated Edison made a commitment to accomplish that goal. We call on the Parks Department to assist in achieving that goal.

At the request of Parks, Community Board 3 approved an expansion of Tanahey Park. The Board was also promised that basketball court and hockey rink improvements would occur to allow the local community to productively enjoy the park. We urge Parks to implement these improvements as soon as possible. Additionally, Coleman Oval needs a basic level of amenities such as trash cans and benches to support the skateboard and dog run facilities.

In recognition of the history of the whole Community Board 3 area, a Landmark Subcommittee was created to address the various issues concerning the possible landmarking of individual properties or designation of historic districts. Community Board 3 anticipates working closely with all parties involved in this issue including, community organizations, government agencies, and officials.

Community Board 3 asks that the Landmark Commission expand its survey of ideal sites for landmark preservation similar to the one it has already done for the East Village. Such landmark studies should include Chinatown and the Lower East Side, in light of the recommendations for Special Districts coming out of the Chinatown Working Group.

New York City Libraries

Community Board 3 has five branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL) system: Chatham Square, Hamilton Fish, Ottendorfer, Seward Park, and Tompkins Square. While we appreciate the renovation of our libraries, private donations and discretionary funds from our elected officials have paid for much of the work. Community Board 3 branches have the highest levels of use in the City. The libraries are especially necessary to our many low and moderate income residents who depend on the libraries for access to books and film and who use the library as their only quiet place to read or do homework or other work. In addition, we are seeing many residents who have laptop computers, but cannot afford internet fees, use the library for internet access. In the last year there were 1, 276, 586 visits to Community Board 3 libraries. This is an increase of 14.39 percent over the previous year. It is not only imperative to keep our libraries open 6 days a week to serve our residents, we need

to expand funding for expansion of collections, automation, staffing, and programming.

In light of increasing youth violence experience by the community in the past year, Community Board 3 requests more youth programming in libraries as a way to engage youth in meaningful activities. Certain programs, such as the art space in Tompkins Square Park, should be supported with more programming and expanded to other libraries.

Waterfront

Community Board 3 established a Waterfront Task Force in 2003 to formulate a viable plan for the area from the Brooklyn Bridge north to East River Park. The Task Force recognized that our waterfront has been a focal point for generations of Lower East Side families, but also an area that has been long neglected by the City. We now have an East River Park esplanade that is being improved to make it safe and attractive. But large portions of the Community Board 3 City-owned piers are underutilized; and the esplanade south of the piers is in need of repairs to improve safety and add amenities to increase its usefulness. We would like to reclaim the waterfront for public use, keeping in mind the primarily residential nature of the adjacent community.

Through a series of community meetings begun during the latter part of 2003 and continuing through early 2005, the many constructive and creative ideas expressed by community members for the waterfront were shared with the NYC Economic Development Corporation, Department of City Planning and other City agencies. These ideas were generally approved by the Community Board in July 2004, and the City's Concept Plan was approved by the Board in September 2005. This approval was given with the understanding that Community Board 3 will be treated equally and equitably with Community Board 1 in all waterfront planning. Many of the community's ideas have been incorporated in a broad waterfront plan encompassing the area from Battery Park to East River Park to be funded by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation. It is anticipated that the long-term portion of the plan will be completed over a three- to five-year period ending in 2010. A few improvements have been provided along the esplanade, including the removal of Jersey barriers and the installation of planters.

The Community Board is very concerned about the future of Pier 42, the only sizeable area in this community that extends over the River. We agree with the Concept Plan that the shed area of Pier 42 should be removed to provide for a beach area. We strongly urge and expect that the relevant City agencies will raise the necessary funding to complete this improvement and stabilization, within the 2014 timeframe, so that Pier 42 will never be lost as a crucial amenity to this community.

Community Board 3 recently supported the long-awaited design concept for the esplanade between Pier 35 and Pike Slip. This design reflects Community Board 3's input, based on results from many facilitated community meetings described above to gather input from the community at large, for amenities, lighting, plantings, grading, a pavilion with community use space, ball courts and game facilities, and passive recreation uses. Community Board 3 continues to prioritize improvement and access to its Waterfront as a necessity for the community.

Arts & Cultural Affairs Task Force

Our district has long been a historic incubator of the performing and visual arts, with a higher concentration of artists than most districts. The arts serve as an important means of expression, preservation and exploration of our diverse community and cultures. District arts venues remain

closely tied to our diverse culture and balance the scales of gentrification. Cultural venues clearly have a synergistic relationship with neighborhood small businesses, and are economic drivers to our local neighborhoods. Fourth Arts Block alone, using the US Department of Commerce’s conservative economic multiplier of 2.01, estimates that their member arts organizations generate more than \$24.8 million in annual economic benefits for local restaurants, shops, and support services. When networked across the Lower East Side, the economic impact of neighborhood arts groups is over \$50 million. Yet the district has lost many of its arts venues in the last decade due to real estate competition and speculation, and artists and organizations are not always at the table when economic impact and quality of life issues are discussed by elected officials and City agencies. President Obama addressed this chasm with the creation of an arts platform prior to his inauguration. And although the economic impact of the Theater District is widely recognized, it is not recognized that most Broadway product gestates in such venues as those which our district still provides. Community Board 3 calls on City agencies to include commercial and nonprofit arts venues and organizations in their economic planning and development policies.

Apart from economic impact, the effect of the arts on quality of life in the district cannot be underestimated. In fact, access to the arts has been included in an amendment to the U.N. charter as a human right. Arts in the schools and in after-school programs in the district exist under extremely fragile conditions. Arts and arts organizations are sometimes unaware of innovative policies or resources in such areas as land use, low-income housing, tax credits, access to public buildings, health insurance, and capital support, which can sustain artists and organizations. The Federal Justice Department’s Art against Crime Program, and the Anti-Graffiti Program of the NYPD, are diverse programs which can have an impact in the areas of education, crime prevention, improved quality of life, and arts organization stability. Creative cities are those which attract and retain not only the best artists and creative industries, but also the best businesses and their employees. As the Community Board representing this vital arts cluster, attracting visitors locally, city-wide, regionally, nationally, and internationally, Community Board 3 calls for the building of coalitions among arts and cultural organizations, other not-for-profit organizations, community centers, elected officials, and government agencies to identify the conditions ideal for artists and arts organizations, the instability or loss of which cannot be contemplated, to take their place at the table as vital resources of and contributors to the community.



Dominic Pisciotta
Board Chair



Susan Stetzer
District Manager

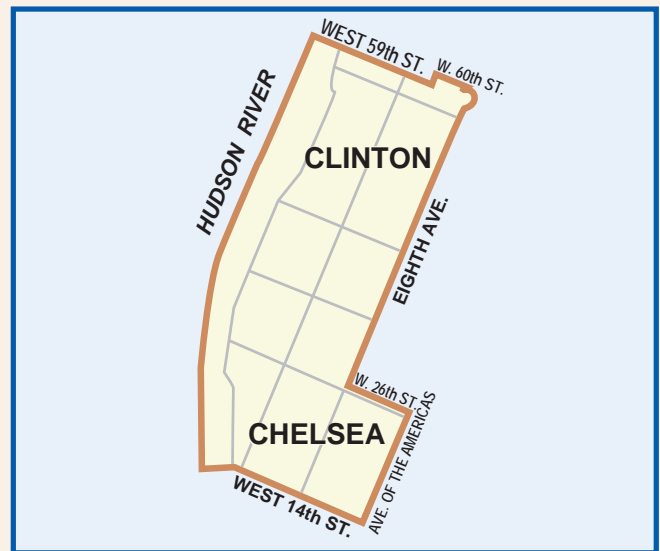
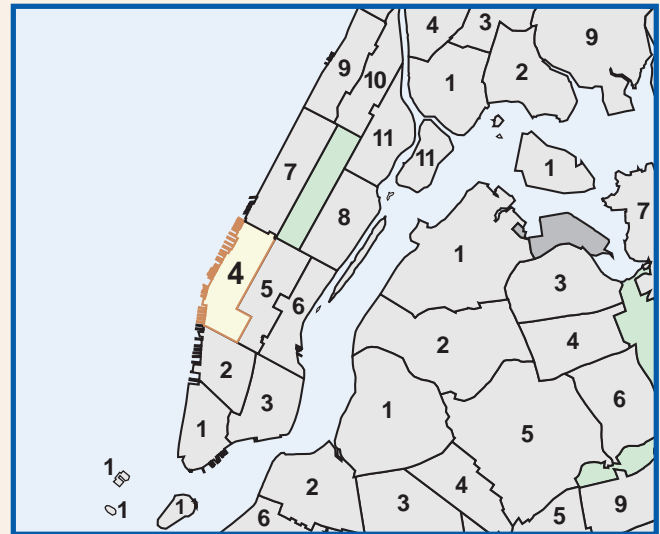
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 4

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	82,162	84,431	87,479
% Change	—	2.8	3.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	777	938
Rate per 1000	8.9	10.7
Deaths: Number	640	580
Rate per 1000	7.3	6.6
Infant Mortality: Number	5	2
Rate per 1000	6.4	2.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	4,493	2,054
Supplemental Security Income	4,439	4,305
Medicaid Only	3,931	10,619
Total Persons Assisted	12,863	16,978
Percent of Population	14.7	19.4

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	1,131.8
Square Miles:	1.8

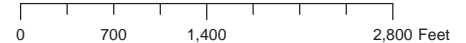


LAND USE, 2010			
		Lot Area	
	Lots	Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	130	218.2	0.6
Multi-Family Residential	1,373	7,563.3	19.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	797	4,539.4	11.7
Commercial / Office	467	4,883.3	12.6
Industrial	239	2,379.3	6.2
Transportation / Utility	117	10,779.7	27.9
Institutions	176	3,838.6	9.9
Open Space / Recreation	18	756.3	2.0
Parking Facilities	159	1,766.6	4.6
Vacant Land	76	1,783.7	4.6
Miscellaneous	20	198.3	0.5
Total	3,572	38,706.6	100.0

Manhattan Community District 4



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

Manhattan Community District 4	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	84,431	100.0	87,479	100.0	3,048	3.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	53,544	63.4	52,721	60.3	(823)	-1.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	6,674	7.9	6,402	7.3	(272)	-4.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,132	4.9	7,228	8.3	3,096	74.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	183	0.2	166	0.2	(17)	-9.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	198	0.2	429	0.5	231	116.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,305	2.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	19,700	23.3	18,228	20.8	(1,472)	-7.5
Population Under 18 Years	8,280	100.0	7,979	100.0	(301)	-3.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	2,776	33.5	2,552	32.0	(224)	-8.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	1,031	12.5	934	11.7	(97)	-9.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	393	4.7	629	7.9	236	60.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	22	0.3	20	0.3	(2)	-9.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	48	0.6	81	1.0	33	68.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	376	4.7	-	-
Hispanic Origin	4,010	48.4	3,387	42.4	(623)	-15.5
Population 18 Years and Over	76,151	100.0	79,500	100.0	3,349	4.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	50,768	66.7	50,169	63.1	(599)	-1.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	5,643	7.4	5,468	6.9	(175)	-3.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,739	4.9	6,599	8.3	2,860	76.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	161	0.2	146	0.2	(15)	-9.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	150	0.2	348	0.4	198	132.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,929	2.4	-	-
Hispanic Origin	15,690	20.6	14,841	18.7	(849)	-5.4
Total Population	84,431	100.0	87,479	100.0	3,048	3.6
Under 18 Years	8,280	9.8	7,979	9.1	(301)	-3.6
18 Years and Over	76,151	90.2	79,500	90.9	3,349	4.4
Total Housing Units	53,759	-	55,125	-	1,366	2.5

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 4	Number	Percent
Total Population	87,479	100.0
White Nonhispanic	52,721	60.3
Black Nonhispanic	6,402	7.3
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,228	8.3
Other Nonhispanic	595	0.7
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,305	2.6
Hispanic Origin	18,228	20.8
Female	41,187	47.1
Male	46,292	52.9
Under 5 years	2,549	2.9
5 to 9 years	2,150	2.5
10 to 14 years	2,095	2.4
15 to 19 years	2,189	2.5
20 to 24 years	5,805	6.6
25 to 44 years	41,702	47.7
45 to 64 years	20,791	23.8
65 years and over	10,198	11.7
18 years and over	79,500	90.9
In households	84,241	96.3
In family households	36,294	41.5
Householder	13,003	14.9
Spouse	8,596	9.8
Own child under 18 years	6,427	7.3
Other relatives	7,257	8.3
Nonrelatives	1,011	1.2
In nonfamily households	47,947	54.8
Householder	38,422	43.9
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,674	6.5
Nonrelatives	9,525	10.9
In group quarters	3,238	3.7
Total Households	51,425	100.0
Family households	13,003	25.3
Married-couple family	8,596	16.7
With related children under 18 years	2,658	5.2
Female householder, no husband present	3,137	6.1
With related children under 18 years	1,515	2.9
Male householder, no wife present	1,270	2.5
With related children under 18 years	403	0.8
Nonfamily households	38,422	74.7
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	8,762	17.0
Persons Per Family	2.71	-
Persons Per Household	1.64	-
Total Housing Units	55,125	-
Occupied Housing Units	51,425	100.0
Renter occupied	41,738	81.2
Owner occupied	9,687	18.8
By Household Size:		
1 person household	30,286	58.9
2 person household	14,694	28.6
3 person household	3,549	6.9
4 person household	1,660	3.2
5 persons and over	1,236	2.4
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,297	4.5
25 to 44 years	26,211	51.0
45 to 64 years	14,788	28.8
65 years and over	8,129	15.8

Manhattan Community Districts 4 & 5 (PUMA 03807)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03807 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	91,874	2,230	91,874	(X)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	84.0%	1.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.9	1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4	0.9	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	91,874	2,230	91,874	(X)
1-unit, detached	195	109	0.2%	0.1
1-unit, attached	335	151	0.4%	0.2
2 units	729	328	0.8%	0.4
3 or 4 units	1,639	369	1.8%	0.4
5 to 9 units	5,721	697	6.2%	0.7
10 to 19 units	10,823	1,047	11.8%	1.1
20 or more units	72,284	1,990	78.7%	1.2
Mobile home	20	32	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	128	88	0.1%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	91,874	2,230	91,874	(X)
Built 2005 or later	1,510	306	1.6%	0.3
Built 2000 to 2004	8,891	870	9.7%	0.9
Built 1990 to 1999	4,364	650	4.7%	0.7
Built 1980 to 1989	6,591	690	7.2%	0.8
Built 1970 to 1979	6,536	763	7.1%	0.8
Built 1960 to 1969	10,653	922	11.6%	0.9
Built 1950 to 1959	4,403	566	4.8%	0.6
Built 1940 to 1949	4,889	579	5.3%	0.6
Built 1939 or earlier	44,037	1,852	47.9%	1.5
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	77,186	(X)
Owner-occupied	17,645	921	22.9%	1.1
Renter-occupied	59,541	1,998	77.1%	1.1
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	77,186	(X)
No vehicles available	64,083	2,111	83.0%	1.4
1 vehicle available	12,130	1,105	15.7%	1.4
2 vehicles available	826	304	1.1%	0.4
3 or more vehicles available	147	89	0.2%	0.1
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	77,186	(X)
1.00 or less	73,985	2,123	95.9%	0.8
1.01 to 1.50	1,356	381	1.8%	0.5
1.51 or more	1,845	460	2.4%	0.6
Average household size	1.67	0.04	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	11,327	783	11,327	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	5,317	717	46.9%	5.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,325	325	11.7%	3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	936	292	8.3%	2.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	584	244	5.2%	2.1
35.0 percent or more	3,165	522	27.9%	4.2
Not computed	42	51	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	57,290	1,960	57,290	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	12,683	1,142	22.1%	1.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	7,886	838	13.8%	1.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	7,408	836	12.9%	1.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	6,174	776	10.8%	1.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	4,723	636	8.2%	1.1
35.0 percent or more	18,416	1,244	32.1%	1.9
Not computed	2,251	471	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
					FY2013	FY2014		
CO-305	315 WEST 54TH STREET, MANHATTAN MIDTOWN COMMUNITY COURT	22,559 (CN) 665 (CX)	1,187 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	
ED-DN544	HUDSON MEWS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
HB-1094	RECON OF WEST 37TH ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30 ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
HB-1120	RECONSTRUCTION OF 11TH AVE VIADUCT OVER LIRR WEST SIDE YARD, MANHATTA	153,776 (CN) 0 (F)	548 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 76,576 (F)	
HB-1171	RECON WEST 31ST BR OVER AMTRAK LAYUP TRACKS, MANHATTAN	1,277 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	12,366 (CN)	21,418 (CN)	
HB-1174	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 38TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,001 (CN)	33 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	10,324 (CN)	
HB-1175	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 39TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	1,921 (CN)	34 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	8,794 (CN)	
HB-1176	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 44TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,109 (CN)	24 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	7,749 (CN)	
HB-1177	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 46TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,065 (CN)	20 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	8,605 (CN)	
HB-1178	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 48TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,019 (CN)	25 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	8,327 (CN)	
HB-1179	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 42ND STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,761 (CN)	19 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	17,985 (CN)	
HB-1180	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 40TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	1,872 (CN)	26 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,816 (CN)	
HB-1183	RECONSTRUCT WEST 41ST ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	1,019 (CN)	21 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,000 (CN)	
HB-1184	RECONSTRUCT WEST 33RD BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	13,554 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	975 (CN)	
HB-1185	RECONSTRUCT WEST 34TH ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	9,999 (CN)	13 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,109 (CN)	
HB-1186	RECONSTRUCT WEST 35TH ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	7,544 (CN)	13 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	528 (CN)	
HB-1187	RECONSTRUCT WEST 36TH ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	14,168 (CN)	11 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,341 (CN)	
HB-1188	RECONSTRUCT 11TH AVE BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,205 (CN)	66 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	38,957 (CN)	
HD-DN125	ABRAHAM RESIDENCE III	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
HD-DN545	CLINTON HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP	678 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
HD-156	CLINTON, ASSOC. COSTS, MANHATTAN	1,161 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	
HL-DN023	AMERICAN RED CROSS IN GREATER NEW YORK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
HL-DN084	CALLEN-LORDE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
HL-DN359	RYAN/CHELSEA-CLINTON COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
					FY2013	FY2014		
HL-DN370	SAMARITAN VILLAGE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN084	CALLEN-LORDE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN103	CITY HARVEST, INC	CP	90 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-MN103	CITY HARVEST, INC	CP	40 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-207	RESURFACE AND REPAVE AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, ETC.	35,401 (CN) 30,280 (F) 986 (P)	26 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	10,980 (CN) 11,235 (F) 1,922 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-508	RECONSTRUCT 8TH AVENUE	25,353 (CN) 17,138 (F) 9,009 (P)	7 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
P-700	RECONSTRUCTION OF DEWITT CLINTON PARK	1,725 (CN)	3 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1246	HUDSON RIVER TRUST	CP	13,495 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	5,000 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-1326	HIGH LINE PARK	54,754 (CN) 22,323 (F) 50 (S) 22,861 (P)	4,038 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	12,030 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
PV-DN002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN016	ALLIANCE FOR THE ARTS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN017	ALLIANCE OF RESIDENT THEATERS/NEW YORK (ART/NY)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN038	ATLANTIC THEATER COMPANY	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN067	WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART	CP	2,500 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN091	CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN194	INTREPID SEA, AIR & SPACE MUSEUM	CP	680 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN195	IRISH ARTS CENTER	CP	2,500 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN196	IRISH REPERTORY THEATRE	CP	224 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN219	MANHATTAN CLASS COMPANY INC.	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN222	JOYCE THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN290	NEW 42ND STREET INC.	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN329	PLAYWRIGHTS HORIZONS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN353	ROSIE'S BROADWAY KIDS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN385	SIGNATURE THEATRE	CP	500 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 81C

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN424	KITCHEN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN569	ARTS CONNECTION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN575	RUBIN MUSEUM OF ART	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN016	ALLIANCE FOR THE ARTS, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN017	ALLIANCE OF RESIDENT THEATERS/NEW YORK (ART/NY)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN038	ATLANTIC THEATER COMPANY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN162	FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS CARIBBEAN CULTURAL CTR AFRICAN DIASPORA INST	CP	500 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN195	IRISH ARTS CENTER	CP	500 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN196	IRISH REPERTORY THEATER	CP	299 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN222	JOYCE THEATER	CP	159 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN290	NEW 42ND STREET INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN385	SIGNATURE THEATER COMPANY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN492	LARK THEATRE COMPANY	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N016	ALLIANCE FOR THE ARTS, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N017	ALLIANCE OF RESIDENT THEATERS/NEW YORK (ART/NY)	CP	43 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N038	ATLANTIC THEATER COMPANY	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N080	BARYSHNIKOV DANCE FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N194	INTREPID SEA, AIR & SPACE MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N195	IRISH ARTS CENTER	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N196	IRISH REPERTORY THEATRE	CP	224 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N214	ENSEMBLE STUDIO THEATRE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N219	MANHATTAN CLASS COMPANY INC.	CP	11,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N222	JOYCE THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N290	NEW 42ND STREET INC.	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N329	PLAYWRIGHTS HORIZONS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-N385	SIGNATURE THEATER COMPANY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N424	KITCHEN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N569	ARTS CONNECTION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N575	RUBIN MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN061	NEW YORK LEGAL ASSISTANCE GROUP (NYLAG)	CP	800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN200	GAY MEN'S HEALTH CRISIS (GMHC)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN430	THIRTEEN/WNET	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN590	COMMITTEE FOR HISPANIC CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN601	SAINT BENEDICT THE MOOR	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN061	NEW YORK LEGAL ASSISTANCE GROUP (NYLAG)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN467	FOUNTAIN HOUSE, INC	CP	513 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-244	CONSTRUCT MANHATTAN 4/4A/7 GARAGE	195,974 (CN)	10,532 (CN)	-1,283 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)



CITY OF NEW YORK
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JEAN-DANIEL NOLAND
Chair

ROBERT J. BENFATTO, JR., ESQ.
District Manager

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD FOUR STATEMENT OF DISTRICT NEEDS

Fiscal Year 2012
(July 2011– June 2012)

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

Manhattan Community District No. 4 is comprised of two West Side neighborhoods, Chelsea and Clinton/Hell's Kitchen. The District (CD4) generally covers the area between 14th and 59th streets - to the west of Eighth Avenue, north of 26th Street, and west of Sixth Avenue, south of 26th Street. CD4 shares borders with Greenwich Village, the Flatiron, the Upper West Side and the Midtown central business district. Portions of several other well-known areas exist within CD4's boundaries: Hudson Yards, the Garment District, the Flower District, the Gansevoort Meat Packing District, the Ladies' Mile Shopping District and the Theater District. Other notable sites in CD4 include Restaurant Row, the High Line, Columbus Circle, Maritime Piers 56 - 99 including the Passenger Ship Terminal (Piers 88, 90 and 92), the Farley Building/Moynihan Station and the northern half of Hudson River Park.

The total population of CD4 is approximately 100,000. Many residents are long time residents; others are relative newcomers. An estimated 10,000 new residents already occupy or are expected to move into housing developments completed or begun since the last Census. Chelsea and Clinton/Hell's Kitchen remain desirable residential neighborhoods for their streetscapes, building types and local institutions, as well as their proximity to world-class cultural resources and amenities. It is the diversity of residents, however, that is their greatest asset.

CD4 is central to Manhattan and the region's core. The physical character of CD4 is defined as much by its neighborhoods as by the infrastructure that supports the citywide economy. At the local level, transportation infrastructure exerts the greatest impact as it channels hundreds of thousands of visitors through CD4 every day. Streets and avenues are exceedingly congested, trucks are an increasing presence on residential streets, off-street facilities for all types of buses and commuter vans are inadequate and environmental pollution is a constant quality of life complaint and threat to public health. These problems are a condition of the sometimes competing goals of neighborhood protection and improvement and the efficient flow of traffic.

Currently, development of all types is considerable, but housing production is predominant. In-fill construction, building enlargements and substantial renovations have filled in gaps and improved the housing stock in core residential areas. Housing development activities in less dense areas have preserved and strengthened the character of existing neighborhoods (Hell's Kitchen South and the Clinton Urban Renewal Area) and created new population centers (42nd Street and far west 23rd Street).

A range of economic activities exists within CD4. Many reflect the area's historical development as an immigrant, working-class neighborhood once closely tied to an industrial waterfront and later serving as a "backstage" community for the theater industry. Local businesses and cultural organizations are vital to the community. Many provide essential services to the midtown central business district, the city's garment trades, or nearby entertainment and tourism industries. Neighborhood shops, restaurants and other enterprises serve area residents and workers, but also are widely known for high-quality goods and services and have become important destinations for art, culture and recreation.

As a result of recent rezonings, significant new commercial and residential development is now possible in formerly industrial districts in western Chelsea and southern Clinton/Hell's Kitchen. Local goals for growth have been developed with an eye toward balancing the redevelopment of these areas with the preservation and expansion of CD4's residential neighborhoods. Most important is strengthening our diversity by ensuring that new development produces permanent affordable housing.

The rejection of the proposed West Side Stadium requires the reconsideration of the planning goals of the Hudson Yards rezoning, especially those for the MTA rail yards and the Eleventh Avenue corridor. Development of other large scale proposals for the corridor between 30th and 35th street - an additional trans-Hudson River rail tunnel, the conversion of the Farley Post Office into the new Moynihan Train Station, and the expansion of the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center - will similarly require an approach that balances local and regional needs.

DISTRICT PRIORITIES

CD4 is defined by its homegrown, unique characteristics, both physical and social; its symbiotic relationships with surrounding neighborhoods; and our communities' reaction to the unique characteristics, both physical and social, of those surrounding neighborhoods. In the current setting of growth and development, Manhattan Community Board No. 4's priorities are (1) preventing displacement, (2) maintaining neighborhood character, stability and quality of life, and (3) attracting development that enhances diversity and positive neighborhood relations among disparate groups. Concrete efforts to realize these priorities include advocacy for increased supply and access to affordable housing, improvement of the area's physical infrastructure, and adequate delivery of social and public services.

LAND USE PLANNING

CD4 is experiencing intensive development activity as a result of the Hudson Yards and West Chelsea rezonings, the large amount of undeveloped property in the district, and the surging real estate market. Keeping up with this activity and planning well for the future requires a significant commitment of City resources.

Our overarching need is for increased City subsidies for the inclusion of affordable housing in new developments. This is discussed in greater detail under "Housing" below.

Hell's Kitchen/Hudson Yards Follow-Up

A number of items that were agreed to by the Administration and the City Council in connection with the 2005 Hudson Yards Rezoning await completion, and need the commitment of staff and other resources from DCP, HPD and the other relevant agencies to bring them to completion. For the most part, the need is for increased planning resources in the current fiscal year and capital commitments in future years. The items awaiting completion include:

- **Additional Follow-Up Corrective Actions Text Amendment.** The initial amendment was completed in December 2005 and added several items of great importance to this community, in particular the addition of a harassment and cure provision to the Special Hudson Yards District text, updating of the harassment and cure provisions of the Special Clinton District text, and prohibition of conversion of ground floor residential uses in the Hell’s Kitchen mid-blocks. A further text amendment is required, and has been agreed to by the local Councilmember and the Commissioner of HPD, to make the central provisions of the Special Clinton District, Special Hudson Yards District and the P2 portion of the Special Garment Center District more consistent. This further amendment should also include reform of the Theater Row bonus text amendment and reinforcement of contextual zoning in the Hell’s Kitchen mid-blocks.
- **Development on “Site M”** located on the west side of Tenth Avenue between 40th and 41st streets of 150 affordable housing units as detailed in the letter agreement between the Administration and the City Council.
- **Development on the “NYCHA Harborview Site”** located at 56th Street just west of Eleventh Avenue of 155 affordable housing units. HPD issued a Request for Proposals for this site in December 2006, responses have been received, but a developer has not yet been selected.
- **Development on the “Studio City Site”** (now referred to as the “PS 51 Site”) located between 44th and 45th Streets, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues of 600 affordable housing units and an expanded elementary school (see letter agreement for details, and the Board’s letter dated March 3, 2005). This development should also include the Morgenthau Police Athletic League Community Center.
- **Creation of an affordable housing fund** from proceeds of the disposition of the Studio City Site.
- **Rezoning of the northwest corner of 42nd Street and Eighth Avenue.**
- **Establishment of a taskforce** to work toward creating open space on Port Authority sites in the Hell’s Kitchen mid-blocks (see letter agreement for details). We continue to believe that this open space should be created through a combination of land acquisition and long-term development strategies, as well as street tree plantings and use of DPR’s Green Streets program in the immediate term (see our letter to DCP dated March 5, 2005 for further details). Enhanced relocation assistance is required for a small number of residential tenants and businesses being affected by the Hudson Yards condemnations that are now underway. Except for the acquisition of Block 675, those condemnations are not necessary. See the Board’s letter dated July 8, 2005 to the Law Department. Several other matters still require attention in order to complete the Hudson Yards planning process, including planning for a new consolidated bus parking facility with direct access to the ramp system of the Port Authority Bus Terminal and the Lincoln Tunnel, and Landmark Preservation Commission protection of the principal architectural historic resources that will be affected by the Hudson Yards rezoning. (See our letter to our local elected officials dated June 14, 2006 for a more complete discussion of Hudson Yards “unfinished business.”)

Construction Coordination and Management

Many large construction projects are now underway, and far more are in the planning stages. Active construction has a significant effect on traffic flow and quality of life. We need a commitment from a

host of City agencies, including the Department of Buildings, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation and the Police Department to coordinate enforcement efforts to ensure that our neighborhoods are not overwhelmed by the inevitable impacts of construction.

Clinton/Hell's Kitchen

The explosion of commercial and residential development in Clinton/Hell's Kitchen has created opportunities in some areas, such as the accelerated pace of redevelopment in the Clinton Urban Renewal Area, and challenges in others, such as the increased pressure on affordable and contextual residential properties in the Special Clinton District.

Clinton Urban Renewal Area

The Clinton Urban Renewal Area (CURA), which has long been the focus of the Board's land use efforts in Clinton/Hell's Kitchen, continues to be part of this development boom. The recent, substantial progress toward completion of redevelopment in the CURA reflects the cooperation that has developed between CB4 and HPD with the assistance of DCP. The Board also acknowledges the ongoing assistance of the Clinton CURA Coordinating Committee, a coalition of not-for-profits, in developing and sponsoring affordable housing in this area. The coalition includes Clinton Housing Association, Clinton Association for a Renewed Environment, Clinton Housing Development Company, Encore Community Services and Housing Conservation Coordinators.

A dwindling number of City-owned sites await redevelopment: Sites 7E, 7F and 7G (portions of which are now planned to be combined into a single project), the undeveloped portions of Site 9A, and Site 9C-1 (500-508 W. 52nd Street). Development plans are moving forward for each of these sites. We look forward to continued cooperation by the City, the Board and the Coordinating Committee to redevelop these sites without delay.

Consistent with the Board's past positions, we maintain that all city-owned property developed in the CURA should maximize the number of units dedicated to affordable housing. Other CURA principles adopted by the Board include a new mixed-use zone to accommodate existing commercial, light manufacturing, cultural and non-profit institutions on site; urban design controls to reconcile the community's need for more housing with the preservation tradition and limits of the Special Clinton District; and the maintenance and development of only low-rise buildings on the west side of Tenth Avenue to match the low-rise character of the District to the east. Any action by HPD to facilitate development in the CURA must reflect these principles.

In addition, we note that the only acquisition parcel that has yet to be acquired by the City in the CURA is Site 6, which is the western portion of block 1082, on Eleventh Avenue between 53rd and 54th Streets. As such, this property is not subject to the development restrictions of the Clinton Urban Renewal Plan and, because it is located within the CURA boundary, it is also excluded from the height and bulk restrictions of the Special Clinton District. This site has been acquired by Two Trees, which has filed ULURP applications for its development plan. This Board will oppose any future request to permit redevelopment of Site 6 for a use inconsistent with residential use or at a density that exceeds what is allowed in an R8A zoning district (FAR 6.02).

Special Clinton District - Other Area

The western area of the Special Clinton District beyond the boundary of the Preservation Area is primarily zoned for light or medium industrial uses. The Board has for several years supported a

rezoning of this area to create a mid-rise residential corridor along both sides of Eleventh Avenue and preserve industrial uses west of that corridor. The rezoning should the elements set forth in Attachment A. We are pleased that the Mayor's Office and DCP have agreed with Council Speaker Quinn to conduct a planning study of a portion of this area, which will include an examination of our land use proposals, and to work jointly with this Board towards the development of a set of planning recommendations.

Special Clinton District - Preservation Area

The development boom throughout Clinton has put considerable pressure on the Special Clinton District, which was established in 1973 to, among other things, preserve and strengthen the residential character of the community, and permit rehabilitation and new development in character with the existing scale of the community and at rental levels which would not substantially alter the mixture of income groups then residing in the area. Continued attention must be paid to enforcement of the protective provisions of the Preservation Area of the Special Clinton District, the neighborhood's residential core. Building permit applications should be reviewed by DOB plan examiners; self-certification has been abused in too many recent cases. The proper training and assignment of inspectors with detailed local knowledge is also a must. Without adequate and informed enforcement, the district goals will not be fulfilled.

Ninth Avenue is thriving as the main commercial corridor of the Special Clinton District and the Hell's Kitchen neighborhood extending south to 34th Street. We request streetscape improvements such as better lighting and more street trees to improve the pedestrian experience and create a stronger connection above and below the Port Authority Bus Terminal.

Chelsea

The Chelsea 197-a Plan created by this Board for the protection of the traditional core of Chelsea east of Tenth Avenue together with the rezoning that implemented it have now been supplemented by the West Chelsea Rezoning for most of the area west of Tenth Avenue.

This action centers on the preservation and conversion of the High Line into a park, but has major implications for land use in the area. Actual acquisition of the High Line, final design, and construction of the first segment including access to it are only the beginning of a long process to which we are glad to see the City appears fully committed. There also are a number of land-use related items that require follow up, requiring action by a variety of agencies and the City Council. In many cases prompt action is required to attain the desired goals.

Carrying to completion the numerous provisions supporting creation and preservation of affordable housing within the action itself or listed as "Points of Agreement" in a letter from the Office of the Mayor is essential:

- Extending the demolition restrictions developed for the Hudson Yards into appropriate areas of the rezoning;
- Implementing the proposals for creation of affordable housing by HPD on two NYCHA sites: in Elliott-Chelsea Houses at the northwest corner of West 25th Street and Ninth Avenue, and in Fulton Houses on West 18th Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Residents of these Projects and other affected community members must be included in the planning and design of structures on these sites;

- Constructing affordable housing on the underused Department of Sanitation lot on West 20th Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, or failing that, on another site in Chelsea. Relocation of the existing uses must be a priority: the few office spaces seem manageable, but relocating the section station may be difficult and DSNY must cooperate in the task;
- Permitting City, State, and Federal programs in the inclusionary programs in order to provide greater incentives and ensure permanent affordability of the housing produced;
- Tiering of inclusionary bonuses to include higher income levels;
- Creating a West Chelsea Affordable Housing Fund to produce more affordable housing in Community District 4. Provisions must be found to ensure this Fund is actually funded and produces affordable housing in the West Chelsea area;
- Ensuring a community preference of 50% in the bulk of affordable housing created;
- Introducing provisions for an Inclusionary Housing Bonus for conversions mirroring those for new construction.

The number and complexity of these provisions and the pressure for immediate development will require long-term monitoring, first to ensure they are promptly finalized and adopted, and then to ensure their effective use over time. The official position of the Community Board and the expertise of its membership and staff indicate that it is the appropriate body to take the leading role in this process. A special committee of members of the Board and the community has been set up for this purpose.

The Board is concerned that most of the proposals for development in West Chelsea, as in many other areas, are planned to produce luxury condominiums rather than the rental units on which the provisions for affordable housing are based. This appears likely to reduce the number of affordable units actually produced. Future development in the area needs to be monitored to see if revisions will be required to produce the projected number of affordable units.

Two other commitments listed as “Further Study” will require prompt action and timely follow up on the results to ensure that the development of West Chelsea takes place in appropriate fashion. Otherwise changes directly or indirectly stemming from the rezoning may well change the situation on the ground beyond recall.

- The first is described as “Study by the Department of City Planning of areas west and south of the rezoning area with an eye to future actions appropriate for the neighborhood.” The purpose of this is to insure studying the areas between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues north of 22nd Street and other areas near the High Line further south with the goal of including them in the Special West Chelsea District and making other appropriate changes designed to preserve neighborhood character in this portion of West Chelsea, including the important area near the Gansevoort Market.
- Study by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the proposals put forward by Community Board 4 and production of recommendations concerning the proposed West Chelsea Waterfront Industrial Historic District as well as individual landmarks. The report, which was not completed by its due date preceding the time of adoption of this Statement, will be meaningless unless timely action is taken on its recommendations to protect the identified historic resources in an area undergoing major changes.

The Board also again reminds the Department of City Planning that its long delayed commitment to study rezoning at an appropriate scale of the blocks of West 14th Street between Seventh and Ninth Avenues on the basis of the proposals in the original Chelsea Plan is likely to be overtaken by events as the area becomes more and more desirable; and the potentially glorious old brownstones and the

buildings once housing the center of the first Latino community in the city risk being lost. Loss of the historic character of this area would affect as well the character of the Gansevoort Market nearby.

TRANSPORTATION

More and more vehicles crowd our streets and avenues each year. This creates high levels of congestion, increases pollution, and leads to dangerous situations for pedestrians at street crossings, which impairs the ability for cyclists to safely travel, and raises competition for the limited curbside parking space on neighborhood blocks. There are no easy solutions. A real sense of partnership between the community and the DOT, NYPD and the Port Authority is required to make progress and enable a more livable community. We should devote increased resources and develop more creative strategies to encourage use of mass transit and car-pooling and create new pedestrian and bicycle friendly corridors.

Hudson Yards – Lincoln Tunnel Construction Zone

The Access to the Region Core DEIS appropriately identifies the many concurrent large scale projects actively planned or under construction in this area with a duration of at least 80 months. This activity is concentrated on the Lincoln Tunnel approaches – in some case requiring closure of the tunnel lanes – and heavily dependant on the same tunnel to evacuate construction debris in a timely manner. The Lincoln Tunnel system, including its approaches, already routinely experiences twenty minutes delays at peak hours.

Community Board 4 has requested the urgent implementation of a mitigation plan that will:

- 1). apply to the whole construction zone, similar to the one conceived for the Financial District, 2). be independent of each project schedule, and
- 3). protect Lincoln Tunnel priority users in spite of a further constrained capacity.

We suggest considering implementing a policy of High Occupancy Vehicles in the Lincoln Tunnel at peak hours during the construction period to maintain commuter buses current level of service and provide timely rotations to construction trucks.

Pedestrian –Bicycle Safety

From 14th Street to 59th Street, Ninth Avenue is the neighborhood-serving commercial center for residents and thus an important pedestrian corridor. However, increased development, traffic and congestion are diminishing the neighborhood and pedestrian orientation of Ninth Avenue. During the last year, CB4 has made several recommendations to address the situation and improve Ninth Avenue pedestrian access as well as reduce unsafe congestion.

In the first 6 months of 2007 three pedestrians were killed on 9th Avenue and two were severely injured. Over 800 pedestrians have been injured on Ninth Avenue between 14th Street and 57th Street during the last five years. The Community Board has made several recommendations to improve the situation, only a few of which have been acted upon to date.

We are delighted that the DOT installed a traffic light on 43rd Street across Holy Cross, the second most dangerous school to walk to in Manhattan.

We also appreciate the initiation of a federally funded comprehensive study of the Lincoln Tunnel entrances with a particular focus on pedestrian safety and Ninth Avenue. We expect that it will study the issues raised by the Community Board and the feasibility of proposals included in the Community Based study “9th Avenue Renaissance”.

However we still request that the short term actions we have requested not be delayed any further:

- The balance of recommended measures for Holy Cross School still must be implemented: lead pedestrian intervals at Eighth and Ninth Avenue; removal of charter bus layover signs and rebuilding of the north sidewalk. A crossing agent was also to be placed at 9th Avenue and 43rd Street.
- Although two pedestrians were killed at the same locations on 45th Street, no measures have been suggested. A prompt analysis of that intersection is warranted to prevent further fatalities.
- At 37th Street where many pedestrians have been injured, Community Board 4 is on record for requesting to add a sign on 37th Street, near the corner of Ninth Avenue indicating no left turn into Lincoln Tunnel entry lanes.
- At 34th Street, senior pedestrians have requested more time to cross the south segment of the Avenue where they are in conflict with turning cars. As the primary entry/exit route of the Lincoln Tunnel, Dyer Avenue receives heavy traffic and requires special attention to ensure pedestrian safety. These basic concerns must be addressed:
 - Intersection of Dyer Avenue and 40th Street. Pedestrian signals have been installed at this location; however, pedestrian crossings are still problematic. Two pedestrians have been killed at this intersection since 2001. Crosswalks should be realigned to avoid the columns of the ramp leading to the Port Authority Bus Terminal. In addition, improved signage is required to alert drivers that they have left the Tunnel and entered the New York City street grid.
 - 35th Street and Dyer Avenue. Not all pedestrian crossings are striped; none are hatched. Vehicles associated with the Midtown South Police Precinct are often parked in pedestrian crossing lanes. Between 28th street and 23rd street where a fatality occurred this year, a study has been undertaken to dedicate exclusive crossing time to pedestrians on the east side of the Avenue (barn dances). We are looking forward to the results of that study.

Community Board 4 is very appreciative that the DOT has implemented an interim one-way and pedestrian plaza between 14th and 16th Streets. We look forward to completing with the DOT the community-based permanent solution and adding its construction to the 2009 Capital Budget.

Our long standing request to widen the west side of the Eighth Avenue sidewalk between 30th and 38th streets by 6 feet is now a critical mitigation for the increase in traffic expected from the new ARC train station. Currently the pedestrian level of service there is “F” (the lowest possible rating) during the morning and evening peak periods. It is often so crowded that hundreds of people end up walking in the street, creating very dangerous conditions. It is crucial that the capital funding for this mitigation be included in the ARC project budget.

Most of the pedestrian ramps remain either non compliant with ADA guidelines or are in very poor shape. We have submitted a very long list of intersections that need urgent attention in this regard.

We urge DOT to improve the pedestrian experience and environment in several parts of the district. Other pedestrian improvements, in consultation with the Community Board, for the two major neighborhood retail areas for the Chelsea (Eighth Avenue from 30th Street to 14th Street) and Hell’s Kitchen (Ninth Avenue from West 34th to West 57th Street) communities.

During any future roadway work, DOT should widen sidewalks within CD4 as much as possible, especially at corners to create “bulb-outs.” Bulb-outs increase pedestrian safety by increasing the turning radius around corners, thus slowing motor vehicles. Bulb-outs also shorten the crossing distance for pedestrians. The pedestrians who use them welcome bulb-outs that were already created at various intersections in the 40.

In fact, now that all lanes on 9th Avenue, between 14th and 16th Streets have recently been configured, using temporary measures, to move traffic southbound only, capital funds are needed for permanent street re-alignments, sidewalk widening, and streetscape improvements CB4 expects DOT to work openly and collaboratively with us and relevant community groups in planning for these permanent capital improvements.

We also note the safety issues related to vehicular uses along the Hudson River Park. The recent death of a bicyclist highlights our concern. We encourage DOT to install improved and additional electronic signage along the pedestrian/bicycle path of the Hudson River Park.

Enforcing all laws regarding the proper use of bicycles substantially contributes to pedestrian safety. NYPD should increase enforcement of laws prohibiting bicycle riding on the sidewalk and target restaurant take-out businesses that are repeat offenders.

Gridlock– Trucks – Bus routes

- Encourage use of Eleventh Avenue as an alternative for entrance into the Lincoln Tunnel, including making Eleventh Avenue above 42nd Street southbound only
- Enforce the ban on bus traffic on 45th Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues: Community residents have noticed bus parking and bus traffic on this street, despite the no-bus policy. Bus turning and bus crossing of Ninth Avenue at 45th Street disrupts both Ninth Avenue and 45th Street traffic and full enforcement of this policy is needed
- Reopen 41st Street to Bus Traffic to alleviate the detour by residential side streets, 42nd and 41st Streets to reach the Tunnel entrance.
- Perform a truck study to identify proper truck routes to Lincoln Tunnel entrances away from residential streets.
- 15th Street between 5th and 9th Avenue is residential. However it is routinely used by heavy trucks instead of 14th Street, as the most direct route to the West Side Highway. A study of various measures (neck downs signage enforcement) must be undertaken to redirect the traffic to the proper truck route. In addition the 2009 capital budget should include the rebuilding of the street bed which has been rendered unstable by the heavy traffic and houses a main gas pipe.
- The Community Board is appreciative that an officer has recently been stationed at West 37th Street and Ninth Avenue during rush hour (and has noticed a difference in reducing traffic congestion north of that corner and safety at that corner). However, additional officers are needed, for evenings and week ends at that intersection. Other intersections that are critically gridlocked at peak hours are : Ninth Avenue and 41st to 47th Streets, with 42nd and 41st Street requiring Week end enforcement as well
- Placement of no-honking signs and increased enforcement of that policy on Ninth Avenue between 47th and 46th and between 43rd and 42nd Street as well as on 37th Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Constant car horn honking has become the norm on Ninth Avenue during rush hours. The placement of signs and their enforcement would likely improve that situation.

Vans and Buses Parking

There is a pressing need for additional off-street parking sites for tourist and commuter buses and vans. The parking and standing of these vehicles on our residential streets on 50 to 55th street between 9th and 11th Avenue, and around the Port Authority and, brings with it serious delays in MTA bus services and pollution problems. There should be increased enforcement to prevent illegal on-street parking of buses and vans. A comprehensive plan for off-street parking for buses, van services and waiting “black cars” should be devised.

We support the Port Authority plan to build to a new bus garage in the area. However to be effective, this garage must be located on Gavin Plaza on 11th Avenue and be large enough to harbor the chartered buses. A plan for commuter vans still must be designed and we hope the DOT study under way will address this issue as well

Mass Transit: Improving service

Much of CD4’s population uses mass transit. Keeping the City’s system operating at an optimal level is therefore a continuing basic need. In addition to efficient movement of surface traffic, the accessibility of bus stops and subway stations contribute materially to the usability of public transit. Subway stations must be designed to be as accessible and friendly as possible for all riders. Bus stops should have clear signage.

The conflict between Lincoln Tunnel queuing and the M11 down 9th Avenue makes this line unreliable if not completely unusable during major parts of the day. The M42 bus lane on 42nd street is completely blocked daily by commuter vans. It is critical that parking enforcement restore priority to this vital mass transportation. We note that new development along the waterfront and in the far west reaches of the district has created new demands for bus service in those areas, especially on Eleventh Avenue.

The Board and the surrounding community must be kept apprised of temporary and emergency changes in bus routes, subway station closings, and schedule changes. Recently a number of bus stops relocations adversely affected transfers at 7th Avenue and 42nd Street making travel difficult especially for our disabled members. We urge the MTA to continue to reconsider those changes and consult with Community Boards before implementation of permanent changes in types of equipment used, schedule modifications, and bus stop relocations.

QUALITY OF LIFE

Police Department

CD4 is served by four New York City Police Precincts: Midtown North, Midtown South, the Tenth, and the 13th.

We commend the achievements in major crime reduction achieved by NYPD. Effective community policing strategies, close attention to the problems in our District, and cooperation with this Board and our Precinct Councils have had a major impact on the decrease in the major crime categories.

Quality of life issues, however, continue to bedevil us. Given PD’s reduction of major crime, we now have an opportunity for increased enforcement of quality of life regulations. We are under no

illusion that police enforcement on its own can entirely solve complex quality of life issues. We believe, however, that much can be done.

Midtown South, Midtown North, and the Tenth Precincts are responsible for a vital part of the City's residential, commercial, tourist, and entertainment areas. It is critical that staffing levels at these precincts be brought up to full strength.

The Tenth Precinct must have sufficient capability to manage the thousands of patrons arriving nightly at and leaving from the large number of clubs in west Chelsea. It also must be given all the support it requires to manage the traffic mayhem resulting from taxis and limos discharging and collecting these thousands of patrons.

The Midtown South Precinct must have enough officers to deal with the increasingly dangerous traffic situation in the vicinity of Port Authority.

Traffic enforcement especially in the primarily residential parts of the district is of vital importance. PD and Traffic Enforcement must assiduously address the daily traffic congestion at the entrance routes to the Lincoln Tunnel and on Ninth Avenue above these entrances. Regulations prohibiting illegal parking, standing, and idling in all parts of the District and especially in the West 40s and 50s where many tourist buses illegally park after evacuating their passengers in midtown, must be enforced on a regular and continual basis.

We request that the Manhattan South Borough Command closely monitor the needs of precincts containing public housing previously policed by the NYCHAP. These precincts may be facing a burden out of proportion with their current staffing levels.

This Board feels that it is vital to improve communications technology capabilities at all our precincts. At the very least, more cell phone accounts are needed for Community Affairs and Community Police officers. Cell phones play an increasingly important role in managing demonstrations, parades, and public events and in responding to emergency situations. Cell phones also enable officers to respond quickly to calls from community members.

We note, with pride, that our District is a diverse one. People of many backgrounds, religions, and lifestyles live, work, and visit our neighborhoods. Bias crimes cannot be tolerated. We commend our precincts for their continuing sensitivity to these issues.

Office of Midtown Enforcement

This Board has consistently requested support for OME. It is the one agency that can best deal with a range of complex issues which arise particularly in our District, from the proliferation of Adult DVD stores in Clinton/Hell's Kitchen to the storage in or next to residential building of the gas containers in food carts, to problem clubs in Chelsea.

And more is being asked of it. The investigation of illegal "hotels" on the West side is another task OME has been assigned. Fortunately, through the efforts of Councilmember Gale A. Brewer, the Administration has allocated funding to OME for an additional staff member to investigate illegal hotel activity. More needs to be done.

For more than 25 years, Midtown Enforcement was a multi-agency task force of attorneys, inspectors, investigators and police officers that addressed quality of life issues often harmful to both the District's businesses and residents.

However, OME's budget has been cut severely and basically has been subsumed into the Criminal Justice Coordinator's Office. OME is no longer a stand-alone agency and, because of drastic cuts in personnel, can no longer address all of the problems that it became famous for solving.

This unit of the Mayor's Office was an active partner with community groups and business groups in our District. It used to be able to quickly respond not only through its own enforcement efforts, but also by ensuring that other City agencies did what is necessary on behalf of this community. It responded the way a city agency should. CB4 strongly urges that OME be restored to its previous personnel and budgetary strength.

Air Quality

Air quality is directly and negatively affected by emissions from motor vehicles, especially from diesel engines in trucks and buses. As both the Lincoln Tunnel and the Port Authority Bus Terminal lie in our District, we are concerned about our air quality and the health risks associated with these emissions. While we recognize that attributing a direct causality is better left to the experts, we note with some alarm that according to the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, our community, compared to the City as a whole, suffers a 25% higher incidence of chronic lung disease. We are not reassured by assessments by the EPA that the City is in violation of new air quality health standards.

Given these concerns, we would like to review any long and short term studies about the effects on air quality of increasing vehicular traffic in our District and the impact of air quality on our health. If there are no such studies, we urge they be undertaken.

In the short term, all our precincts, especially Midtown South and the Tenth, as well as Traffic Enforcement need to be aware of DOT's new truck routes, which mandate that long haul trucks keep to major cross-town arteries such as 57th, 34th, 23rd, and 14th Streets and keep off of residential side streets. Enforcement of idling laws, which carry substantial penalties, must be given a priority, considering the negative effect the idling internal combustion engine has on air quality.

Noise

Noise complaints from CD4 consistently rank among the highest registered by DEP and are rising in the Board area, especially at night. We hope the new noise code will help in reducing sound from construction and offer a more flexible standard and enforcement schedule for bars, clubs, and cabarets. We also hope that a couple of critical components of the Revised Code which were left out, including the consideration of the human voice at full cry — shouting, yelling, and braying — will be considered for future inclusion.

We note, with appreciation, that DEP has been consistently responsive about inspecting HVAC systems, nightclubs, and other sources of commercial noise. It is critical that these resources be maintained, given the level of relevant business development in this area. We'd ask that consideration be given to supplementary funding for additional initiatives in the area of sound mitigation, perhaps through a study of best practices or an effort to develop strengthened regulations.

Sanitation

We applaud the increase in litter and trash pickup and commend sanitation workers for their consistently good marks in achieving their mandated goals. Concerns remain, however, about illegal household dumping, restaurant garbage on the sidewalks, and the accumulation of construction site debris in the District.

We also are concerned about the reduction in the number of sanitation police officers. A community/sanitation district may have only one police officer and that officer may have to cover more than one district. With the current lack of a maintenance facility in our District, the sanitation police assigned to CD4 are headquartered outside our neighborhoods. Even, apparently, outside our borough. Given the large number of restaurants in CD4 and the increasing commercial and residential development, we believe that, at very least, one Sanitation Police Officer should be assigned solely to and stationed in, our District. And we request that additional funds be allocated to designate and train more sanitation police officers.

CULTURE, EDUCATION, AND LIBRARIES

Cultural Affairs

CB4 Applauds the fact that funds for the Department of Cultural Affairs have been restored from past budget cuts. However, there still is concern about funding for small theatrical companies within our community. Small theatrical arts groups develop new talent in areas of writing, performing, and directing. Many of these groups have their offices and creative spaces in the Board 4 District. An increasing number of these groups have lost or are losing their homes as development pressures originating from the Hudson Yards and Chelsea rezoning changes impact the value of real estate.

Support services for theater and other artistic services within CB4 in the areas of rental storage space for art, costumes, scenery, lighting, and rehearsal studios have long been located throughout Chelsea and Clinton/Hell's Kitchen. These services are also losing viable space due to development and real estate costs. The money generated from these industries provides employment and maintains the artistic life of the city. CB4 is also concerned with the loss of artists' studios in the District and the displacement of working artists.

An increase in the overall budget of the Department of Cultural Affairs with a subsidy program that could ensure permanent locations for existing and displaced nonprofit arts entities is an ongoing need for this community.

Schools

CD4 has many schools of all grades serving local children as well as children from other school districts and boroughs. We have always supported education and are committed to developing and maintaining high standards for teachers as well as students. We must also provide assurances to parents that their children are in safe and healthy environments, both during the school day and during after school programs; this means on the streets as well as indoors.

There exists a heavy concentration of high schools within CD4; therefore, we would like to be consulted when new schools (provided through either new construction or space rental) are planned. The reason for this provision can best be seen in the case of Park West High School and Graphic Communication Arts, which are within one block of each other. The 3,500 students attending these schools come from all five boroughs. This has led to clogged neighborhood streets at varying arrival and dismissal times, problems at subways and at other transportation points, and disruptive situations affecting our residents and businesses.

In addition, greater consideration should be given to community residents in terms of their needs, which include better sanitation around schools, and cleaner and safer streets for pedestrians. Joint

planning between the Department of Education and CB4 can result in a more harmonious relationship, which will lead to a better educational environment.

In regard to the schools' challenge to recruit and retain qualified teachers, and the severe levels of turnover, this Board supports efforts to increase teachers' salaries to levels in parity with the surrounding suburban areas.

There has been an ongoing experiment by the Department of Education to have schools running from kindergarten through high school in order to improve the educational environment. The results of this experimentation are not conclusive. We are concerned that the large high schools in our district will suffer from possible reductions in funding for this experiment.

Libraries

We are happy that six day funding for libraries has changed for the better: currently, the libraries are not at risk of losing their base funding.

We support increasing branch library funding to bridge the "digital divide" through free computer training and broad access to the Internet. Ninety-eight percent of all free public access computers in the City are in public libraries. We strongly urge the City to maintain funding so our libraries remain open on Saturdays for those residents who are unable to use them during the week.

CB4 also believes library funding for expanded hours and technology training and services should be increased. This Board seeks funding for building and technology infrastructure, which would serve to protect the investment that the City has made in computers and electronic information resources while ensuring well-maintained and secure libraries.

In regard to the libraries' challenge to recruit and retain qualified librarians, and the severe levels of turnover, this Board supports efforts to increase librarian salaries to levels in parity with the surrounding suburban areas.

HOUSING

CB4 is committed to the preservation and expansion of new affordable housing within our district. It is the Board's policy that 30% of all units in new residential developments be affordable to a range of low, moderate and middle income households. Those units developed must be affordable to a range of incomes. Specifically, 20% be for those earning up to 80% AMI, 50% for up to 125% AMI and 30% for up to 165% AMI to meet the current needs of our diverse population.

Today, CD4 is a mixed-income community offering a range of services and resources to people of lower income that are not available elsewhere. Since its inception, the Board has worked to create a community open to people of all income levels. Unfortunately, the economic upswing of the past ten years has made tenants in Clinton/Hell's Kitchen and Chelsea vulnerable to rising rents and displacement. The Board requests that the City recognize the long-term benefits associated with mixed-income neighborhoods and mixed-income buildings when considering the best use for the remaining government-owned property within the district as well as when reviewing any zoning changes, variance requests or development plans.

The District's diversity is in danger. CD4 is primarily a rental community that relies heavily on rent regulations, government subsidies and public housing to maintain its affordable housing stock. To

date, rent regulations have played a large role in maintaining our economic diversity. However, changes in the rent regulations enacted by the NYS legislature have led to widespread deregulation of previously affordable units and a significant loss of our affordable housing stock. In CD4, units that now become vacant are inevitably decontrolled and no longer are affordable.

In addition, CD4 stands to lose a significant amount of affordable housing due to expiring uses in the immediate future. Section 8 contracts on two properties will expire in the next year and the property owners are considering opting out of the programs. Furthermore, the 20% affordable component in many 80-20 (80% market-rate-20% affordable) developments will soon approach expiration, and those apartments will revert to market-rate. The City must work to achieve a permanent solution and to develop a long term strategy to prevent the displacement of these households. In the short term, the City must ensure that rental subsidies (Section 8 Certificates or other programs) are in place to meet the needs of those tenants faced with displacement by their inability to afford increased rent due to opt outs.

The loss of rent regulated units to illegal use persists as an escalating problem. For example, residential units are often leased to corporations; bed and breakfast operations are created in long-term residential units; residential apartments are used for commercial use; others are illegally subdivided for multiple occupancy; SRO units are now used for tourist occupancy and other short term rentals. Illegal hotel and bed/breakfast use of apartments has grown significantly over the past year. Such uses violate a number of City codes, creates security and quality of life problems for neighboring tenants, and removes apartments that would otherwise be rent regulated from the market.

CB4 supports increasing the annual income limits for both the Senior and Disabled Rent Increase Exemption programs (SCRIE and DRIE) from \$25,000 per year to \$32,000 per year to reflect today's economics. Recent annual adjustments, while appreciated, are not adequate to meet escalating costs. Seniors who receive both social security and pensions often earn slightly more than \$25,000, are ineligible for SCRIE, but are unable to afford their rents.

CB4 believes significant government attention and creative investment are required to ensure new permanently affordable (low, moderate, and middle-income) housing is built in our community. We are encouraged by the City's commitment to develop affordable housing in the Hudson Yards and Chelsea districts and are hopeful this will lead to varied and creative new mechanisms to support this goal.

Little, if any, new affordable housing has been constructed in recent years outside of the 80-20 Housing Program. We are concerned that recent development in our district has included a significant number of market-rate condominium and cooperative development that provide no mechanism for an affordable housing component, depriving our community of units that could otherwise be affordable to low, middle and moderate-income residents. Even the 80-20 program, in which the affordable component is time-limited, offers no long term benefit to the community, and does not respond to the need for permanent housing affordable to a range of low, moderate and middle-income residents. We strongly believe that this program is not the best use of public funds. Furthermore, the City must develop and share with each community board a database that tracks all government-subsidized affordable units (including those developed under the 80-20 program), to ensure on-going occupancy and compliance with affordability restrictions.

Since the long-ago demise of the Mitchell-Lama Program, most government funding opportunities have not addressed the needs of middle-income housing. In a community with a minimal supply of publicly-owned land, the best use for the remaining government-owned property within the district must be affordable housing. New means of creating and encouraging affordable housing on

privately-owned property must also be considered. Text and map modifications of the Zoning Resolution, new funding mechanisms, and innovations in housing type/construction must be explored.

Department of Housing Preservation & Development

CB4 continues to support HPD programs that fund the rehabilitation of buildings, prevent evictions and improve the living conditions of those who live there. The current needs of our District, including the significant loss of privately-owned affordable housing and the increasing need for housing that is affordable to a range of incomes (low, middle and moderate), however, require new creative approaches.

Over the last ten years, most city-owned residential property within CD4 has been transferred to non-profit and tenant-ownership programs that have provided opportunities for preserving and increasing the supply of decent, affordable housing. As the supply of city-owned housing diminishes, the City must work with the Board to develop creative approaches that meet CB4's desperate need for affordable housing. In addition to the specific sites identified for affordable housing in the recent Hudson Yards and west Chelsea rezonings, flexible programs that provide for property acquisition and mixed-income housing are needed throughout the District.

CB4 continues to support capital programs such as HPD's Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP), which funds the rehabilitation of city-owned buildings. Not-for-profit rental buildings are a long-term stabilizing force in our neighborhood. CB4 also supports the continued use of the Supportive Housing Program to preserve and expand the supply of affordable SRO housing for homeless persons and community residents. This housing, with on-site supportive services for tenants, has been a successful model in housing very low-income persons. It is the sole HPD program that provides funds for acquisition of privately-owned property for conversion to affordable housing, and provides a means to expand the supply beyond currently publicly owned land.

CB4 strongly supports the expansion of service programs, such as the Community Consultant Contracts and Anti-Illegal Eviction Legal Services, which preserve affordable housing through eviction prevention and improvement of living conditions. These programs, among others, are critical to several community groups in our district working to preserve and increase affordable housing. Our community-based groups have utilized these programs to restore deteriorated buildings to excellent, long-term affordable housing and the rights of tenants have been protected. Their funding sources, which are always in danger, should be increased.

General Code Enforcement

Residents of Chelsea and Clinton/Hell's Kitchen continue to experience the negative impact of insufficient government response to conditions that threaten life, health and safety. In the 1980s, there were 685 housing code inspectors citywide. There are many fewer today. CB4 requests that HPD increase the number of its inspectors; fill the vacancies in its Litigation Bureau; and step up code enforcement as well as increase the number and timeliness of litigation against the most egregious violators of the housing codes. We also request that HPD, DOB, and Corporation Counsel pursue with due diligence the collection of outstanding fines owed by repeat violators, ensuring better enforcement and creating badly needed income for the City. An atmosphere of lawlessness now exists because corrupt landlords know there will be few consequences for disregarding relevant statutes and codes.

DOB and HPD inspectors and those assigned to the Mayor's Office of Midtown Enforcement (OME), do essential work in our area. Their work is particularly important within the Special Clinton District (SCD), where we depend on their skills to enforce arcane, but essential provisions of

the SCD. The Board continues to see cases where owners have made renovations in SCD buildings without first applying for a required Certificate of No Harassment. The Board is concerned that the spread of self-certification by architects and engineers in applications to DOB and other agencies has led to a lowering and evasion of standards, particularly in areas like the SCD where special zoning regulations apply. Close monitoring of the effect of self-certification is essential. The city must continue to work closely with CB4 to establish the Hudson Yards special district and to set up a workable enforcement mechanism. Finally, while CB4 applauds the Mayor's commitment to increase funding for OME to provide one inspector dedicated to enforcing violations for illegal use, we foresee that additional inspectors will be necessary to properly address this situation.

Regulations are only as effective as the system in place to enforce them. We therefore request that DOB, HPD and the OME dedicate specific inspectors to concentrate on SCD enforcement and illegal use violations. These inspectors must receive rigorous and adequate training to ensure that they have the particular knowledge essential to preventing the flagrant disregard of SCD regulations that continue to occur too frequently. We also commit to taking such actions as are appropriate and necessary to stop illegal conversions, and to ensure that tenants are not harassed. We also call upon the DOB's Legal Department, Corporation Counsel and HPD to begin prosecuting the most flagrant violators of the regulations of the SCD and other housing codes and regulations. It is crucial that an on-going procedure be implemented by DOB to meet regularly with the Board and the community regarding these issues.

Single Room Occupancy Housing (SROs)

A large number of SROs (including rooming houses, SRO hotels, and converted tenements) exist in our District. However, SROs continue to disappear from the neighborhood at an alarming rate, due to either legal and illegal conversions to transient hotels or other uses. SROs have become the single most important source of affordable housing for single adults and an important resource for the prevention of homelessness. Affordable housing within our District is critical to house the diverse population of artists, students, minimum wage earners and those on fixed incomes. This mixed population includes the backbone of the service and cultural economy of the city, as well as many of the most frail and isolated members of our community.

The largest concentration of SRO housing in our community lies between Eighth and Ninth avenues from 42nd Street to 57th Street. In that area, there are 62 buildings that contain nearly 2,200 SRO units. The majority of those units are found on 51st Street where twelve buildings contain 574 units. Forty-sixth Street is home to the largest concentration of SRO buildings, with 21 buildings housing 289 units.

CB4 supports the acquisition, renovation and new construction of sensitively-sited supportive housing developments to preserve and expand the SRO housing stock. The OME and HPD must strengthen the SRO anti-harassment laws and enforce them to protect this valuable and essential community resource. Continued funding of the efforts of the West Side SRO Law Project to protect tenants' rights and to preserve SRO housing is essential.

New York City Housing Authority

Security and enforcement are issues facing all property owners in the city. In particular, the Board is concerned about security concerns at Harborview Terrace, a senior NYCHA complex in Clinton. As reported in the New York Times, residents report drug dealing, elder abuse and threats from a number of younger people who are illegally occupying units at the complex. Similar security concerns are raised regarding the Elliot Chelsea Houses. We encourage NYCHA to work with CB4 to

help coordinate solutions using a community-wide strategy instead of isolating developments and the people living within from the resources that surround them.

CB4 is extremely concerned over the proposed maintenance increases and new fees to be incurred by residents for specific services. Public Housing is home to those in our community with the lowest incomes, who can least afford to pay extra costs for services.

Fulton Houses

Some capital needs are:

- Grounds: Outdoor lighting, black top, playgrounds, sprinkler systems, some fencing, and benches,
- Buildings: replacement tiles in the hallways, additional cameras in the stairways and roof landings, roof doors, new terrace doors, roof tank housing, pointing low rises, stair hall door low rises.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

With major rezonings in West Chelsea and on the Far West Side, CD4 anticipates a substantial increase in the residential population. However, CD4's public infrastructure and human service programs are insufficient to meet the needs of the current population, and cannot be stretched to cover the anticipated growth. CB4 firmly believes that any new residential or commercial development in the area must be supported by adequate growth in public resources and facilities including public schools, health care facilities, and core support for organizations serving young people, homeless adults and families, working families and senior citizens.

Homelessness

Tragically, homelessness continues to be a terrible problem citywide and a particularly visible one in the CB4 area. We continue to appreciate the City's various efforts over the past few years to address the root causes of homelessness and, especially, the new resources devoted to the production of additional units of critically needed affordable and supportive housing.

Nonetheless, street homelessness remains a very visible problem in our district - actually increasing over the past few years. Over the years, efforts to "clean up" Midtown and other "high visibility" areas have only driven a larger number of homeless people into other parts of our community. Large public facilities located within our district, such as the Port Authority Bus Terminal, are also a natural gathering place for people without homes. Many homeless people need social services, in particular drug treatment and/or mental health services. Inclusion of these services is essential to any effort to address New York's homelessness situation.

Currently, two of the twelve citywide drop-in centers for homeless individuals are located within CD4. We encourage the City to continue funding these centers, as well as to maintain and expand funding for effective outreach, to ensure that the comprehensive interventions that are needed can be provided. We are also deeply concerned about the inadequacy of family shelter slots, especially for victims of domestic violence, as well as the lack of adequate resources for homeless youth. It is especially troubling that the needs of women, children and youth at risk are still far from being met.

Supportive Housing

CB4 recognizes the need for residential facilities and has consistently welcomed them into our

neighborhoods, but we also realize that they can only be successful if they are well planned and staffed and appropriate for the location and population served.

Again, we are pleased to see the Mayor's plan focus on the provision of permanent housing. We believe that, whenever possible, such projects should mix supportive housing units with other low and moderate-income units. Community boards must be given an opportunity to assess any proposal for residential facilities in terms of the needs for specific facilities, the adequacy of the plan, and the quality of the provider. The City should work with the community to determine the size, site and design of each facility. Any facility must provide adequate and essential social services as well as access to health services and other necessary support services.

HIV / AIDS

New York City continues to account for a major proportion of the nation's AIDS cases; CD4 is home to the nation's largest percentage of people with AIDS. In order to slow and hopefully stop the spread of this disease, we actively support educational programs, condom distribution and needle exchanges. For our neighbors who are stricken with this disease, we welcome community-based care facilities, supportive housing and other programs geared towards people with AIDS. HIV/AIDS infection rates have long been increasing especially within communities of color, and among women and youth, however, funding for prevention and services to these communities has not kept pace.

Core Support for the Young and the Old

CB4 is concerned that the youngest and the oldest among us have adequate access to services necessary to assure their health, safety and security. For young children, adequate, supportive, licensed and affordable child care must be available for all those eligible, especially those newly moving into employment. Easily accessible and responsive health services for children and pregnant women are essential. For the elderly, a comprehensive range of services, including community centers, in-home supports, transportation, supportive housing, and preventive health and social services, are essential to assuring that they can live out their lives with dignity within their home communities.

Accessibility

We call upon the city Human Rights Commission to increase funding for more inspectors to investigate and enforce disabled accessibility building code compliance. We continue to receive complaints about deficiencies in various aspects of the paratransit system, including serious limitations in Access-a-Ride service.

Environment and Health

Hospital Care

CD4 lacks a municipally funded hospital. The nearest ones are Bellevue Hospital in CD6 and Gouverneur Hospital in CD3. With the Chelsea rezoning and Hudson Yards plans, the population of our district will increase significantly. Therefore a reassessment of community health care needs is necessary. It is anticipated that the voluntary sector will meet the needs of new residents with health care coverage or in self-pay status. However, there is concern for our Medicaid and Medicare-only reliant residents and those who lack any health care coverage who are often referred to the municipal hospital system. Our board is opposed to any cuts to health care service in

the district and/or the imposition of increased co-pay requirements for these patients. We also feel the elimination of existing hospital beds will impact negatively on our community.

The closing of St. Vincent's Midtown, located on 52nd Street between 9th and 10th Avenue, on August 31, 2007, causes serious concern particularly the problems that we foresee in losing Emergency Room (ER) services in our district and its outpatient care. We foresee major problems in overburdened ER rooms that will now service our residents, midtown workers & tourists. And also the enormous problem in being able to quickly access either Roosevelt Hospital on 10th Avenue between 58th and 59th Street or St. Vincent's Manhattan downtown, because of the serious traffic problems in our neighborhood.

Substance Abuse

CB4 is concerned about reports that the use of crystal methamphetamine is gaining a foothold in our community. In addition to other health and mental health dangers, use of this drug has been associated with increased use of other illicit drugs and sexual practices that enhance chances of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. CB4 feels strongly that the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene needs to increase funding for education, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs to address the growing use of crystal meth.

Other Health Concerns

Residents of Clinton/Hell's Kitchen and Chelsea are faced with a variety of other health and environmental concerns. We continue to be concerned about the need for adequate pest control and urge maintenance of funding for this critical service. Similarly, we are concerned that sufficient resources be focused on addressing issues of maintaining, repairing, and upgrading the sewer and storm drainage system, especially west of Ninth Avenue. This has been the source of chronic problems in the past that are likely to be exacerbated by new construction and needs constant monitoring from the DEP and DOT.

YOUTH SERVICES

The Chelsea and Clinton/Hell's Kitchen community is home to more than 8,400 children under 18 years of age, more than 17% of whom receive public assistance and more than 77% of whom receive emergency food assistance. Youth services in our district have been woefully under funded for many years. While we appreciate the recent attention given to the issue of youth services city-wide, the changes implemented through the Out of School Time (OST) process left us with serious concerns regarding the overall adequacy of available funds to create and sustain high quality programs and to reach all those in need of such services.

More specifically, we are extremely distressed by the dramatic reduction in general youth services funds for school-age children and teens that was allocated to our district through the OST process. The design of the RFP rendered organizations in our district virtually ineligible to receive funding. We feel that this is due to a misperception that the number of young people in CD4 is not substantial enough to warrant public support for youth services.

Despite what aggregate statistics might suggest, this is a district with a large low-income population - especially concentrated in several local public housing developments, several severely underperforming schools, and significant social needs, as evidenced by measures such as substance

abuse and child abuse and neglect. The planned elimination of ACS school-age classrooms in the district compounds this problem and leaves little, if any, safe, affordable, year-round child care for working parents. In neighborhoods such as ours, which include many low-income working families, quality, publicly-funded day care - including school-age child care - is a primary concern.

Four percent of our older youth, ages 16 to 19, are not enrolled in school and are not working. While there are a number of reputable community providers trying to address the needs of this population through alternative schools and the provision of employment training and other support services, these organizations are under-funded and have already exceeded their program capacity. We are concerned that the City's clear preference for funding school-based OST programs does not address the needs of this population.

While we are encouraged by the City's increased attention to workforce development and employment initiatives, we continue to be distressed by the decline in funding for the Youth Employment Program (YEP) overall. Across the City, an overwhelming number of older youth are not prepared to finish high school or to enter the workforce. Through YEP, these young people gain valuable vocational and soft skills, discipline and leadership. We feel strongly that funds should be restored to the level available as of four years ago.

We have experienced a decline in the availability of program slots for summer youth programs. In May of 2004, the Chelsea Recreation Center opened in our district. While this facility is available to all ages, over half of its summer members are under the age of 21. The Center is in need of additional staffing, specifically playground assistants and other youth workers, to coordinate youth activities. Recreation Center members also have voiced the desire for services to be expanded to include Sundays, but have been informed that budgetary constraints do not permit this expansion.

With regard to other youth needs, we urge that housing for homeless and run-away youth be maintained and expanded, and that alternative to violence and creative justice programs, as well as job training and placement programs, be maintained and expanded.

CULTURE & EDUCATION

Schools

CD4 has many schools of all grades serving local children as well as children from other school districts and boroughs. We have always supported education and are committed to developing and maintaining high standards for teachers as well as students. We must also provide assurances to parents that their children are in safe and healthy environments, both during the school day and during after school programs; this means on the streets as well as indoors.

There exists a heavy concentration of high schools within CD4; therefore, we would like to be consulted when new schools (provided through either new construction or space rental) are planned. The reason for this provision can best be seen in the case of Park West High School and Graphic Communication Arts, which are within one block of each other. The 3,500 students attending these schools come from all five boroughs. This has led to clogged neighborhood streets at varying arrival and dismissal times, problems at subways and at other transportation points, and disruptive situations affecting our residents and businesses.

In addition, greater consideration should be given to community residents in terms of their needs,

which include better sanitation around schools, cleaner and safer streets for pedestrians, etc. Joint planning between the Department of Education and CB4 can result in a more harmonious relationship, which will lead to a better educational environment.

In regard to the schools' challenge to recruit and retain qualified teachers, and the severe levels of turnover, this Board supports efforts to increase teachers' salaries to levels in parity with the surrounding suburban areas.

WATERFRONT & PARKS

CD4 is home to about 100,000 residents who share 700 acres of dense city blocks. Yet the District has only 3 significant parks and 11 pocket parks or playgrounds, totaling less than 16 acres in all. We also have a long narrow strip of Hudson River Park that still is under development nine years after the Hudson River Park Act was signed, and with no firm timetable set for the development of the more than 50% of it within CD4. Delays in the development of key parts of Hudson River Park (in particular Pier 97, still home to DOS garbage trucks, and Pier 76, still Manhattan's tow pound - not to mention Gansevoort Peninsula, at the southern edge of CD4) mean that this imbalance will continue for at least a few more years, and will only improve marginally at best.

Further, expense and capital budget cuts and the dramatically low staffing levels of the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) make it harder and harder for the Department to maintain the few parks we have, threatening the quality of life. Over the past 30 years, the DPR budget has fallen sharply. As a result of reduced funding, DPR now has less than half of the full time staff that it did ten years earlier and parks are cleaned less frequently, fewer recreational programs are offered and less security is provided.

CB4 strongly urges that the administration make a greater commitment to open space in our community by restoring the Parks Department budget. In particular, several areas need special attention:

- Each park in our district should have a full-time, on-site park keeper to address constituents' concerns, provide security and perform routine maintenance of that park alone;
- Funding must be directed towards full-time gardeners, maintenance workers, PEP officers, as well as seasonal aides and playground associates for the summer;
- Funding for requirements contracts should be increased so the Parks Department can maintain the parks in the best fashion;
- Funding must be dedicated to support Green Thumb Community Gardens and pruning for street trees;
- Hudson River Park must be completed as planned as soon as possible.

Waterfront

Hudson River Park remains the one bright star on the horizon - but for many parts of the park it has been far too long on the horizon. Happily, Pier 84 opened in the fall of 2006 and Pier 66 also opened. Work is now proceeding in the Chelsea segment, including the balance of Chelsea Waterside Park. But, as mentioned above, significant portions of the park (Pier 97, Pier 76 and

Gansevoort) are still being used for municipal purposes despite the terms of the Hudson River Park Act. And the illegal heliport at West 30th Street continues to plague park users with noise and fumes, not to mention the danger of an accident as this heliport is a scant few feet away from a heavily used bike and walk way. And even as we wonder when these portions will eventually become parkland (or 50% parkland in the case of Pier 76), a plan to build a new transfer station for recycled trash at Gansevoort Peninsula plus the conversion of Pier 99 to commercial waste, was recently approved by the City Council and Mayor. We cannot lose sight of the vision of a complete Hudson River Park. Here are several areas of concern:

Piers 92 - 97

The newly opened Clinton Cove Park is delightful - but small. Pier 97 needs to be vacated by DOS as soon as possible as per the terms of the Hudson River Park Act. The northern stub of the Pier 94 head house must be reclaimed for public space, especially now as the city contemplates the use of both Piers 94 and 92 as a midsize convention center. A pedestrian bridge between Dewitt Clinton and Clinton Cove Parks is needed for both safety and convenience in crossing the busiest section of Route 9A.

Passenger Ship Terminal

The new design for the Passenger Ship Terminal must be inclusive of, and sensitive to, park visitors to the maximum extent possible. Traffic flow must be dramatically improved. Waterfront access must also be improved as the terminal is being redesigned. Security measures must be sensitive to visual access and its setting within a park. And finally, the design must relate to Hudson River Park which surrounds it.

Piers 81 and 83

A resolution must be found with Circle Line/World Yacht parking areas in order to free the upland area of Piers 81 and 83. For several years, CB4 has supported the building of a garage on Pier 81 to accomplish this in exchange for Circle Line voluntarily relinquishing its lease on these upland areas.

Heliport

CB4 remains opposed to any tourist flights within Hudson River Park, which are illegal, and calls for the heliport in the vicinity of 30th Street to be closed immediately so that park construction can proceed in that area. The outer end of a reconstructed Pier 72 might be considered as a location for a business/emergency heliport only, but not Pier 76 as it is designated to become 50% parkland at a minimum.

Chelsea Waterside Park

The planned comfort station and café building in Chelsea Waterside Park has never been built. Funds to accomplish this should be allocated as soon as possible.

Pier 76

The tow pound at Pier 76 must be relocated as soon as possible so that this pier can be developed with 50% allocated to new park space. The fact that the Mounted Unit has been relocated there on a temporary basis must not slow down this effort. A permanent home for the Mounted Unit must be identified (preferably within CD4) as well as a new home for the tow pound so that this pier can be developed as called for by the Hudson River Park Act. Additionally, the city should seriously

consider the use of Pier 76 as a combined alternative to both the Gansevoort and 59th Street MTS uses proposed by the city. Such a plan could free up Pier 99 for park use and provide nearly 100% of Pier 76's rooftop as a new park.

Gansevoort Peninsula

The Hudson River Park Act requires that the salt pile at Gansevoort Peninsula be removed by December 2003, and that remaining DOS uses be vacated as soon as possible. Further, some significant mitigation for the continued occupation of Gansevoort is expected. The notion that a new use not permitted by the Hudson River Park Act be placed there – a transfer station for recycled trash – is simply unacceptable for what is the most desirable location in the Hudson River Park.

Inland Parks and Recreation Centers

Inland parks within CD4 are a mixture of good news and ongoing problems and challenges. The good news includes the restoration of Hell's Kitchen Park and the recent allocation of significant funds for the playing fields at DeWitt Clinton Park, both due in great part to the efforts of the new Speaker of the City Council, Christine Quinn. In addition, we are pleased about the continued progress on the new High Line Park. It also seems that progress is being made toward the restoration of the 59th Street Recreation Center. But attention needs to be paid to the following areas:

Clement Clark Moore Park

Maintenance is an issue at Clement Clark Moore Park. The park needs a horticultural master plan and the park's trees desperately need pruning. One corner of the park near a gate that is permanently padlocked should be reused. Finally, the community has requested that the 22nd Street gate be permanently locked so small children cannot get out that way

Chelsea Park

The stone columns, which date back to Tammany days, should be moved to a more appropriate location than the current random spot. Long term solutions for homeless in this area are still needed.

Dewitt Clinton Park

CB4 was pleased to hear about the \$3.2 million set aside to renovate the ballfields at Dewitt Clinton Park. These fields are heavily utilized by leagues, colleges, and the local community and are in grave need of repair. CB4 believes, however, that the entire park is in need of major renovation including play areas, fully functioning restrooms, the steps at the western end of the park, and seating areas. CB4 continues to make the restoration of this park a priority. Lighting and drainage remain serious health and safety concerns and need to be addressed immediately.

Hell's Kitchen Park

Our only disappointment with Hell's Kitchen Park is the lack of a comfort station which was originally planned. Unfortunately the children's water feature at the southwest corner of the park has poor drainage and needs repairs as soon as possible. We continue to hope that the DEP site across the avenue can be developed as additional parkland (dubbed "Hells' Kitchen Park West") as soon as possible, with much needed comfort stations.

High Line

Now that the High Line Park is moving in a positive direction, the City must ensure that this important project is funded and completed. We also strongly hope that portion of the High Line north of 30th Street, with its extraordinary vistas, can be included in the park as it provides the best views of the river and the opportunity for a real connection to Hudson River Park as well as the Javits Convention Center and the redevelopment planned for the rail yards.

Chelsea Recreation Center

Staff cuts at the Chelsea Recreation Center should be restored as soon as possible.

New Parkland

CB4 continues to pursue potential sites for new parkland including 49th Street and Tenth Avenue, (“Hells’ Kitchen Park West” mentioned above) and the Ninth Avenue frontage of MTA’s Rail Control Center Project between 53rd and 54th streets, which is no longer needed by MTA. More parkland for the Chelsea neighborhood needs to be identified and secured such as the DOS parking lot on the south-side of 20th Street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Furthermore, Hell’s Kitchen Park South, shown in the City’s Hudson Yards plan, must be created with a combination of public and private funds for land acquisition and long-term development strategies.

Street Trees

More street trees, a major influence on the quality of life in Chelsea and Clinton, and more Green Streets are needed in CD4. Street trees should be planted on Ninth Avenue from 34th to 42nd Streets and between Ninth and Tenth Avenues from 35th to 41st Streets. DPR’s Green Streets program should be used on Port Authority marginal land adjacent to Dyer Avenue and the Lincoln Tunnel approaches. More trees are also needed on Ninth Avenue from 42nd up to 57th Street, as well as other locations. DPR should share its tree census data with CD4 so that further locations can be identified.

Jean-Daniel Noland

Jean-Daniel Noland
Chair
Manhattan Community Board Four

Robert J. Benfatto, Jr.

Robert J. Benfatto, Jr.
District Manager
Manhattan Community Board Four

ATTACHMENT A

West Clinton Re-Zoning

The western area of the Special Clinton District beyond the boundary of the Preservation Area is primarily zoned for light or medium industrial uses. As the Special Hudson Yards District and the West Side Rail Yards are slated for development of extraordinary density, unprecedented development pressure is expected on the core residential area of the Special Clinton District. In order to preserve the low-rise, mixed income character of the Hell's Kitchen/Clinton community, plans for development in the southern portion of the district must be coupled with an expanded commitment to preserve the core of the community north of the 42nd Street Corridor.

By the time of the Hudson Yards rezoning in January 2005, Eleventh Avenue had attracted significant interest by real estate developers, and a number of large projects, primarily residential but also commercial, were in the planning stage. This caused the Board to establish, in June 2005, its own priorities for development in the area. Since then, development pressures have continued to increase, the area has also attracted interest by the nightlife industry, and the Department of City Planning has undertaken work on a framework for development that shares many of our goals.

In anticipation of zoning and other regulatory applications in the area, the Board now wishes to remind itself and others of its basic position for the area. The following statement, which was approved by the Board in June 2005, is hereby confirmed:

The Board supports a rezoning of the western area of the Special Clinton District to create a mid-rise residential corridor along both sides of Eleventh Avenue and preserve industrial uses west of that corridor. The rezoning would contain the following elements:

- **Extend R-8 zoning west to Eleventh Avenue between 43rd and 55th Streets**
 - FAR 6.02 within 100 feet of Eleventh Avenue
 - FAR 4.2 from 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue to present R-8 boundary
- **Extend Preservation Area boundary west to 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue**
- **Create MX zoning district west of Eleventh Avenue from 43 rd to 57th Streets, allowing residential uses along the Eleventh Avenue blockfronts and surrounding DeWitt Clinton Park, and preserving industrial uses throughout the district, particularly those that serve the theater district and other midtown businesses and residents**
 - FAR 6.02 within 100 feet of Eleventh Avenue
 - FAR 5.0 from 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue to Twelfth Avenue
 - Industrial retention mechanisms (to be developed)
- **To preserve existing loft character of Eleventh Avenue and avoid blocking Preservation Area core from the waterfront:**
 - Limit street-walls on 11th Ave to 150 feet, and overall building height to 180 feet
 - Developments occupying most of an Eleventh Avenue blockfront require lowered street-walls for 25 to 30 percent of the Eleventh Avenue frontage
- **Allow ground floor commercial uses on Eleventh Avenue that serve area residents**
- **Limit clubs and adult uses**
- **Pedestrian bridge over Route 9A from DeWitt Clinton Park to Hudson River Park**

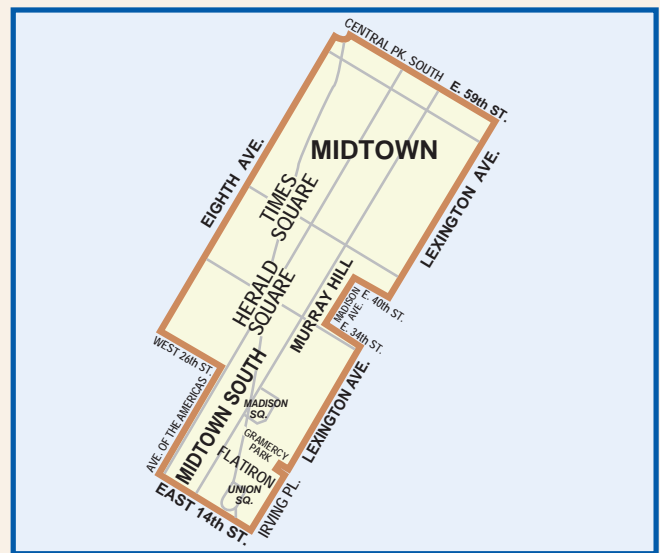
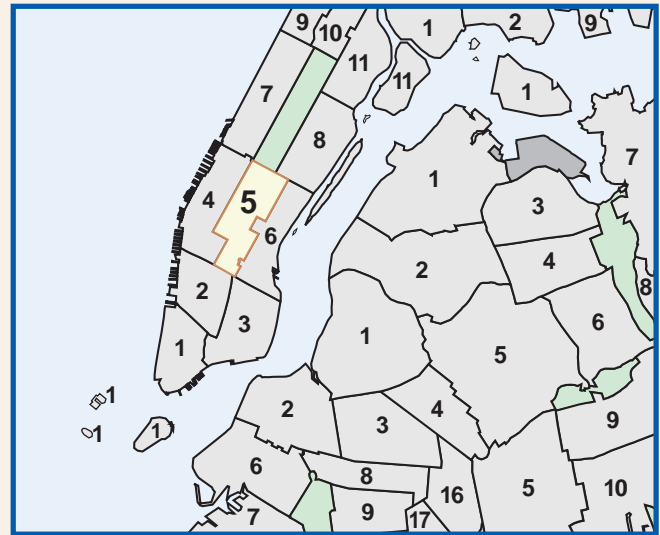
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 5

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	39,543	43,507	44,028
% Change	—	10.0	1.2

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	436	564
Rate per 1000	9.9	12.8
Deaths: Number	283	247
Rate per 1000	6.4	5.6
Infant Mortality: Number	2	3
Rate per 1000	4.6	5.3

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,452	1,239
Supplemental Security Income	1,289	1,442
Medicaid Only	1,188	2,662
Total Persons Assisted	3,929	5,343
Percent of Population	8.9	12.1

TOTAL LAND AREA		
	Acres:	1,005.3
	Square Miles:	1.6



LAND USE, 2010			
		Lot Area	
	Lots	Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	15	24.5	0.1
Multi-Family Residential	298	1,817.1	6.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	435	2,447.5	8.4
Commercial / Office	1,612	17,775.1	61.3
Industrial	515	2,649.4	9.1
Transportation / Utility	18	842.8	2.9
Institutions	115	1,625.0	5.6
Open Space / Recreation	12	948.4	3.3
Parking Facilities	70	515.6	1.8
Vacant Land	90	293.1	1.0
Miscellaneous	14	61.4	0.2
Total	3,194	28,999.8	100.0

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

Manhattan Community District 5	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	43,507	100.0	44,028	100.0	521	1.2
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	32,442	74.6	31,813	72.3	(629)	-1.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,528	8.1	1,948	4.4	(1,580)	-44.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,213	7.4	6,143	14.0	2,930	91.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	78	0.2	52	0.1	(26)	-33.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	86	0.2	141	0.3	55	64.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	967	2.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	4,160	9.6	2,964	6.7	(1,196)	-28.8
Population Under 18 Years	2,534	100.0	2,839	100.0	305	12.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	1,658	65.4	1,676	59.0	18	1.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	255	10.1	309	10.9	54	21.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	242	9.6	362	12.8	120	49.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	6	0.2	3	0.1	(3)	-50.0
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	17	0.7	18	0.6	1	5.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	141	5.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	356	14.0	330	11.6	(26)	-7.3
Population 18 Years and Over	40,973	100.0	41,189	100.0	216	0.5
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	30,784	75.1	30,137	73.2	(647)	-2.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	3,273	8.0	1,639	4.0	(1,634)	-49.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	2,971	7.3	5,781	14.0	2,810	94.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	72	0.2	49	0.1	(23)	-31.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	69	0.2	123	0.3	54	78.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	826	2.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	3,804	9.3	2,634	6.4	(1,170)	-30.8
Total Population	43,507	100.0	44,028	100.0	521	1.2
Under 18 Years	2,534	5.8	2,839	6.4	305	12.0
18 Years and Over	40,973	94.2	41,189	93.6	216	0.5
Total Housing Units	30,436	-	30,588	-	152	0.5

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 5	Number	Percent
Total Population	44,028	100.0
White Nonhispanic	31,813	72.3
Black Nonhispanic	1,948	4.4
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	6,143	14.0
Other Nonhispanic	193	0.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	967	2.2
Hispanic Origin	2,964	6.7
Female	22,500	51.1
Male	21,528	48.9
Under 5 years	1,184	2.7
5 to 9 years	703	1.6
10 to 14 years	618	1.4
15 to 19 years	1,734	3.9
20 to 24 years	5,137	11.7
25 to 44 years	19,932	45.3
45 to 64 years	10,103	22.9
65 years and over	4,617	10.5
18 years and over	41,189	93.6
In households	39,859	90.5
In family households	15,760	35.8
Householder	6,392	14.5
Spouse	5,220	11.9
Own child under 18 years	2,328	5.3
Other relatives	1,500	3.4
Nonrelatives	320	0.7
In nonfamily households	24,099	54.7
Householder	19,413	44.1
Householder 65 years and over living alone	2,533	5.8
Nonrelatives	4,686	10.6
In group quarters	4,169	9.5
Total Households	25,805	100.0
Family households	6,392	24.8
Married-couple family	5,220	20.2
With related children under 18 years	1,288	5.0
Female householder, no husband present	759	2.9
With related children under 18 years	324	1.3
Male householder, no wife present	413	1.6
With related children under 18 years	98	0.4
Nonfamily households	19,413	75.2
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	3,826	14.8
Persons Per Family	2.42	-
Persons Per Household	1.54	-
Total Housing Units	30,588	-
Occupied Housing Units	25,805	100.0
Renter occupied	19,341	75.0
Owner occupied	6,464	25.0
By Household Size:		
1 person household	15,485	60.0
2 person household	7,830	30.3
3 person household	1,581	6.1
4 person household	688	2.7
5 persons and over	221	0.9
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,796	7.0
25 to 44 years	13,172	51.0
45 to 64 years	7,258	28.1
65 years and over	3,579	13.9

Manhattan Community Districts 4 & 5 (PUMA 03807)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03807 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	91,874	2,230	91,874	(X)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	84.0%	1.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.9	1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4	0.9	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	91,874	2,230	91,874	(X)
1-unit, detached	195	109	0.2%	0.1
1-unit, attached	335	151	0.4%	0.2
2 units	729	328	0.8%	0.4
3 or 4 units	1,639	369	1.8%	0.4
5 to 9 units	5,721	697	6.2%	0.7
10 to 19 units	10,823	1,047	11.8%	1.1
20 or more units	72,284	1,990	78.7%	1.2
Mobile home	20	32	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	128	88	0.1%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	91,874	2,230	91,874	(X)
Built 2005 or later	1,510	306	1.6%	0.3
Built 2000 to 2004	8,891	870	9.7%	0.9
Built 1990 to 1999	4,364	650	4.7%	0.7
Built 1980 to 1989	6,591	690	7.2%	0.8
Built 1970 to 1979	6,536	763	7.1%	0.8
Built 1960 to 1969	10,653	922	11.6%	0.9
Built 1950 to 1959	4,403	566	4.8%	0.6
Built 1940 to 1949	4,889	579	5.3%	0.6
Built 1939 or earlier	44,037	1,852	47.9%	1.5
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	77,186	(X)
Owner-occupied	17,645	921	22.9%	1.1
Renter-occupied	59,541	1,998	77.1%	1.1
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	77,186	(X)
No vehicles available	64,083	2,111	83.0%	1.4
1 vehicle available	12,130	1,105	15.7%	1.4
2 vehicles available	826	304	1.1%	0.4
3 or more vehicles available	147	89	0.2%	0.1
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	77,186	2,137	77,186	(X)
1.00 or less	73,985	2,123	95.9%	0.8
1.01 to 1.50	1,356	381	1.8%	0.5
1.51 or more	1,845	460	2.4%	0.6
Average household size	1.67	0.04	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	11,327	783	11,327	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	5,317	717	46.9%	5.2
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,325	325	11.7%	3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	936	292	8.3%	2.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	584	244	5.2%	2.1
35.0 percent or more	3,165	522	27.9%	4.2
Not computed	42	51	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	57,290	1,960	57,290	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	12,683	1,142	22.1%	1.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	7,886	838	13.8%	1.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	7,408	836	12.9%	1.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	6,174	776	10.8%	1.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	4,723	636	8.2%	1.1
35.0 percent or more	18,416	1,244	32.1%	1.9
Not computed	2,251	471	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
					FY2013	FY2014	
AG-DN410	SENIOR ACTION IN A GAY ENVIRONMENT (SAGE)	CP	1,166 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CO-80	27 MADISON AVE. - MANHATTAN APPELLATE DIVISION COURTHOUSE - 1ST DEPT.	CP	23 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	1,616 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
HD-DN650	FRIENDS HOUSE SHELTER	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN020	AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN096	CHAI LIFELINE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN283	NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW YORK FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN416	BRAIN TUMOR FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN283	NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW YORK FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN284	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS, INC. (NADAP)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-DN566	NEIL D LEVIN GRAD INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COMMERCE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-207	RESURFACE AND REPAVE AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, ETC.	35,401 (CN) 30,280 (F) 986 (P)	26 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-297	RECONSTRUCT AND REPAVE 5TH AVENUE, ETC.	6,973 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	290 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	10,980 (CN) 11,235 (F) 1,922 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-508	RECONSTRUCT 8TH AVENUE	25,353 (CN) 17,138 (F) 9,009 (P)	7 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-1666	RECONSTRUCTION OF TIMES / DUFFY SQUARE AREA, MANHATTAN	CP	6,302 (CN) 0 (F)	6,444 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
L-C002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDS-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-101	NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES - SYSTEM WIDE	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
L-105	FED IMPROVEMENTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH LIBRARY	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
P-769	REHABILITATION OF UNION SQUARE PARK.	18,893 (CN) 200 (S) 1,100 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)
PV-C503	CARNEGIE HALL, IMPROVEMENTS	16,770 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN021	AMERICAN FOLK ART MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN051	BIG APPLE CIRCUS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN127	DIXON PLACE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN132	DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER (DCTV)	CP	105 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN205	AMERICAN BALLET THEATER FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN233	LEAGUE OF AMERICAN THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN256	MANHATTAN THEATER CLUB	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN278	MUSEUM OF ARTS AND DESIGN	CP	350 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN281	MUSEUM OF MODERN ART	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN285	NATIONAL BLACK THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN345	REPERTORIO ESPANOL THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN354	ROUNDAABOUT THEATRE COMPANY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN683	WOMENS PROJECT AND PRODUCTION	CP	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D279	CITY CENTER, MANHATTAN, RECON AND IMPROVEMENTS	CP	3,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D503	CARNEGIE HALL, RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN051	BIG APPLE CIRCUS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN127	DIXON PLACE	CP	1 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN132	DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER (DCTV)	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN278	MUSEUM OF ARTS AND DESIGN	CP	45 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN354	ROUNDAABOUT THEATRE COMPANY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN461	YORK THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M279	CITY CENTER IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M503	CARNEGIE HALL, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N021	AMERICAN FOLK ART MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N051	BIG APPLE CIRCUS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N127	DIXON PLACE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N132	DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER (DCTV)	CP	105 (CN) 300 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-N205	AMERICAN BALLET THEATER FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N256	MANHATTAN THEATER CLUB	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N278	MUSEUM OF ARTS AND DESIGN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N281	MUSEUM OF MODERN ART	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N320	ORCHESTRA OF ST. LUKES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N345	REPERTORIO ESPANOL THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N354	ROUNABOUT THEATRE COMPANY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N683	WOMEN'S PROJECT AND PRODUCTIONS, INC.	CP	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-279	CITY CENTER, 55TH STREET DANCE THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	16,271 (CN) 1,000 (F) 1,000 (S) 5,000 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PV-503	CARNEGIE HALL, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	13,622 (CN) 1,000 (F) 1,000 (S) 5,000 (P)	2,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	26,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PV-540	MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS, MANHATTAN	65,588 (CN)	15 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-DN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN206	JEWISH BRAILLE INSTITUTE	CP	721 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN454	WOMEN'S HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN728	TIMES SQUARE DISTRICT MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION	CP	57 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN102	CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR NEW YORK CITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN148	EPISCOPAL SOCIAL SERVICES OF NEW YORK	CP	225 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN432	TIMES SQUARE ALLIANCE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-219	CONSTRUCTION, SANITATION GARAGE, DISTRICT 1/2/5, MANHATTAN	327,347 (CN)	69,183 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)



MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD FIVE

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Vikki Barbero, *Chair*

Wally Rubin, *District Manager*

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 2012

INTRODUCTION

Community Board Five represents the heart of Manhattan. Its boundaries are largely from Lexington to 8th Avenues from 14th Street to 59th Street. We encompass the midtown central business district as well as world-class cultural institutions and tourist destinations, retail flagships, major industries and a growing residential population. Taken together, these diverse interests and populations form 24/7 communities that increasingly demand services and resources. Our complex ecosystem presents new challenges to all concerned. It is vital that we protect, develop and serve the five main areas of interest in our District: tourism, business and retail, restaurants and residential. Balancing these needs is a difficult task.

The city's three largest regional transportation hubs -- Grand Central Terminal, Penn Station, and the Port Authority Bus Terminal -- are either contained within, or border, our district. This makes our District even more populated as travelers pass through.

Our District remains a vibrant center for business and retail. This current downturn has caused some job loss and commercial vacancies in our area, most business remain steady. There is increased pressure to keep these businesses operating in their current location.

In recent years the residential population with in CB #5 has grown substantially. Therefore, the city must provide basic services to all of our population – additional public school capacity, library access, well maintained parks, recreational centers, primary health care centers, senior centers, affordable housing, and family assistance. Homelessness is a growing concern in this economic downturn.

Our District is plagued with vehicular and pedestrian congestion daily. Both pedestrian and automobile traffic exceed sidewalk and street capacity. To maintain a reasonable quality of life for our residents, to maintain businesses and a positive impression on visitors, all relevant city services must focus on minimizing this congestion and related negative effects. We support developing a comprehensive surface transportation plan with specific recommendations for the allocation of all street space for the area between 14th Street and 60th Street. The most effective and immediate solutions are simple and practical: improve traffic control, limit emissions from trucks and buses, improve pedestrian flow, and better enforce laws/regulations regarding parking, and street peddling. While we welcome our District as a night life destination, noise is also a problem about which CB5's office receives countless complaints. While laws have been passed to deal with these issues are welcomed, additional funding for enforcement is greatly needed.

In recent years, midtown has seen record construction and we anticipate even more growth as residential and office towers continue to be built on Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Avenues. We commend

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cb5

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current efforts to improve construction safety but also see the need for improving sanitation and pedestrian and traffic flow when new development is underway.

New York City's tourism industry is centered in our district: Times Square (including the theater district and Off Broadway Theatres), the Empire State Building, MOMA, various smaller museums, and cultural institutions, destination libraries (the 42nd Street and Morgan Libraries), several landmark hotels. Our District plays host for restaurants and nightlife as well. In 2007 about 47 million tourists spent about \$29 billion in New York City, generating \$17 billion in wages (source: www.nycvisit.com) in New York City and close to 80 percent of them visited Times Square (source: www.timessquarenyc.org). Tourism has remained steady during this economic downturn. However, it is our goal to insure that it continues to develop.

Community Board Five recognizes the need for safety and security within our district. We commend the heroic efforts of the Fire and Police Departments in dealing with the countless challenges they face every day. We believe that these departments focus on using additional security cameras and technology and other resources to help achieve this goal.

Please see our specific issues outlined in the following pages.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Noise Code

Noise pollution in our district is a serious problem, ranging from private commercial trash trucks in the early morning to construction noise and the roars of non-muffled motorcycles. CB5 welcomes the new and stronger code provisions regarding permitted noise levels. We urge the Department to engage other relevant city agencies (like DOB for construction-related noise and NYPD for commercial noise) and civic organizations in discussions regarding enforcement issues in the new regulations regarding noise.

All 311 noise complaints should be routed to DEP. A significant increase in the number of inspectors is needed to ensure compliance with noise code. Inspectors are also needed on weekends and evenings to address complaints.

Air Quality

We applaud the new regulations regarding active vehicle idling. It is important to follow through with enforcement.

Maintenance

Our underground infrastructure is under constant pressure from street activity and construction. Ongoing maintenance is extremely important given the related wear and tear. Water main breaks in particular cause extensive damage often resulting in millions of dollars worth of damage, significant loss of business, and disruptions to daily life.

Safety

Millions drink our water and breathe our air and protecting both is vital. While CB5 is not a center for heavy industry, we are concerned with both incidental and malicious contamination. We must secure our water source through additional land buffers and security. Air quality monitoring should be constant and throughout the district.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Traffic

We support developing a comprehensive surface transportation plan with specific recommendations for the allocation of all street space for the area between 14th Street and 60th Street. The City must continue to develop smaller scale alternative programs to discourage the use of private vehicles in midtown Manhattan. We need to promote and facilitate additional public and human-powered transportation. Despite positive trends in bike commuting, according to the most recent census, more people in New York City drove alone to work than carpooled, walked, or took a bicycle, combined.

There will never be significant improvements to the traffic in midtown without meaningful improvements to our public transportation system. CB5 welcomes the planned expansion of the 7 subway line west to 11th Avenue and an east side station for the Long Island Rail Road at Grand Central Terminal.

Dedicated bus lanes and wider sidewalks on key streets and avenues could greatly improve traffic flow - particularly for cross-town trips as well as pedestrian safety. We support the DOT in being open to new vehicle models that reduce congestion and/or pollution such as hybrid and double-decker buses.

We greatly acknowledge the city's willingness to create pilot programs to experiment with what will be the least disruptive traffic patterns, particularly in Union Square. The closing of Broadway to vehicular traffic seems to be a favorable program. However, all businesses and residents in the Union Square area should be given an ample opportunity to voice their opinions before making it a permanent solution.

There is also still a pressing need for more traffic and parking control agents and police officers. The City should limit hours of operation and access to certain streets for large trucks in midtown; this would reduce peak hour congestion and air pollution. We support the expansion of commercial metered parking as a means of alleviating congestion.

The muni-meter program has been well received in our district and we support expansion of this program, which has potential to reduce cost, improve enforcement and increase revenue.

Bicycles

Providing safe and convenient bike lanes and bike racks for commuters and shoppers is a vital first step in alleviating some overcrowding. At the same time, unsafe cyclists continue to present serious traffic problems. We need enforcement of traffic laws to protect both the cyclists and pedestrians. A licensing system, training and education should be considered.

Black Cars / Tourist Buses

The City should also institute and enforce policies regarding black car services and tourist buses, especially with regard to double parking, idling, and blocking bus stop space.

We encourage experiments with express bus service and dedicated bus lanes, but as we mentioned with regard to noise code, the latter is not much use without proper enforcement.

Street Fairs

CB5 is disproportionately burdened with the number of street fairs in comparison to other areas in the Borough. We believe that the overall number of eponymous fairs should be reduced in size

and number and should bear some relationship with the local community and the street fair theme. We would like to see the traffic impact weighed more heavily when reviewing these events for permits. We would also like to see some correlation between the host group and the vendors when applicable. For example, a street fair to celebrate Brazil should have a least a few vendors selling related items. We would like to see greater transparency in the finances in the street fairs as well as the cost to the City for providing services to these events.

Late Night Towing

CB5 has a continuing problem of noise and traffic caused by the proliferation of bars and nightclubs. We support nighttime parking regulations that allow nighttime towing and ticketing as a successful strategy to the problems created by the City's nightlife.

Pedestrian Circulation

CB5 has three major transportation hubs, the theater district, a major sports arena, and commercial enterprises that cause a high influx of commuters and patrons. The City must study and develop a long-term strategy to ease pedestrian congestion and related safety issues. Wider sidewalks are desperately needed on many portions of 7th and 8th Avenues as well as some of the more congested streets in the West 40's and throughout east midtown.

Bollards and planters and pedestrian barrier fences often complicate pedestrian and congestion circulation problems and often force pedestrians into dangerous conflicts with vehicles. Planters in front of the Port Authority for instance, force pedestrians onto West 42nd Street and 8th Avenue at the height of rush hour. Pedestrian circulation barriers along 8th Avenue north of 42nd Street force pedestrians to take over a lane of traffic during the evening rush hour virtually every night.

We need a more consistent and rationale approach to pedestrian and vehicular barriers that balances security concerns and the needs of pedestrian safety. CB5 continues to object to over-size phone booths on midtown streets. The DOT should work with the Department of Consumer Affairs to put together a coherent master plan for the locations of the 50 additional newsstands expected within the borough of Manhattan. Street vendors rightly desire to be located where foot traffic is high but these sidewalks are also where barriers to flow are least desirable. When striking this balance we want to ensure the latter is considered.

Street Repairs

Prompt repair of potholes, cracks, replacement of street signs and the painting of lane markings are essential and should not be delayed. For example, 56th street between 5th and 6th is plagued with severe potholes that mar the surrounding upscale shopping district. All repairs must be complete and flush with existing pavement.

PARKS

CB5 places a high priority on our parks. Our parks are by far the some of the most heavily utilized parks in New York City: Bryant Park, Union Square Madison Square Park and Central Park. As these are tourist destinations and showcase for the city, we need them to be clean and well maintained and funds are needed for basic maintenance. They should be treated as a vital City resource that should be fully funded by the City.

The Board believes use of our parks requires a strategy that is not focused on commercial, and

fund- raising activities. We are particularly concerned about the extensive use of Union Square, Madison Square Park and Bryant Park for commercial activity. The implication is clear: our parks lack adequate baseline funding for staff and maintenance. Likewise, revenue from these activities should be returned to the parks and not lost to the general fund.

CB5 supports efforts to encourage local business and community support to help with park maintenance, but we categorically disagree with allowing them to usurp public authority either formally or through over-dependence. Private funding should not be used as an excuse to reduce public support. New York City was ranked 24th in park spending per capita among major cities according to a 2006 report. (Source: www.tpl.org/ccpe)

Greater collaboration between park enforcement and the Police Department is also desirable to help keep our parks safe.

Maintenance

The events mentioned above, in addition to popular general use, generate excessive trash that heaps around overflowed receptacles and scattered throughout the parks. We need more trash receptacles and more frequent trash pickup. Also, Union Square has a large rodent problem.

POLICE

Despite a great improvement in crime reduction over the past decade, we must continue to strive to keep our streets safe, particularly in this economic environment. In addition to individual crimes against persons and property, we are concerned about terrorism. We support expanded use of security cameras and technology that would aid in any deterrence.

Enforcement/Regulation

The NYPD has enormous baseline responsibilities and must also handle issues such as traffic and vending enforcement. CB5 would like to see the Paid Detail Unit (PDU) program expanded to include nightlife establishments with liquor licenses. We are also concerned with the impact of street vending on pedestrian congestion and on commercial store operators. Recent changes in street vending laws have made enforcement difficult, at best. Strong enforcement is critical to reduce sidewalk congestion and to protect legitimate merchants. We urge aggressive enforcement of laws regarding bicyclists and bike lanes; police bicycle officers should be increased to combat this problem.

There is a pressing need for an increase in the number of traffic control agents and effective training. Direction of traffic and traffic enforcement, with particular emphasis on the problems of double parking and illegal bus lane use and standing, must become a top priority throughout our district. We also urge stricter enforcement of traffic violations, particularly the running of red lights and other violations that endanger pedestrians. Likewise, we encourage towing when doing so will improve safety and/or traffic flow.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

As with the Police Department, communication and logistical systems must be integrated between all emergency responders making essential teamwork possible in the event of another terrorist attack or large scale natural disaster. Likewise, we believe HAZMAT would play a key role in a large scale integrated emergency response and support funding for related equipment and training.

There is also need for improved training for personnel in the emergency (911) system. A media campaign is needed to alert the public to the importance of allowing emergency vehicles the right-

of-way on our streets. Existing firehouses are essential to public safety and protecting property. Any firehouse closings would threaten the safety of our densely populated district. Firehouse maintenance and upgrades/renovations are essential and all should have emergency power. We also encourage low cost prevention programs such as distributing fire detectors and CPR kits.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

Safety

We encourage DOB to vigorously pursue the collection of fines from violators through increased inspection, additional plan examiners. Construction safety is paramount, particularly on those sites using cranes and must receive special attention to prevent further accidents and fatalities.

CB5 feels that a comprehensive overhaul of construction regulations is needed to bring the building code concerning construction activity up-to-date. Inspection and enforcement of work sites is critical to reduce collapse and scaffold failures in our district.

Construction-Related Issues

There are numerous construction-related matters that can have a major impact on safety and quality of life. For example, temporary scaffolding and site walls often lend themselves to graffiti and illegal signage. Removal must be enforced and fines levied when appropriate. We do not support the use of oversized signage in mixed-use areas.

Construction sites can also become open “trash cans” filled with both construction debris and household trash. This is blight on the neighborhood and creates unsafe conditions.

Hazardous material handling enforcement is needed in our district.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

Traffic

With increased pedestrian usage in our district comes the need for more sidewalk area. At many hours of the day, midtown sidewalks are overcrowded, creating a safety hazard. Coordination with the Department of Transportation and the Department of Buildings is needed to ensure that construction in crowded areas includes increased pedestrian circulation provisions at the street level to allow for more sidewalk space.

Buildings

Despite the recent changes in safety and other code provisions, the zoning and building regulations for new construction remain inadequate for modern building usage, particularly for large commercial projects. Zoning regulations should be modified and are inadequate for dealing with modern building usage and do not reflect the accommodations necessary for integration of new buildings into the midtown environment.

- Current regulations do not provide for any accommodation for the many small and large trucks and vans that clog our streets by double parking. Large new buildings should include adequate off-street loading and unloading facilities as well as enough room for large trucks to turn around onsite. Vendor carts using garage space for parking also create congestion, which needs to be addressed. Many large tenants employ fleets of car service vehicles, which line the streets waiting for their designated passengers. New buildings should be required to accommodate this usage

with on-site facilities and a plan to minimize traffic disruption.

- All buildings must be designed to accommodate present-day recycling requirements including on-site accommodation for sorting, separation and storage as well as adequate off-street loading facilities. Delis and other casual eateries should be required to provide patrons with the opportunity to recycle and this should be enforced. This should reduce the sorting effort and thus increase compliance with existing recycling rules. Loading facilities should accommodate trucks with 75-foot trailers and provide ample room to turn around inside the building so that trucks can both head in and head out for deliveries and pick-ups.

Public Plazas

We anticipate a greater concentration of development along the West 34th Street corridor and strongly urge that new green parks be made an integral part of planning and new development. Midtown is crowded with tall skyscrapers that received a zoning bonus in exchange for providing a public plaza. Many of these plazas are treated like private spaces and the public is not welcome in the areas. Building owners have a responsibility to provide a useable and welcome public space. We believe several pitfalls could be prevented with better due diligence during the design and approval process. At the least, public plaza rules should be vigorously enforced. We encourage the trend of creating seating and plantings in the plazas.

Pedestrian Circulation

Pedestrian circulation requirements should be strengthened and expanded. All new large buildings (including “as-of-right” developments) should undergo a discretionary review process designed to ensure that pedestrian and vehicle traffic will not be adversely affected by the new development. Included in this review should be a greater emphasis on the needs of persons with disabilities. Mid-block pedestrian passageways with appropriate safeguards should be a goal for every standard block in midtown. Regulations to ensure that existing mid-block passageways remain open and visible to the public should be strictly enforced.

Other

Issue: there is a lack of coordinated planning between DCP, SCA and DOE to ensure enough school seats result from residential growth. No single agency takes ultimate responsibility resulting in not enough school seats to accommodate residential growth.

LIBRARIES

The New York Public Library continues to need additional funding to meet the demand for increased materials and hours of service. More user friendly hours should be considered. Funding for capital improvements is critical as many libraries in our district are housed in aging buildings. We are concerned that with the recent budget cuts, many libraries may either have to close or reduce staff and or hours. In this current economy, when many New Yorkers are out of work, the need for library services has grown considerably. Therefore, we would like to urge the City to do everything in its power to ensure that our library services are not severely reduced.

With the increased technology services offered by the library, funds are continually needed for computer equipment, maintenance, support and public training. In addition, sufficient funding levels for library building maintenance and security are essential, particularly the installation of a new book theft detection system.

SANITATION

CB5 requires constant street sweep-up and basket trucks because of its high concentration of commercial activity, public areas, traffic congestion and escalating residential population. Streets in the non-BID sections of midtown are unacceptably dirty. Trash baskets continue to overflow or are missing. More litter baskets will help keep the area cleaner as well. Damaged litter baskets should be replaced throughout the district with rodent-proof receptacles. We believe that additional basket trucks and crews are necessary in the CB5 area. We advocate for more Big Belly Trash cans.

CB5 continues to support recycling efforts including the new Plastic Carryout Bag Recycling Law. The Department of Sanitation should look for ways to make recycling more economically sound. Strict enforcement of pick-up rules must be imposed to prevent diversion of trash to illegal operators. Waste prevention should be vigorously pursued. The City should look for ways to reduce the proliferation of non-degradable packaging. In addition, we believe all small grocers and delis should have a recycling bin and policy visible to the patrons. The City should study practical uses of waste materials and vigorously pursue utilization of recycled materials by City agencies that will allow the Department of Sanitation to realize significant savings in the cost of waste pick-up and disposal and allow the reinstatement of full recycling. There is a critical need for more frequent and better publicized recycling of electronic and computer equipment.

Additional sanitation enforcement agents and sanitation officers are needed. Since enforcement positions are revenue producing, it is economically advantageous to increase their numbers. The lack of enforcement is a particular problem at our many construction sites. The Board is also concerned that there is a lack of enforcement with respect to the amount of time garbage can be left on the street before it is scheduled to be picked up.

EDUCATION

We are pleased that the DOE has identified and purchased a building within our district to house a High School and middle school. However, with the continuing population growth in the CB5 area in the next few years and the current absence of any elementary or middle schools within the Board boundaries, we strongly urge the Department of Education to continue to seek out locations for the creation of new elementary and middle schools within the geographic boundaries of CB5.

Since the city has passed a five-year capital plan which underfunds our public schools, we urge that more school funding be found and allocated.

Supporting evidence:

- CB5 named as 1 of 4 “high-risk” neighborhoods for school seat shortage vs. residential growth in Manhattan Borough President Scott Stringer’s report Crowded Out.
- Between 538 and 762 new students were added to CB5 from 2000-2007 with no new school seats added
- A fair amount of residential growth in CB5 comes from conversion, which was not captured in Mr. Stringer’s report

The overall success of the City’s schools has a great impact on our community and the lives of all New Yorkers. Adequate funds for qualified teachers in all classrooms, after-school enhancement programs, E.S.L. initiatives, and tutoring at the primary level are necessary. Class size should be

kept small enough to allow learning

We support an increase in funds for art, music, sports, vocational training and related assistance, nutrition, and sex education.

HUMAN SERVICES (Dept. of Homeless Services, Human Resources Administration and Dept. for the Aging, Dept. of Youth and Community Development and Administration for Children Services)

There is a continuing need for basic services for homeless individuals and families, including housing, career training and placement, mental health services (especially for the elderly), child-care, foster care, drop-in-centers, outreach programs, centralized food courts, and improved shelter programs. Homelessness in particular remains a serious problem citywide and especially in the CB5 area. We are particularly concerned about the reemerging homeless issue in Times Square and around Madison Square Park. Increased funding to serve this population is necessary.

Supporting evidence:

According to the State of the Homeless 2008 from Coalition for the Homeless:

- Last year, 109,000 different New Yorkers slept in homeless shelters.
- Homelessness, over the last decade, is at levels not seen since the Great Depression.
- 2008 was the worst year for family homelessness in modern history, with more than 9,500 families in shelters each night.

We urge the Department to provide additional funding for after school and summer programs.

HEALTH (Health and Hospitals Corporation and Dept. of Health & Mental Hygiene)

We rely on the public hospitals in the City during crises and to provide essential healthcare. These hospitals must be funded appropriately. The loss this year of St. Vincent's Medical Center makes this need even more acute.

Being in the catchment's area for Bellevue Hospital, CB5's district depends upon this hospital for a wide range of services including emergency and outpatient care. Bellevue also has specialized programs to deal with health problems associated with an urban demographic, such as asthma. Our immigrant population means health education is also essential. We want to ensure Bellevue maintains adequate funding and equipment. To that end, we ask that the City support Community Board Six's resolution to create a sub-acute facility in the Bellevue corridor. And again, the recent closing of St. Vincent's makes this Bellevue facility even more critical.

With the growth of New York's elderly population, we would like to see more funding go to social services that affect the elderly, including home care, assisted living facilities, and programs to enable seniors on limited fixed incomes to remain at home.

Rodents represent a serious health issue in midtown. All our garbage from residential, commercial, and food establishments has caused the rodent population to grow and multiply and our construction displaces them – sometimes forcing them into neighboring residential buildings. This problem is also aggravated by organizations dropping food for the growing homeless population.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

In recent years, the city budget for this agency has had its budget cut substantially. It is important to realize that these cuts negatively affect not only arts and cultural organizations but also all the related businesses that rely on these organizations for support, such as restaurants, bars, nightclubs and shops. Continually cutting funding for this agency causes additional distress to these neighborhoods and our ability to maintain small businesses in these areas.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

DCA must be more selective in licensing and more aggressively inspecting sidewalk cafes, street vendors and cabarets.

Newsstands and Street Furniture

DCA should also work with the Department of Transportation to put together a coherent master plan for the locations of the additional newsstands and processing expected within the borough of Manhattan and other street furniture such as phone booths, kiosks, bollards, lighting poles and planters. This will ensure that pedestrian traffic moves smoothly and safely, particularly in the Times Square and Herald Square areas.

DEPARTMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS SERVICES

We are fortunate to have more Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) in our district than any other community board and we feel they have been successful in providing better services within their borders. We endorse the BIDs and the work they have been doing and are encouraged by the Mayor's willingness to allow increases in the BID budgets. However, the City should not reduce service in the BID areas in expectation that the BIDs will cover any shortfalls or basic city services. Instead, BIDs should provide supplemental services to those already provided by the City. Many areas within our district, which are not covered by the BIDs, are poorly maintained and unacceptably dirty. These areas should be provided with additional trash baskets, improved trash basket pickup, more frequent street cleaning and better sanitation enforcement.

LANDMARKS

CB5 is home to many significant landmark buildings and several Historic Districts. We are requesting increased funding for inspections and strict enforcement. We believe all landmark violations should result in significant fines.

We also support increased funding for research staff to review applications for alterations as well as to consider new buildings and districts for landmark status.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

New York needs a marketing plan that will bring technical, service, and professional employment opportunities. A cost/benefit analysis should be conducted before any subsidies or tax breaks are granted to retain or attract corporations to the City. Furthermore, a corporation that is granted a subsidy but fails to fulfill its part of the contract should be penalized. Training programs for welfare recipients moving to work are essential to integrating this group into the work force.

COMMUNITY BOARDS

Community Boards serve a vital, unique and irreplaceable role. They address citizen complaints, mediate community issues, coordinate with city agencies, and provide valuable exchanges of information with elected officials. It would be difficult for this Board to fulfill its responsibilities were funding to be reduced below current levels.

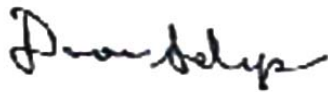
CLOSING

Community Board Five appreciates the opportunity to present this evaluation of our district needs for the fiscal year 2012.

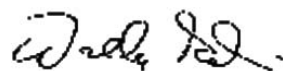
Respectfully submitted,



Vikki Barbero,
Chair



Doreen Seligson,
Acting Committee Chair



Wally Rubin
District Manager

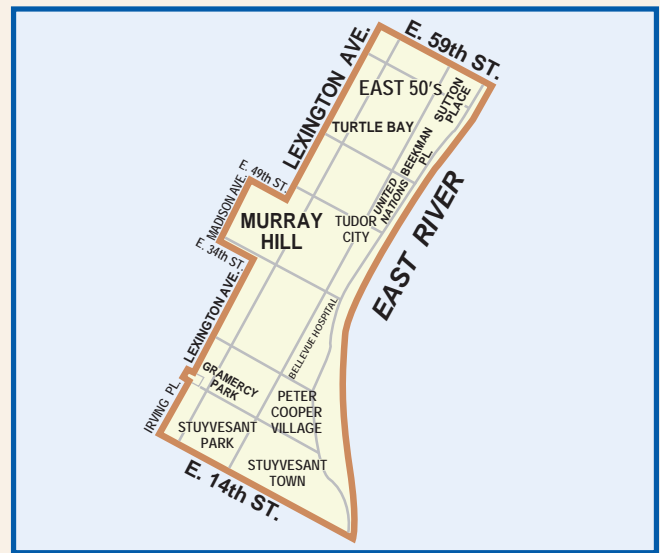
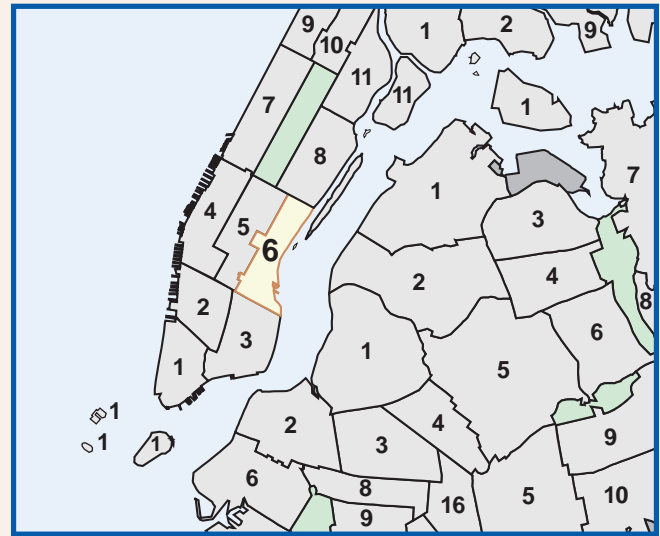
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 6

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	127,556	133,748	136,152
% Change	—	4.9	1.8

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	1,259	1,329
Rate per 1000	9.2	9.8
Deaths: Number	929	784
Rate per 1000	6.8	5.8
Infant Mortality: Number	2	3
Rate per 1000	1.6	2.3

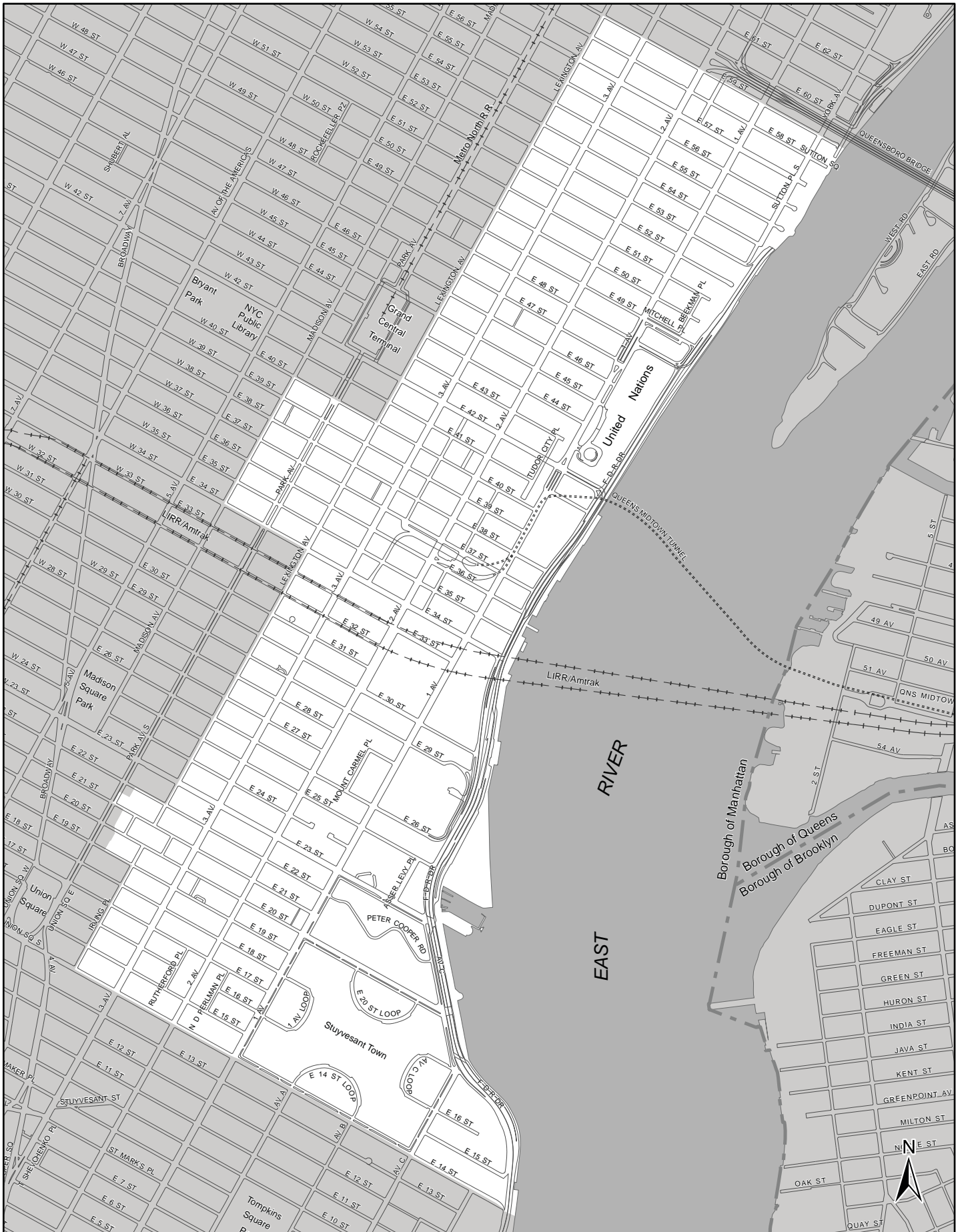
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	1,058	762
Supplemental Security Income	1,777	1,639
Medicaid Only	1,559	5,165
Total Persons Assisted	4,394	7,565
Percent of Population	3.2	5.6

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	888.4
Square Miles:	1.4

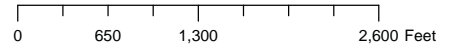


	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	241	407.0	1.6
Multi-Family Residential	1,066	6,346.6	24.4
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	779	7,733.2	29.8
Commercial / Office	415	4,037.6	15.5
Industrial	19	84.9	0.3
Transportation / Utility	42	1,642.0	6.3
Institutions	206	4,017.7	15.5
Open Space / Recreation	30	872.6	3.4
Parking Facilities	31	216.5	0.8
Vacant Land	66	563.4	2.2
Miscellaneous	12	63.3	0.2
Total	2,907	25,984.8	100.0

Manhattan Community District 6



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

Manhattan Community District 6	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	133,748	100.0	136,152	100.0	2,404	1.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	108,798	81.3	103,884	76.3	(4,914)	-4.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	5,730	4.3	5,241	3.8	(489)	-8.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	9,950	7.4	14,458	10.6	4,508	45.3
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	147	0.1	123	0.1	(24)	-16.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	139	0.1	396	0.3	257	184.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,474	1.8	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,984	6.7	9,576	7.0	592	6.6
Population Under 18 Years	9,928	100.0	10,306	100.0	378	3.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	6,703	67.5	6,470	62.8	(233)	-3.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	816	8.2	602	5.8	(214)	-26.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,109	11.2	1,292	12.5	183	16.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	15	0.2	14	0.1	(1)	-6.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	35	0.4	77	0.7	42	120.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	541	5.2	-	-
Hispanic Origin	1,250	12.6	1,310	12.7	60	4.8
Population 18 Years and Over	123,820	100.0	125,846	100.0	2,026	1.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	102,095	82.5	97,414	77.4	(4,681)	-4.6
Black/African American Nonhispanic	4,914	4.0	4,639	3.7	(275)	-5.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	8,841	7.1	13,166	10.5	4,325	48.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	132	0.1	109	0.1	(23)	-17.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	104	0.1	319	0.3	215	206.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,933	1.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	7,734	6.2	8,266	6.6	532	6.9
Total Population	133,748	100.0	136,152	100.0	2,404	1.8
Under 18 Years	9,928	7.4	10,306	7.6	378	3.8
18 Years and Over	123,820	92.6	125,846	92.4	2,026	1.6
Total Housing Units	92,829	-	91,189	-	(1,640)	-1.8

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 6	Number	Percent
Total Population	136,152	100.0
White Nonhispanic	103,884	76.3
Black Nonhispanic	5,241	3.8
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	14,458	10.6
Other Nonhispanic	519	0.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,474	1.8
Hispanic Origin	9,576	7.0
Female	74,345	54.6
Male	61,807	45.4
Under 5 years	4,041	3.0
5 to 9 years	2,512	1.8
10 to 14 years	2,334	1.7
15 to 19 years	2,771	2.0
20 to 24 years	10,328	7.6
25 to 44 years	58,045	42.6
45 to 64 years	35,828	26.3
65 years and over	20,293	14.9
18 years and over	125,846	92.4
In households	132,268	97.1
In family households	61,622	45.3
Householder	24,640	18.1
Spouse	19,867	14.6
Own child under 18 years	9,671	7.1
Other relatives	6,632	4.9
Nonrelatives	812	0.6
In nonfamily households	70,646	51.9
Householder	59,100	43.4
Householder 65 years and over living alone	10,255	7.5
Nonrelatives	11,546	8.5
In group quarters	3,884	2.9
Total Households	83,740	100.0
Family households	24,640	29.4
Married-couple family	19,867	23.7
With related children under 18 years	5,285	6.3
Female householder, no husband present	3,639	4.3
With related children under 18 years	1,452	1.7
Male householder, no wife present	1,134	1.4
With related children under 18 years	299	0.4
Nonfamily households	59,100	70.6
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,665	19.9
Persons Per Family	2.47	-
Persons Per Household	1.58	-
Total Housing Units	91,189	-
Occupied Housing Units	83,740	100.0
Renter occupied	61,766	73.8
Owner occupied	21,974	26.2
By Household Size:		
1 person household	49,051	58.6
2 person household	25,528	30.5
3 person household	5,784	6.9
4 person household	2,509	3.0
5 persons and over	868	1.0
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	4,730	5.6
25 to 44 years	38,235	45.7
45 to 64 years	25,080	29.9
65 years and over	15,695	18.7

Manhattan Community District 6 (PUMA 03808)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03808 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	97,882	2,047	97,882	(X)
Occupied housing units	82,370	2,061	84.2%	1.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.5	0.9	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	3.1	0.9	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	97,882	2,047	97,882	(X)
1-unit, detached	180	114	0.2%	0.1
1-unit, attached	324	181	0.3%	0.2
2 units	319	160	0.3%	0.2
3 or 4 units	1,164	338	1.2%	0.3
5 to 9 units	4,029	776	4.1%	0.8
10 to 19 units	5,218	712	5.3%	0.7
20 or more units	86,576	1,721	88.4%	1.1
Mobile home	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	72	72	0.1%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	97,882	2,047	97,882	(X)
Built 2005 or later	316	167	0.3%	0.2
Built 2000 to 2004	2,545	503	2.6%	0.5
Built 1990 to 1999	1,966	359	2.0%	0.4
Built 1980 to 1989	8,745	890	8.9%	0.9
Built 1970 to 1979	11,098	904	11.3%	0.9
Built 1960 to 1969	18,517	1,280	18.9%	1.2
Built 1950 to 1959	13,085	1,005	13.4%	1
Built 1940 to 1949	13,459	972	13.8%	1
Built 1939 or earlier	28,151	1,330	28.8%	1.1
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	82,370	2,061	82,370	(X)
Owner-occupied	26,075	1,296	31.7%	1.5
Renter-occupied	56,295	1,951	68.3%	1.5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	82,370	2,061	82,370	(X)
No vehicles available	63,618	1,942	77.2%	1.6
1 vehicle available	17,128	1,438	20.8%	1.6
2 vehicles available	1,506	379	1.8%	0.5
3 or more vehicles available	118	99	0.1%	0.1
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	82,370	2,061	82,370	(X)
1.00 or less	79,251	2,122	96.2%	0.8
1.01 to 1.50	1,294	390	1.6%	0.5
1.51 or more	1,825	457	2.2%	0.6
Average household size	1.71	0.04	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	16,533	996	16,533	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	8,654	821	52.3%	3.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	2,094	434	12.7%	2.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,109	306	6.7%	1.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	764	230	4.6%	1.4
35.0 percent or more	3,912	649	23.7%	3.6
Not computed	33	41	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	53,918	1,849	53,918	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	12,513	1,263	23.2%	2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	7,559	944	14.0%	1.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	7,122	946	13.2%	1.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	5,923	747	11.0%	1.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	4,460	702	8.3%	1.3
35.0 percent or more	16,341	1,230	30.3%	2
Not computed	2,377	510	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 06, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-MN191	INSTITUTE FOR THE PUERTO RICAN/HISPANIC ELDERLY (IPR/HE)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-MN048	BELLEVUE EDUCARE CHILDCARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-551	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB OF PARK TUNNEL E.34TH TO E.39TH ST, MANHATTAN	4,294 (CN)	67 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	32,470 (CN)
HB-1212	PARK AVENUE VIADUCT, MANHATTAN	6,659 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1221	RECONSTRUCTION OF E. 25TH ST PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE OVER FDR	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN049	NYU SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN167	GILDA'S CLUB NEW YORK CITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN308	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN357	RUSK INSTITUTE OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN563	NYU HOSPITALS CENTER	CP	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	10,980 (CN) 11,235 (F) 1,922 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
P-C041	CONSTRUCT/RECONSTRUCT BELLEVUE SOUTH PARK, MANHATTAN	2,482 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-D124	E. 54TH ST RECREATION CENTER, RECON AND IMPVTS, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-M024	EAST 54 ST. REC. CTR., MANHATTAN, RECONSTRUCTION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN159	FOLKSBEINE YIDDISH THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN426	TOWN HALL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N268	MORGAN LIBRARY & MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN259	MCBURNIE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN284	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS	CP	146 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN709	INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR THE DISABLED (ICD)	CP	42 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN425	NEW YORK CITY MISSION SOCIETY	CP	176 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-236	CONSTRUCTION, MANHATTAN 6/8/8A GARAGE	100,126 (CN)	80 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
T-171	ACQUIS, CON, RECON 57TH ST & 96TH ST SUBSTATIONS, MANH	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP



MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD SIX

866 United Nations Plaza – Ste. 308, New York, NY 10017

Phone: (212) 319-3750 - Fax: (212) 319-3772

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Website www.cbsix.org

Mark Thompson
Chair

Toni Carlina
District Manager

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2012

Community District 6 encompasses the East Side of Manhattan from 14th to 59th Streets, from the East River to Lexington Avenue and farther west in some areas to include all of Gramercy Park and all of Murray Hill. Additional well-known neighborhoods lie within the board boundaries: Sutton Place, Beekman Place, Turtle Bay, Tudor City, Kips Bay, Rosehill, Phipps Houses, East Midtown Plaza, Stuyvesant Square, Waterside, Peter Cooper Village and Stuyvesant Town. The District is a mixture of residential and commercial use with offices located in Citicorp Center, the Chrysler building and other major structures, with retail shops lining the avenues. Community District 6 is home to the United Nations as well as hundreds of missions and diplomatic residences. There are several major hospitals in the District, used by all New Yorkers, including Beth Israel, VA Medical Center, Bellevue Hospital, NYU Langone Medical Center, and NYU Hospital for Joint Diseases. Numerous substance abuse, mental health, and other ambulatory care clinics as well as some facilities of the New York Eye and Ear Hospital are located in the District. The District includes Baruch College, including the Zicklin School of Business and its graduate business school facilities, the School of Visual Arts, Brookdale Campus of Hunter College, the NYU School of Medicine, the NYU College of Dentistry and the Baren Campus of Yeshiva University including Stern College and other facilities.

The assessed value of commercial and residential properties, the daily influx of workers, and tourists who shop and visit the District all contribute significantly to New York's economic base.

There are five Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) within the District or at our border: The Grand Central Partnership, 34th Street Partnership, East Midtown Association, Union Square Partnership and the Flatiron/23rd Street Partnership. We applaud these BIDs for continuing to improve the quality of life within the District. We encourage the City to continue to endorse new BIDs.

For some, the District is defined by the commercial energy of East Midtown and the sedate apartments on Sutton Place, the brownstones of Murray Hill and the charm of Gramercy Park, but in reality, the District is primarily a middle-income community that also has significant numbers of low-income residents and a large elderly population living on fixed incomes. There are five SRO and sixteen residential facilities within the District. The most recent information indicates that the 30th Street Shelter has 14% of the sheltered male beds in the City. The shelter at 215-225 East 45th Street has beds for one hundred and thirty women and ten churches and synagogues in the District have opened their doors as private shelters. However, homelessness continues to be a major concern for the area; homeless people sleep under the FDR, on the streets and in area parks.

To address the needs of this vibrant and diverse community, the Board has grouped our issues into four broad categories of major concern: 1) services for the vulnerable, 2) a healthy and safe environment, 3) a livable City for all, and 4) continuing the commitment to District needs.

SERVICES FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE

Services for the Elderly

The Department of City Planning Community Profile shows that there are three senior centers in the District serving 20,000 elderly residents. This level of service is clearly inadequate since, according to the 2000 Census, 14.9% of the District population is over the age of 65. More recent survey information (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey – 2006-2007 data) estimates that in CB6 there were 21,083 persons age 65 and over (a growth of 5% over the 2000 census) and of these 10,400, or almost 50%, were 75 and older. The Community Board capital budget requests for additional senior centers and adult daycare services dating from a decade ago continue to go unmet. Additionally, it is vital that senior centers are modernized with supportive programs for those who are not frail and equipped with computer labs with Internet access so today's more active senior may participate in healthy activities, keep informed of programs for seniors, and expand their skill set. With the closing of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services only walk-in center in New York City a couple of years ago, seniors lost a valuable opportunity for in-person assistance in obtaining and managing their benefits. Now seniors are increasingly expected to navigate the Internet to participate in prescription drug plans and manage their Medicare and Medicaid benefits but without the adequate facilities or tools to do so. Education on how to manage benefits online should lead to improved quality of life as well as greater use of the federal programs and less reliance on City funds. Over the last few years, the Board has included a Lifelong Learning Center in the Board's budget requests to accomplish just this. The Board would like to see this type of center placed midway in the District so that the entire District may have easy access to such a facility. The Board is concerned about recent budget reductions that will close or curtail services provided to seniors. The existing programs in our District meet the needs of the frail elderly but fail to provide any service to others. Three centers that border our District have been shuttered. Despite the temporary program to transport the affected seniors, there is concern that the existing programs in our District may become an even greater magnet to non-residents and continuing support of those programs will be even more important.

Services for the Disabled

Community District 6 has within its boundaries and in close proximity to it, numerous hospitals as well as specialty institutions for the hearing and visually impaired. In addition, almost 15% of the District population is over the age of 65, half of who are limited in mobility. Because of these factors, many persons with decreased mobility or disabilities travel through the District, at times under perilous, congested Midtown traffic conditions. Improvements must be made to traffic patterns, signage, enforcement, bus loading/unloading areas and pedestrian signaling devices to improve safety. The reduction in public transportation options, especially that of the cross-town bus service, significantly hampers the movement of those who have reduced mobility to and from their treatment and social centers. Restoration and expansion of transportation for those of reduced mobility is critical for these residents of the community.

Youth and Education

There is a substantial shortfall in school seats for children as well as for after school and support services for children within Community District 6. A recent report demonstrated this severe overcrowding of schools showing PS 116 had 824 students enrolled in September 2008 in a building designed to accommodate 700, which leaves the school at nearly 120% capacity. Our ability to address this situation and plan for the future is aggravated by a lack of current information about the school age population. While over 2,100 apartments have been built in the District since 2000, the population data available at the New York City Department of Planning is still based on the

2000 Census. In addition, several new residential projects are either being built or planned. The lack of adequate information and failure to adjust plans in light of changing conditions has resulted in wait-lists for kindergarten and overcrowded schools.

We are pleased that work has begun on the new High School of Art and Design and PS 59 and that the City has begun planning for a school to be located at 616 First Avenue, part of the Solow development, on the former Con Edison site. However, it appears that the school at the Solow site will only provide enough additional school space for the additional apartments planned for that site, therefore providing no relief to the current situation and potentially putting an extra burden on existing schools within the District. Furthermore, the City has not provided for sufficient community input on the type of school, the design of the facility and the coordination with other development projects in the area.

Community Board 6 has passed a resolution advocating for the Police Academy located on East 20th Street to be considered as school space once the Police Academy is relocated. We have not been included in discussions of the future of this location and ask that the use of the facilities as a public school be given serious consideration.

Homeless Services

East Midtown is one of the nicest areas in the City with one of the lowest crime rates. Consequently, homeless people have little fear of being robbed of their few possessions as they sleep on the streets or in our parks. This community has demonstrated great compassion for the homeless in its midst, and is aware of the enormous demands for service needed by this population.

Community input and involvement in DHS' determination of location of 9,000 units under the New York/New York III program is essential to implementation of this objective. The Housing, Homeless and Human Rights Committee is considering City Council Intro. 0079-2010; passage of this law will codify DHS' obligation to give Districts appropriate notification and the use of Fair Share analysis prior to any shelter placement within the Districts.

The 30th Street Homeless Men's Shelter, which occupies the former Bellevue Psychiatric Building, is operating at capacity. DHS is decentralizing its intake system from a one-center system to a two-center system. DHS hopes to open an intake facility in the two boroughs with the highest concentration of street homeless individuals, Brooklyn and Manhattan. The Request for Proposal (RFP) for redevelopment of this site was temporarily shelved. As a result, Community Board 6 is working to create a community-based redevelopment that meets the guidelines of its 197-a Plan and include new shelter facilities.

A HEALTHY AND SAFE COMMUNITY

Health Facilities

There are several major hospitals in the District, used by all New Yorkers, including Beth Israel Medical Center, VA Medical Center, Bellevue Hospital, NYU Langone Medical Center, and the NYU Hospital for Joint Diseases. Numerous substance abuse, mental health, and other ambulatory care clinics as well as some facilities of the New York Eye and Ear Hospital are located in the District. We look forward to continued cooperation with these medical facilities as they expand and modernize their operations in the District.

Bellevue Hospital is in the midst of a major modernization of some of its existing facilities. For

decades, Community Board 6 has been advocating for a strategic plan to determine Bellevue's immediate and future health care and land use needs prior to any disposition of property; no such study has ever been conveyed to the Board.

The Community Board has taken note of the lack of high quality skilled nursing facilities in Manhattan and especially within Community District 6. According to the Visiting Nurses Association of New York City there are only 53 permanent inpatient Hospice beds in Manhattan. The NYC Department of City Planning projects that Manhattan's elderly population, aged 65 and over, will grow by 57.9% between 2002 and 2030 adding 108,000 elderly persons. In Community District 6 we have seen an increase in the number of persons age 65 and over of 5% since the 2000 census – and almost 50% of these individuals were 75 and older. We therefore must plan for the additional health and other support services needed by this population.

Community Board 6, through its own redevelopment plan of the Bellevue Psychiatric Building, is focusing on health-related uses consistent with its 197-a plan, such as a sub-acute facility or multiple uses that would allow for a continuum of care for seniors and others in need of such care.

Pedestrian Safety

In our densely populated District, pedestrian safety must be an important concern. We are pleased at the efforts being made to install audible and countdown signals and urge a continuation in the effort to identify additional locations in District 6 for such devices.

An area of pedestrian safety that is not being addressed, however, is protection from unsafe use of bicycles. Community Board 6 strongly supports the development of bicycle pathways through the District, and these pathways are now being developed along First and Second Avenues. At the same time, we must recognize that pedestrians can be harassed or even injured by inconsiderate and illegal bicycle practices. Principle among these are bicycles on the sidewalk, bicycles crossing intersections against the light, bicycles entering the crosswalk at the light, and bicycles traveling against the traffic either in the lane or on one-way streets. We believe that much of this could be alleviated by enforcement of existing bicycle regulations and ask that the NYPD take action to correct these threats to public safety.

Another area of concern is that of pedestrian-automobile incidents. Re-engineering has improved the conditions of the intersection at 24th Street and Lexington Avenue. However, other intersections remain a high concern to members of the District. The Community Board has heard from residents on 23rd Street concerning the intersection at 23rd Street and Second Avenue, which has had a substantial history of pedestrian-automobile incidents and at 23rd Street and Third Avenue which often backs up traffic and clogs streets. Pedestrian safety at the intersections of 57th Street and First Avenue and 57th Street and Second Avenue also continues to be of concern. We believe that these intersections require engineering attention. Also, a mechanism may be appropriate to make residential concerns about intersections easier to communicate with the Department of Transportation.

Sanitation

The Board is pleased that the District's streets are relatively clean and thanks the District Superintendent and his crew for all of their assistance. However, we do note that additional enforcement of alternate sides of the street regulations is needed to facilitate regular maintenance.

Some sidewalks in the District do not fare as well and are continuously littered. Existing litter

baskets often fill to overflowing. Additional city litter baskets and a review of the frequency of pickups would be helpful. In addition, commercial and residential garbage can sit on the street for many hours in advance of pickup creating an odor and unsightly mess that also attracts rodents. Trash bags that are torn or deliberately opened, or, in some cases, carelessly handled by sanitation workers, can exacerbate this problem and have a negative impact on a neighborhood's quality of life. We respectfully request that the Sanitation Department rigorously enforce its own guidelines for regular, careful sanitation pickup activities.

Sub-Surface Infrastructure

The July 18, 2007 steam explosion that occurred on Lexington Avenue and E. 41 Street and the steam explosion that occurred in Gramercy Park in 1989 are two of the most extreme examples in Community District 6 of serious threats posed by our aging infrastructure. The net effect of these and other events such as manhole explosions and fires on Second Avenue in the vicinity of 23rd Street in 2008 is that the members of the community are losing confidence in the basic safety of the city. Considering the potential for injuries and even loss of life, as well as street closures, traffic diversions and the like, the Board needs more information on the potential problems that have been identified and the projects planned for our District. Additionally the Board would like information on the age of the general steam pipe system, the method of inspections and an inventory of scheduled maintenance.

The city needs a policy issued that would require mapping the city's sub-surface infrastructure of agency and private sub-surface facilities. The Board understands the sensitivity of this information; that is why we would recommend that a separate division within a city agency, such as DEP, be created to take inventory of all sub-surface infrastructures to determine their condition and develop a maintenance schedule that would keep the infrastructure in good repair. This division could coordinate with city agencies that have direct control of city assets making sure that repairs are funded and performed. The division should also coordinate with private industry such as Con Edison and Verizon making sure that their assets are kept in good repair. We believe that in the long term the value of having this information would expedite various city and private projects and would, over time, pay for itself. Recent discussions with the City have proven to be unproductive and we urge that this be explored further.

Construction Site Safety

New high-rise construction, while certainly a nuisance for immediate neighbors, generally does not present a threat to the community. These multi-million dollar projects are built by experienced contractors and are closely supervised by the Department of Buildings. However, the tragic crane accident at Second Avenue and 51st Street illustrates the need for constant oversight. We recognize and commend the response the city has made to improve safety at construction sites and emphasize the need to follow through on improvements in procedures and in expanding the inspection effort. We are also concerned that in these economic times, construction is suspended at several work sites without sufficient supervision to ensure that the site remains safe and secure. Therefore, the Board has asked and our legislators have produced LL #70 that requires a developer to inform DOB when work on a site is suspended. This legislation requires that DOB conduct an on-site inspection, within a reasonable time frame, to ensure the site is safe and secure.

The Board continues to be concerned, year after year, about the length of time sheds surrounding buildings are allowed to stay up. In some instances these sidewalk sheds remain in place for 10 or more years. The public becomes concerned over the sheds' stability, falling debris, street and sidewalk cleanliness, and

failing or no under-shed lighting. The Board would like to see legislation passed that would require the timely filing and advancement of jobs with DOB before an extension of a shed permit is issued.

Many building owners appear to flagrantly disregard the permit process and building code regulations. Much work is done without any building permits, or with a permit that does not begin to cover the full scope of the work being performed. It appears that more and more work is being done in the evenings and on weekends when the Department of Buildings has only a few inspectors to cover all five boroughs. Additionally, illegal uses and occupancies need to be addressed. We need more building inspectors to address the issues raised above. We also need more crane inspectors at building sites to make sure that all cranes are safe and used properly.

A LIVABLE CITY FOR ALL

Parks and Recreation

Community District 6 has the least amount of parkland of any community District in New York City – just 26 acres compared to an average of 198 acres in other Manhattan Districts. At the same time, its population is at the median of Community District size both in Manhattan and in all of New York. Furthermore, recent census data shows a thirty percent increase in the population of very young children in Manhattan. For this reason, the City needs to develop new active park space. Community District 6, with its scarcity of parkland, should be a high priority in the development of new space.

The Board is concerned about suggested City plans to alienate Robert Moses Playground and build a United Nations consolidation building on a portion of the site. Community Board 6 has been in discussions with the Economic Development Corporation and our elected officials but has not reached an agreement for a replacement park acceptable to the Board. The mitigation element required for the construction of the U.N. consolidation building will be an esplanade outboard from the FDR Drive from East 41st Street to East 51st Street with connectors at East 42nd Street, East 48th Street, and East 51st Street (existing). Discussions are continuing.

Through the efforts of our elected officials, some of the parks in Community District 6 have been reconstructed. However, with all the capital improvements in our parks and recreation centers, we continue to emphasize the need for adequate maintenance, operation and protection of our rehabilitated parks. The need for additional maintenance workers continues to be a high priority within Board Six and throughout the city. We also stress the importance of making our parks accessible to all our neighbors. We believe that all our parks, including the comfort stations in those parks, should comply with both the requirements of and the spirit of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Even in instances where the City is not legally required to update certain facilities at this time, we urge that modifications be made as soon as possible. We also note that Asser Levy and the 54th Street Recreation Centers are two of the three most heavily used centers in the city. Unfortunately, they do not have adequate personnel to meet the needs of the many people they serve nor do they have sufficient funds for maintenance and supplies.

We are pleased by the promise of funding for repair of a portion of the Stuyvesant Square historic fence and will continue to push for the completion of this much-delayed project. Other long-standing capital priorities such as the restoration of the Stuyvesant Square Park's comfort stations and the rehabilitation of Glick Park, which includes restoration of the fountains, remain to be addressed. Furthermore, Robert Moses Playground is in immediate need of a complete resurfacing in order to have safe enjoyment of this active use area. We understand that funds have been found to perform some of the work, but we are concerned that it be a proper overall resurfacing and not just patching, which can result in unsafe conditions.

Open Spaces

Open space is of vital importance to the Board. According to a report by the Department of City Planning, there are only 26 acres of open space within the District, which means that there are 5,237 persons per acre of open space, the highest density in Manhattan. These numbers do not take into account the thousands of people who commute into Midtown businesses, people shopping in our many retail establishments, or tourists coming to enjoy our attractions and institutions such as the United Nations. We are encouraged by the efforts to add parkland and publicly accessible areas for recreation citywide through the plaNYC initiative, but we have not seen much attention yet to Community District 6. One of the stated goals of plaNYC is to create or enhance a public plaza in every community. The Board is presently exploring implementing a public plaza on the east side of 2nd Avenue between E. 30th and E. 33rd Streets; we look forward to working with the City to establish this and hopefully other public plazas in Community District 6. We also have focused our attention on another type of open space: privately owned public space. We are particularly concerned about developed properties that were granted zoning “bonuses” in exchange for creating and maintaining such public space. A report prepared in 2008 by the Board’s Community Planning Fellow examined the 77 privately owned public spaces in the District and found 30 of those spaces to be out of compliance with applicable zoning requirements. Based upon this survey, DOB has issued 13 violations, DCP has issued 9, and they have written letters to the property owners. The Board is working with DCP to determine what the next steps will be.

Waterfront Development

The entire eastern boundary of Community Board 6, stretching from 14th Street to 59th Street, is the East River. Since much of the most valued and well used open space in the District is located along or in close proximity to the river, the improvement of public access has long been an important goal of Community Board 6. The Manhattan Community Board 6 197-a Plan, approved by the City Council in March 2008 provides comprehensive guidance for future development in our waterfront area. That plan specifically identifies the following critical issues, among others, that need to be addressed:

- A continuously growing residential and working population.
- Scarcity of high quality open space.
- The need for a continuous waterfront esplanade, which requires building connections between segments of the existing East River waterfront esplanade and \ improving access to the waterfront by building pedestrian bridges over the FDR Drive.

Existing waterfront parks and esplanade areas provide some open space amenities. Due to the area’s complexity, the presence of the FDR Drive, areas given over to parking, and the other facilities that line the waterfront, many sections of the Greenway are interrupted and public access to the waterfront esplanade is limited. The FDR Drive, with elevated viaduct and at-grade highway segments, makes access to the waterfront esplanade difficult and even hazardous for pedestrians, creating physical and visual barriers in many areas. In light of this, Community Board 6 has identified the following needs:

- Community Board 6 would like the City (specifically DCAS and EDC) to phase out leases allowing parking directly on the waterfront and eventually to prohibit all parking. This is consistent with the 197-a Plan approved by the City Council.

- The lease between DCAS and Con Ed covering the now-abandoned parking lot stretching from 38th Street to 41st Street and the East River expired in June 2010. CB6 strongly recommends that this property be repaired by Con Edison (as is required by their lease with the City) and then turned over to the Parks Department for conversion into a permanent public park.
- Waterside has an existing pedestrian bridge at 25th Street. Gedeon GRC Consulting is presently working on a rehabilitation/ reconstruction design report for DOT that includes handicap accessibility, something the Community Board has repeatedly requested. Once this report is completed, DOT will make the determination if the job (Contract No. HBQ1221/BIN 2-23207) goes forward. The Board believes the reconstruction of this pedestrian bridge is a necessity, and requests that the City move ahead with this project. In addition, Waterside was designed to receive a second pedestrian bridge at 27th Street. We would like to see construction of the 27th Street pedestrian bridge as soon as possible since it would provide a convenient connection between Bellevue Hospital and the elevated public plaza in Waterside. It is our understanding that this project is included in the City's Ten-Year Plan.
- Continued study of alternatives regarding lowering or eliminating the 42nd Street exit ramp on the FDR Drive when it is being rebuilt is necessary so that, when the former Con Ed parking lot site is redeveloped, its northern end can be used for pedestrian bridges or a landscaped deck can be built above the FDR Drive connecting 39th & 40th Streets to the esplanade along the East River. An enhancement which can be more immediately achieved is to put in place a pedestrian and bicycle ramp to connect the 41st Street end of the new pier (the so-called 38th Street pier) to 42nd Street.
- The City, currently in litigation with Skyport Garage, should explore a regular schedule of care and maintenance of the Skyport Garage at 23rd Street and the East River since its removal does not appear likely in the near future. Public access to this pier should be strongly considered as well.
- Community Board 6 is concerned about the safety of pedestrian crossings to the waterfront at 18th, 20th, 23rd, 34th and 35th Streets and asks that they be reviewed to determine how improvements can be made for pedestrian safety.
- The East River Science Park is being built with its ground level elevated on a deck at approximately the level of First Avenue and is one story above the FDR Drive and its service roads. In the future, when the FDR Drive is rebuilt and the southbound lanes are brought to grade at about 31st Street, CB6 recommends a pedestrian bridge or landscaped deck be built above the FDR Drive connecting 29th Street and the Bellevue Science Park to the esplanade along the East River.
- Installation of an Irrigation System in Stuyvesant Cove Park is essential for the creation of a "green space" and for the survival of the vegetation used in conjunction with the environmental programs conducted by Solar One.
- Restore fountains in East River Esplanade Park (Glick Park) – The water recirculating and electrical systems need to be replaced. Glick Park is underutilized, and the lack of working fountains contributes to the air of neglect in this Park.
- Community Board 6 and the elected officials representing the District are actively advocating for making the "temporary" caissons used to construct the Outer Drive Roadway permanent. The Board is also working to create an esplanade along the river, which would be supported by the caissons running from E. 60th Street to E. 52nd Street.

Library Services

The Community Board welcomes the arrival of the Grand Central Branch of the New York Public

Library. This new outlet is available to the previously underserved northern end of our District. We encourage the NYPL to consider making this a permanent facility, especially in light of the continued closure of the Donnell Library Center at 20 W. 53rd Street.

The Community Board is disappointed by the drastic budget cuts that will affect days and hours of operation as well as services at public libraries in our District and across the City. A recent survey of the Gates Foundation found that one-third of Americans now relies on libraries for computers and Internet access. New York Public Library Director Paul Le Clerc testified on June 4, 2010, that one in four people say they have no alternatives to services like those they receive at NYPL. The City must restore the number of days the libraries are open and the number of hours they are open each day. We ask that funding for library services be expanded to keep up with the ever changing demands and opportunities provided in our electronic information society and so that resources are available to all members of our community whether rich or poor. We also urge that the library branches are fully staffed with qualified professional Librarians. Community Board 6 strongly supports full service libraries at the Kips Bay, Epiphany, and Grand Central Branches.

Transportation and Community Mobility

Second Avenue Subway: Community Board 6 has established the full-build Second Avenue Subway as a most urgent need. This District has only limited access to existing subway service and what is available suffers from extreme overcrowding. Our local streets are at or beyond traffic saturation. The Second Avenue subway is essential to alleviate the existing overcrowding on the subways and congestion on the streets. One of the most important ways to make access to jobs, shopping and housing in a rebounding economy is the prompt construction of the full-build Second Avenue subway. The announcement in July 2009 of additional delays in construction is unacceptable. While we recognize that the primary authority for the construction is the MTA, we urge elected officials and City Agencies to do all in their power to see that construction is accelerated.

East River Pedestrian Bikeway (ERPBW): The development of an eastside bikeway and esplanade is also of urgent need. The promised ERPBW would provide a safe transit way for bicycle commuters and recreational riders. The bikeway and walkway at Stuyvesant Cove is excellent and represents the best along the East River. However, north of that from 23rd Street to 59th Street in District 6 there is often no bikeway and generally poor walkways. Bikers following Greenway signs are often directed into dangerous traffic situations and have to share bus and delivery lanes. We urge the City to close this gap in the promised Manhattan Greenway and to review the placement of existing Greenway signs so that bicycle riders are not directed into some of the worst traffic conditions on the east side. Additional considerations and specific recommendations are detailed above in the discussion of Waterfront Development.

Bus Services and Traffic Issues

The Board welcomes the Select Bus Service as an attempt to speed up north/south public transportation in the eastern section of the District. However, the effects of recent cutbacks in cross-town bus routes must be reviewed and monitored to ensure that our residents continue to have convenient cross-town access. This is particularly critical for seniors, the disabled, and the less affluent for which options are limited. We are interested in the development of proposals for the 34th Street Transitway as an attempt to improve east/west travel times on this important cross-town corridor. We look forward to significant community involvement to ensure that the project does not result in negative impacts on the surrounding neighborhood. Similarly, we note that the Department of Environmental Protection is studying alternative routes for the placement of a distribution water main on the East Side of Manhattan and will include projected traffic impacts,

time and cost of the available alternatives in the analysis. We will continue to be involved with reviewing the findings and helping to find the best alternative. All these projects and other city initiatives have the potential for serious disruptions in neighborhood traffic patterns and pedestrian safety; most of our cross-town corridors have been or will be affected by these projects. We therefore favor a District-wide traffic study to assess the overall impact.

East River Ferry Service: The entire eastern boundary of Community District 6 is the East River. We have pressed for the aggressive development of expanded ferry service along the East River, including expansion and improvement of the unsatisfactory 34th Street ferry terminal. As of August 1, 2010, the City approved funds for upgrading the 34th Street Ferry Terminal. Community Board 6 has seen the design of the new terminal, but is awaiting additional information from EDC as to whether the upgrade will include a comfort station. Suitable, comfortable and attractive ferry terminals should be considered in the very near term for 23rd and 42nd Streets, with an emphasis on full mass transit intermodality, passenger convenience, and comfort.

Street and Highway Surfaces: The physical condition of our community's streets, including local tunnels and bridges as well as the Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive from 14th to 59th Streets has declined. Driving and merely trying to walk across the street can be difficult or even dangerous. The corrugated surface of many streets is a menace to pedestrians and a threat to drivers. It is also destructive to vehicles using those streets. It is estimated that the unsatisfactory surface of city streets shortens the useful life of city owned vehicles by about ten percent. The financial impact to the City just considering police cars, fire trucks, ambulances, sanitation vehicles, and MTA buses must be significant. More frequent re-surfacing is necessary to keep the streets, highways, bridges, and tunnels in Community District 6 in minimum serviceable condition.

Parking and Traffic Enforcement: Much of Community District 6 suffers from severe traffic congestion aggravated by double parking, impermissible use of bus stops and bus lanes, obstruction of pedestrian crosswalks, and other similar violations. We believe that, to relieve the congestion and to protect pedestrian safety, a very much greater and sustained effort at parking and traffic enforcement in this District is necessary. In addition, portions of our District become a veritable parking lot for "Black Cars" and other livery vehicles in both prohibited and metered parking spaces.

According to complaints from neighborhood residents, the drivers of these cars do not seem to pay meter fees; they create noise, leave garbage on our streets and sidewalks, and use public spaces to urinate. Thus far there has been no systematic effort to address these problems or to improve the TLC's enforcement capability and standards.

Pedestrian Traffic Flow: Members of the Community Board spend a great deal of time carefully reviewing all sidewalk café applications and continue to work with DCA in making the review process more meaningful. Unfortunately, in several portions of our District, there is an increasing encroachment on sidewalk space meant for the use of pedestrians. Too often sidewalks have become extensions of cafés, bars, and restaurants forcing pedestrians into the street. Sidewalk cafes should be permitted only when the remaining sidewalk space is sufficient for pedestrian traffic and is free of publicly or privately placed obstructions. The rules determining useable space should be reconsidered including expanding the definition of "obstruction" to include anything that blocks pedestrian passage whether privately or publicly placed. Community Board 6 has long advocated that, if at all possible, there be ten feet of sidewalk clearance where there is a café.

34th Street Heliport: There is no joint Federal-New York City effort to govern the use of the 34th Street Heliport. Its operation is the source of dislocation in the Community. We are told that the

by-products of its operation have caused damage to a local business and the expensive replacement of air filtration equipment at the New York University Langone Medical Center. The noise, odors, and air blast impacts have also drawn justified criticism from local residents. Agreed operating regulations and methods of their enforcement must be put in place as part of the lease renewal of the heliport in 2011, or the facility should be closed, a position the Board has taken and favors.

Development for the Future

There are five major development sites pending in Community Board 6 that will have a major impact on community resources:

- Con Edison/Solow Development site along First Avenue between 35th and 41st
- East River Science Park on the Bellevue Campus.
- Disposition of the former Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Building by EDC.
- 950,000 square foot building being proposed by the United Nations for development on the Robert Moses Playground site (42nd Street and 1st Avenue)
- Proposed closing of the Police Academy on 20th Street

Since the 2000 U.S. Census, Community Board 6 has seen rapid building growth; 2,100 residential units totaling almost 2.5 million square feet have been built in that span. Our community has also seen expansive growth in commercial construction, with nearly 2 million square feet of new office space and over 100,000 square feet of new retail space.

Such rapid growth has its consequences on our existing infrastructure. A growing population requires additional open space for our residents, new schools for our children, rehabilitation of our existing roads and mass transit services, and more police officers and firefighters to serve and protect the community.

Con Edison/ Solow Development Site: The New York State Public Service Commission mandated the divestment of many of Con Edison's assets. These included four sites along First Avenue between 35th and 41st Streets that collectively amount to 8.9 acres. These properties have been demolished and the developer has begun excavating for an anticipated commercial and residential complex. Development along this corridor continues to have a major impact on the community.

During the 2008 fiscal year, the development plans for the Con Edison Waterside properties were approved by the City Council. Community Board 6 is prepared to vigilantly monitor the development to assure that it conforms to all agreements. While the plan provides modest public space within the site, it does not provide substantial relief to the need for public space or services that exist within the broader community. Currently, the project is not under construction.

Community Board 6 is requesting that the City obtain a fully developed site plan of the 616 First Avenue site. No detailed site and landscape plans currently exist. This must be completed prior to construction of the proposed new school located at the southwest corner of the site at East 35th Street and First Avenue.

The Bellevue Campus: Bellevue is in the midst of a major modernization of some of its existing facilities. For decades, Community Board 6 has been advocating for a strategic plan to determine Bellevue's immediate and future health care and land use needs prior to any disposition of property; no study has ever been conveyed to the Board.

Phase I of the East River Science Park on the northern part of the Bellevue Hospital campus is now under construction. Phase II is on hold. The Science Park will include the development of three new buildings devoted primarily to biotechnology facilities and also containing core research facilities, a library, local retail, parking and other uses. Phase I will produce a total of 300,000 square feet of biotech laboratory space.

Most scenarios for developing the biotechnology industry in New York City focus on capitalizing on the City's existing assets to jump-start biomedical companies. While the biotech industry is assumed to be a potential source of high-wage jobs, the pay-off may come slowly and at the cost of significant investment of much needed public resources.

The February 2001 report of the New York City Investment Fund ("Market Demand Study for Commercial Biotechnology, Biomedical and Bioinformatics Facilities in New York City") estimated that the companies emerging from the City's academic research centers would generate a demand for approximately 1,000,000 square feet of space designed for bio-tech firms over the next few years, of which about 40,000 square feet is needed as incubator space for start-up firms.

The NYC Economic Development Corporation issued an RFP to solicit proposals for the redevelopment of the former Bellevue Psychiatric Building. Proposals were for a principal use of hotels. This use is not in conformance with the 2001 rezoning of the northern two blocks of the Bellevue Hospital campus (E. 28th Street to E. 30th Street) nor with the 2008 Community Board 6 197-a plan. The 197-a Plan explicitly calls for scientific, medical, and institutional uses. Community Board 6 requested the inclusion of medical uses including a sub-acute facility and a continuum of care center for senior citizens. Now that EDC has shelved its plans, the Board itself is actively pursuing additional development proposals for the former Psychiatric Building, which will preserve the historically significant building and will conform to the 197-a requirement for medical, scientific or institutional uses.

Robert Moses Playground: If Robert Moses Playground is made available to the United Nations, as has been suggested in the past, there is a requirement to find open space to relocate the playground's active space area. The United Nations had proposed an extension of the esplanade between E. 42nd and E. 48th Streets as mitigation for the proposed interim U.N. Building at Robert Moses Playground. In addition, a replacement site for the use of Robert Moses Playground must be found.

Brookdale/Julia Richman Exchange: Although the Brookdale campus exchange for Julia Richman is controversial, the process for exchange continues. An RFP for development was issued for the Hunter/Brookdale site at First Avenue and E. 25th Street, but respondents have not been made public. It appears at this time that the project is on hold. The Board will remain active in the process and expects to be kept informed of any activity.

Police Academy: The City has announced the intention to relocate the Police Academy. Disposition of the existing property has not been discussed publicly. The Community Board reminds the City that they are Charter mandated to consult with the Board on the disposition of this property. Specifically, the Board has called for consideration of using this space to relieve the pressing need for an additional school space.

CONTINUING THE COMMITMENT TO DISTRICT NEEDS

The Need for Better Statistical Data

Although demographic data on our residential population is fairly comprehensive, we have no statistics on the number of people who enter this District on a daily basis to work, to shop, and to visit our institutions. The relationship of the quantity of such populations to the number of service

delivery personnel allocated to Community District 6 is crucial to its quality of life and should therefore be carefully analyzed by the City Administration.

The City's Community District level budget data are spotty at best. Police precincts only partly coincide with Community Districts, but at least precinct level data are available. Most other departments do not provide the sort of data that inform the Community Board of the level of effort the City performs within the Community District. This problem should be corrected.

The Community Board has been unable to obtain adequate information on complaints made to the 3-1-1 complaint system. Consequently the Board is unable to follow up for correction nor able to examine complaints for patterns that may reflect larger needs.

The Community Board would like to request support for enhanced development of GIS based information concerning the District. While we are interested in city services that are currently supported by the Department of City Planning, we would also like to see other maps that focus on local concerns such as dilapidated buildings, construction sites, and police incidents. Map resources are becoming easier to obtain. The Board would like to put them to constructive use.

Funding for the Community Board Office

We were pleased that proposed cuts to the budgets of Community Boards were not implemented in the final Executive Budget and we are guardedly optimistic in the assurance that cuts will not occur in the subsequent two years. In these difficult financial times, we acknowledge the need to do more with less. However, we still must point out that Community Boards are operating on budgets that have not had a noticeable increase in 20 years. We have been forced to reduce administrative costs to a bare minimum and may have difficulty retaining professional staff.

At a time of rising unemployment, challenging financial markets, and City budget cuts, we can reasonably predict that city services will be tested to their limits. Oversight and redress of service shortfalls, as well as praise for valuable and efficient initiatives, becomes critical – and these functions are essential elements of the Community Board mission. In effect, the Community Boards are the eyes and ears of the city government and can help ensure that resources are deployed efficiently to meet the needs of the community.

Each year that the budget is not increased, it is in effect reduced by the loss of purchasing power and an increased demand for services. We will continue to advocate for appropriate funding of the City's 59 Community Boards.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Thompson
Mark Thompson
Chair

Richard Eggers
Richard Eggers, Chair, Budget &
Governmental Affairs Committee

Toni Carlina
Toni Carlina,
District Manager

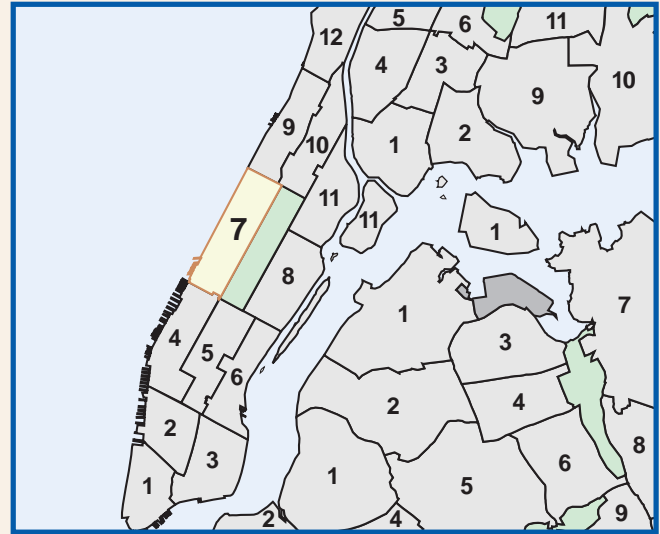
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 7

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	206,671	210,993	207,699
% Change	—	2.1	-1.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	2,568	2,789
Rate per 1000	12.4	13.4
Deaths: Number	1,540	1,368
Rate per 1000	7.4	6.6
Infant Mortality: Number	5	9
Rate per 1000	1.9	3.2

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	5,937	3,533
Supplemental Security Income	7,389	6,431
Medicaid Only	6,052	15,028
Total Persons Assisted	19,378	24,992
Percent of Population	9.3	12.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	Acres:	1,222.7
	Square Miles:	1.9



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	402	743.8	2.0
Multi-Family Residential	2,870	14,612.4	38.8
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	716	6,573.0	17.4
Commercial / Office	152	1,538.8	4.1
Industrial	8	145.2	0.4
Transportation / Utility	9	934.6	2.5
Institutions	219	4,040.0	10.7
Open Space / Recreation	26	7,013.8	18.6
Parking Facilities	27	524.4	1.4
Vacant Land	48	1,531.6	4.1
Miscellaneous	11	33.5	0.1
Total	4,488	37,691.2	100.0

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

Manhattan Community District 7	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	210,993	100.0	207,699	100.0	(3,294)	-1.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	141,029	66.8	137,652	66.3	(3,377)	-2.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	22,965	10.9	18,708	9.0	(4,257)	-18.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,452	3.5	11,580	5.6	4,128	55.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	379	0.2	252	0.1	(127)	-33.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	431	0.2	844	0.4	413	95.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,952	1.9	-	-
Hispanic Origin	38,737	18.4	34,711	16.7	(4,026)	-10.4
Population Under 18 Years	26,783	100.0	27,974	100.0	1,191	4.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	13,334	49.8	15,572	55.7	2,238	16.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	4,079	15.2	3,154	11.3	(925)	-22.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	816	3.0	1,040	3.7	224	27.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	45	0.2	32	0.1	(13)	-28.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	165	0.6	206	0.7	41	24.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	937	3.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	8,344	31.2	7,033	25.1	(1,311)	-15.7
Population 18 Years and Over	184,210	100.0	179,725	100.0	(4,485)	-2.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	127,695	69.3	122,080	67.9	(5,615)	-4.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	18,886	10.3	15,554	8.7	(3,332)	-17.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	6,636	3.6	10,540	5.9	3,904	58.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	334	0.2	220	0.1	(114)	-34.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	266	0.1	638	0.4	372	139.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,015	1.7	-	-
Hispanic Origin	30,393	16.5	27,678	15.4	(2,715)	-8.9
Total Population	210,993	100.0	207,699	100.0	(3,294)	-1.6
Under 18 Years	26,783	12.7	27,974	13.5	1,191	4.4
18 Years and Over	184,210	87.3	179,725	86.5	(4,485)	-2.4
Total Housing Units	125,245	-	120,504	-	(4,741)	-3.8

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 7	Number	Percent
Total Population	207,699	100.0
White Nonhispanic	137,652	66.3
Black Nonhispanic	18,708	9.0
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	11,580	5.6
Other Nonhispanic	1,096	0.5
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,952	1.9
Hispanic Origin	34,711	16.7
Female	110,057	53.0
Male	97,642	47.0
Under 5 years	9,521	4.6
5 to 9 years	7,624	3.7
10 to 14 years	6,924	3.3
15 to 19 years	6,866	3.3
20 to 24 years	11,363	5.5
25 to 44 years	84,954	40.9
45 to 64 years	53,169	25.6
65 years and over	27,278	13.1
18 years and over	179,725	86.5
In households	202,973	97.7
In family households	115,719	55.7
Householder	41,179	19.8
Spouse	30,140	14.5
Own child under 18 years	24,876	12.0
Other relatives	17,125	8.2
Nonrelatives	2,399	1.2
In nonfamily households	87,254	42.0
Householder	71,849	34.6
Householder 65 years and over living alone	12,421	6.0
Nonrelatives	15,405	7.4
In group quarters	4,726	2.3
Total Households	113,028	100.0
Family households	41,179	36.4
Married-couple family	30,140	26.7
With related children under 18 years	11,656	10.3
Female householder, no husband present	8,741	7.7
With related children under 18 years	4,693	4.2
Male householder, no wife present	2,298	2.0
With related children under 18 years	815	0.7
Nonfamily households	71,849	63.6
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	21,923	19.4
Persons Per Family	2.75	-
Persons Per Household	1.80	-
Total Housing Units	120,504	-
Occupied Housing Units	113,028	100.0
Renter occupied	81,063	71.7
Owner occupied	31,965	28.3
By Household Size:		
1 person household	59,042	52.2
2 person household	33,049	29.2
3 person household	11,147	9.9
4 person household	6,576	5.8
5 persons and over	3,214	2.8
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	3,927	3.5
25 to 44 years	52,157	46.1
45 to 64 years	36,647	32.4
65 years and over	20,297	18.0

Manhattan Community District 7 (PUMA 03806)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03806 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	120,892	2,803	120,892	(X)
Occupied housing units	106,965	2,407	88.5%	1.2
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.1	0.9	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.1	0.8	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Total housing units	120,892	2,803	120,892	(X)
1-unit, detached	378	226	0.3%	0.2
1-unit, attached	1,001	354	0.8%	0.3
2 units	843	368	0.7%	0.3
3 or 4 units	1,576	428	1.3%	0.4
5 to 9 units	9,386	970	7.8%	0.7
10 to 19 units	12,297	963	10.2%	0.8
20 or more units	95,322	2,620	78.8%	1.1
Mobile home	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	89	113	0.1%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Total housing units	120,892	2,803	120,892	(X)
Built 2005 or later	630	217	0.5%	0.2
Built 2000 to 2004	2,960	537	2.4%	0.4
Built 1990 to 1999	4,943	632	4.1%	0.5
Built 1980 to 1989	7,186	801	5.9%	0.6
Built 1970 to 1979	7,490	702	6.2%	0.6
Built 1960 to 1969	11,046	770	9.1%	0.6
Built 1950 to 1959	6,944	766	5.7%	0.6
Built 1940 to 1949	7,858	787	6.5%	0.6
Built 1939 or earlier	71,835	2,041	59.4%	1.1
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	106,965	2,407	106,965	(X)
Owner-occupied	35,588	1,335	33.3%	1.2
Renter-occupied	71,377	2,340	66.7%	1.2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Occupied housing units	106,965	2,407	106,965	(X)
No vehicles available	79,320	2,300	74.2%	1.4
1 vehicle available	25,765	1,559	24.1%	1.3
2 vehicles available	1,677	428	1.6%	0.4
3 or more vehicles available	203	114	0.2%	0.1
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
Occupied housing units	106,965	2,407	106,965	(X)
1.00 or less	102,886	2,380	96.2%	0.7
1.01 to 1.50	1,934	494	1.8%	0.5
1.51 or more	2,145	624	2.0%	0.6
Average household size	1.96	0.04	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	22,809	1,253	22,809	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	12,530	929	54.9%	3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	2,409	544	10.6%	2.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	2,270	427	10.0%	1.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,347	417	5.9%	1.8
35.0 percent or more	4,253	550	18.6%	2.3
Not computed	62	75	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	68,532	2,375	68,532	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	17,269	1,374	25.2%	1.7
15.0 to 19.9 percent	10,802	1,203	15.8%	1.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	7,545	823	11.0%	1.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	6,580	957	9.6%	1.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	4,713	625	6.9%	0.9
35.0 percent or more	21,623	1,722	31.6%	2.2
Not computed	2,845	673	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 07, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN130	DOROT FOUNDATION	CP	48 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
AG-MN130	DOROT FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
AG-MN516	JEWISH HOME & HOSPITAL LIFECARE SYSTEM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-1189	RECONSTRUCT W 79TH ST/79TH ST BOAT BASIN 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	5,339 (CN) 0 (F)	96 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	20,084 (CN) 41,956 (F)
HL-DN164	WILLIAM F. RYAN COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP	196 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN537	JEWISH HOME AND HOSIPTAL-MANHATTAN CAMPUS RECONSTRUCTION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN450	WEST SIDE CENTER FOR COMMUNITY LIFE, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-416	REPAVE AMSTERDAM AVENUE, ETC.	13,482 (CN) 21,182 (F) 2,410 (S) 23,444 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
HW-508	RECONSTRUCT 8TH AVENUE	25,353 (CN) 17,138 (F) 9,009 (P)	7 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
L-C002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDG-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-D002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDG-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	1,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C380	RECONSTRUCTION OF RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
P-M380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-Y380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	63 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,171 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
P-1328	WEST 59TH STREET RECREATION CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-C034	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IMPROVEMENTS & ADDITIONS, MANHATTA	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-C100	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-C475	NEW YORK STATE THEATER ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-C489	LINCOLN CENTER, IMPROVEMENT AND RENOVATION OF SITE	18,153 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN042	BALLET HISPANICO	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN143	ELAINE KAUFMAN CULTURAL CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN204	JAZZ AT LINCOLN CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN263	METROPOLITAN OPERA ASSOCIATION	CP	0 (CN)	445 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 07, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10		FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
						FY2013	FY2014		
PV-DN304	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D034	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IMPROVEMENTS & ADDITIONS, MANHATTA	CP		1,750 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D475	NEW YORK STATE THEATER ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D489	LINCOLN CENTER, IMPROVEMENT AND RENOVATION OF SITE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN042	BALLET HISPANICO	CP		250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN143	ELAINE KAUFMAN CULTURAL CENTER	CP		93 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN263	METROPOLITAN OPERA ASSOCIATION	CP		250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN304	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP		127 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M034	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS	CP		500 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M475	NEW YORK STATE THEATER ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M489	LINCOLN CENTER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-QN304	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N143	ELAINE KAUFMAN CULTURAL CENTER	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N204	JAZZ AT LINCOLN CENTER	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N304	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-34	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITION	CP		7,034 (CN) 1,000 (F) 1,000 (S) 4,572 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PV-475	NEW YORK STATE THEATER ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.	CP		5,000 (CN) 1,000 (F) 1,000 (S) 5,000 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PV-489	LINCOLN CENTER, IMPROVEMENT AND RENOVATION OF SITE		243,213 (CN) 11,000 (F) 1,375 (S) 0 (P)	35,838 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 5,000 (P)	8,509 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
PV-544	LINCOLN CENTER, FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS	CP		0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
S-244	CONSTRUCT MANHATTAN 4/4A/7 GARAGE		195,974 (CN)	10,532 (CN)	-1,283 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
T-171	ACQUIS, CON, RECON 57TH ST & 96TH ST SUBSTATIONS, MANH	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

Community Board 7/Manhattan District Needs Statement for Fiscal Year 2012

Community Board 7/Manhattan covers the Upper West Side from West 59th to 110th Streets, Central Park to the Hudson River. This document provides highlights of our district's needs and interests. We anticipate that these and other emerging concerns will present new challenges as our community works together to shape the future of the Upper West Side. We welcome the opportunity to plan with government, the private sector, and our neighbors to address the needs of our community. You can find our capital and expense priorities for the NYC Budget and district demographics at www.nyc.gov/mcb7.

SUSTAINABILITY

Residents of the Upper West Side are eager to address environmental issues, especially those related to land use, transportation, and waste management. MCB7 has established a Green Committee to promote sustainability by engaging residents in education, advocacy, and direct efforts to reduce the carbon footprint of the Upper West Side. The committee also acts as a conduit for coordinating local initiatives, including PlaNYC 2030 programs that reduce carbon emissions and accommodate growth in environmentally responsible ways.

New development in the district creates opportunities to implement sustainable building systems, but existing building codes are limited and difficult to enforce. Most new buildings have glass facades, which constrict natural airflow and afford little room for energy saving insulation. Few new buildings take advantage of energy enhancements like solar panels and high-efficiency boiler systems. The community supports the use of incentives to encourage Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification for new buildings. Furthermore, CB7 encourages developers to contribute by supporting local parks and other open spaces.

Residents of older buildings are looking for easy ways to assess and reduce their energy consumption. They want low-cost access to engineers and consultants that can help identify opportunities for energy savings and waste reduction. Residents want concise information about energy alternatives and how to implement them in their homes.

West Siders are overwhelmed by traffic congestion, especially in terms of truck traffic and emissions. There is an increasing desire to reduce road traffic (including idle standing) and also create more access to energy friendly transportation alternatives like walking, biking, subways, and buses. Many groups are interested in limiting parking slots, adding bike routes, and redesigning intersections to make walking easier and more attractive. Many have also expressed interest in more frequent buses and subway trains along busy routes (Buses M104, M7, M11, Trains A, 2, 3)

Numerous residents have expressed the need to step up recycling in parks and schools, where recycling guidelines are not enforced. Furthermore, people are interested in broader efforts to reduce use of plastic bottles and bags and encourage the use of biodegradable alternatives.

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Web site: nyc.gov/mcb7 e-mail address: office@cb7.org

PLANNING AND LAND USE

The Upper West Side has been – and continues to be – a focus of interest for new development, for conversion of older buildings to new uses, and for restoration and adaptation of landmark structures. In light of this development, there is a continued need for comprehensive planning and realistic measures to guide development, to conserve our architectural heritage, and to mitigate potential strains on traffic, infrastructure, and municipal services.

West 97th -110th Street Rezoning

After months of study and deliberation and unprecedented public involvement, MCB7 voted approval of a series of zoning changes for Broadway, the mid-blocks, Manhattan Valley and other sub-districts above West 97th Street. The rezoning has the goal of encouraging development that respects the built character of the various neighborhoods, encourages a variety of housing types, and provides for a residential mix of affordable-, moderate- and middle-income housing as well as market-rate housing. The City Planning Commission unanimously adopted the proposed rezoning, and the New York City Council unanimously approved it on September 26, 2007.

While the rezoning effort was inspired by two extreme examples of air-rights transfer in what had been an extensive R-8 zone, MCB7 used the opportunity to address another issue of concern as well – the large swath of R7-2 with the potential to be developed disproportionately for community facilities (an oddity of that particular zoning designation, and one that is long overdue for attention from the City Planning Commission). Considering the lamentations of various not-for-profit groups at the loss of development value since the rezoning, MCB7's action came not a moment too soon.

In fact, a major institution in the area, the Jewish Home & Hospital (JHH) on West 106th Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, brought major political pressure to bear to get itself carved out of the rezoning at the eleventh hour and pursue modernization plans to be financed in part by a market-rate residential development that depended on the R7-2 community-facility floor-area bonus. As the City Council prepared to vote on the rezoning, JHH, MCB7, and community residents came to an agreement about JHH's development. Through a variety of clever design solutions, the as-of-right R7-2 buildings (both the new nursing facility and the market-rate residential building) will be constructed to simulate as closely as possible, in terms of height, setback, and yard requirements, the new zoning (R8A on West 106th Street and R8B on West 105th Street) surrounding the JHH site. Under the circumstances, this was a successful outcome. However the experience highlighted both the problem of the R7-2 zoning designation and the real likelihood that an open and public process could be derailed by political considerations.

Park West Village

Even now a large area of R7-2 zoning remains in the northern part of MCB7's district. Because of the built plant in place, Department of City Planning (DCP) professionals were unable to recommend a new zoning designation for the area between West 97th and West 100th Streets and between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, occupied by the middle-income Park West Village (built in the pre-1961 "tower in the park" model).

Park West Village's new owners began construction of five mixed-use buildings on its perimeter: 29-story building the west side of Columbus Avenue, 13-, 14- and 15-story buildings on the east side of Columbus Avenue, and an 11-story building on Amsterdam Avenue at West 100th Street that are viewed by the community and MCB7 as being out of context and inappropriate. The buildings will contain close to 200,000 square feet of space for commercial and community facil-

ity uses, including a 56,000 square foot Whole Foods Store. The new development has been done without planning for traffic and other impacts. MCB7 is leading a Park West Village Coordinating Committee to help address planning and development issues.

Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues

Towers set back from the street are not limited to the Park West Village neighborhood. Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues from West 86th Street to West 96th Street, the core of the expired West Side Urban Renewal Area, are dotted with such buildings. In 2007 Leader House Associates, owner of 10 West 93rd Street, proposed amending Section 78-06 of the Zoning Resolution, in order to allow the use of available unused commercial and community facility floor area in parcels at least 50% located within a C1-9 or C2-8 district, located in the previously approved West Side Large-Scale Residential Development (LSRD) plan. After some modifications, MCB7 approved this proposal, thus making available approximately twenty sites with avenue frontage to development of commercial and community-facility space. MCB7 anticipates that development of retail along these corridors will encourage the influx of needed services and a more vibrant urban experience.

Lincoln Square Area

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts' campus is now 40 years old. The Center is looking to upgrade a great deal of its infrastructure, public spaces, and backstage facilities, as well as to integrate its campus more successfully into the community. It has committed to keeping all public spaces public, including Josie Robertson Plaza and Damrosch Park, open up the Amsterdam Avenue frontage, and enhance West 65th Street to West End Avenue. Construction of the first development phase, a pedestrian-friendly 'Street of the Arts' along West 65th Street and the expansion of the Julliard School of Music, is underway. MCB7 applauds Lincoln Center's successful pursuit of a midblock crossing for West 65th Street, and continues to urge it to drop plans for a new pedestrian bridge over the street. In conjunction with West 65th Street project, the Department of Transportation (DOT) installed traffic-calming measures in the Lincoln Center 'bowtie' (intersection of Broadway, Columbus Avenue, and West 65th Street).

Lincoln Center is creating an information and public performance space in the Harmony Atrium at Broadway and West 62nd Street, which will change the design and use of this privately owned public space. MCB7 recently endorsed design plans for the ground floor, but remains concerned about the security of restrooms isolated on the floor above.

The need for broad-scale planning for this area of the district is made more urgent by Fordham University's plan to expand its Lincoln Center campus. Fordham controls almost the entire superblock bounded by West 62nd Street, Columbus Avenue, West 60th Street, and Amsterdam Avenue. Over a two-phase, multi-year period, Fordham proposes to build a 30+ story wall of university buildings along the Columbus Avenue block front and lower solid walls along the side streets. The university plans to fund its ambitious plans in part by selling parcels on the Amsterdam Avenue side of the campus to private entities for development of high-rise residential towers. MCB7 is troubled about almost every aspect of the proposed project and urges Fordham, DCP, and all other interested agencies to work together to plan a reasonable expansion and intelligent design that balances Fordham's educational needs with those of the surrounding community.

Development activity west of Broadway

An area of major development potential is the west side of Amsterdam Avenue. The American Red Cross property at West 66th Street was sold to a developer who is building a 41-story rental building. The rest of this strip (i.e. north to West 70th Street) is owned by a single developer,

who is beginning construction of a series of buildings along the Avenue. A third developer has completed construction of a 30-story tower on West End Avenue at West 70th Street.

The construction of the Abraham Joshua Heschel High School, at West End Avenue and West 60th Street, marked the beginning of major interest in the southwest corner of MCB7's district. It was followed by the Lander Women's College of Touro College, a large mixed-use structure on West 60th Street between West End and Amsterdam Avenues. The privately developed project has market-rate housing above a condominium that contains the College's non-dormitory facilities. The mid-block area between West 59th and West 61st Streets, east of West End Avenue, has been rezoned to allow mixed-use, high-rise development.

Meanwhile, development of Riverside South continues apace, from West 72nd to West 59th Streets, with seven buildings completed and two more under construction. In 2005, the Extell Development Corporation and the Carlyle Group purchased the undeveloped land. CB7 is particularly interested in the contemplated uses for this area between West 63rd and West 59th Streets that would substantially increase the approved number of residential units and commercial development. These proposals will require major participation and consultation with the community.

Development Rights

Community Facilities. Existing zoning was designed with the expectation that low-density community facilities would continue in place (similar to schools, firehouses, etc.), affording spacious relief to the concentrated residential and commercial development surrounding them, and providing important public meeting grounds for the community. It would be unfortunate to lose community services, as well as the low density, to high-density residential development. MCB7 urges the administration and City Council to address this issue.

Air Rights. Another source of unpredictable and out-of-scale development is the transfer of development rights, whether by direct sale/trade, merger of zoning lots, or other means. MCB7 urges DCP to study the use of these mechanisms, and offers itself as an exemplary study subject.

HOUSING

Over the past decade, the Upper West Side has emerged as one of the City's most active and desirable housing market and this change is altering the district's long-established character of social, cultural, racial and economic diversity. For the past decade, CB7 has been in the top five neighborhoods in the City in new housing units (7,000+), new mortgage loans, and refinance and rehab loans (major renovations). These have amounted to more than \$1 billion per year in recent years. In the past five years, median sale prices have doubled.

CB7 has 120,650 housing units, a net decline of more than 8% in the last decade that reflects the loss of about 13,000 small apartments and single-room-occupancy units. Those who have departed were older and had low- to moderate-incomes; those who arrived are significantly wealthier. Similarly, ownership, at almost 35.6%, is rising steadily: 38,467 units are owner occupied, 28,000 of these are co-ops, 5,565 are condos, 840 are Mitchell-Lama Co-ops, and 875 are single-family brownstones, many previously subdivided as small apartments and now recombined.

As housing values have increased, so has the median income of the occupants. Median household income has risen to \$90,633—about 80 percent higher than the median for the City. These averages hide a difference between owners and renters. Interestingly, a significant number of both renters and owners spend more than 50% of their income on rent or maintenance fees.

Preservation of affordable housing

It is particularly important to CB7 that the 5,125 units of public housing and the 1,654 units of Section 8 housing be adequately maintained. In addition, enforcement of regulations can assure continuing availability of affordable private-sector apartments, including rent-regulated, Mitchell Lama, Tenant Interim Lease (TIL), 80/20, LISC, and inclusionary bonus apartments as well as single-room-occupancy (SRO) units. CB7 urges the State to pass legislation repealing the Urstadt Law, thereby allowing NYC to assume direct responsibility for managing its affordable housing crisis, rather than leaving the job to legislators in Albany.

NYCHA

Three public housing developments in CD7 are managed by the New York City Housing Authority. NYCHA housing stock is increasingly troubled, with back-logs of repairs, continuous vandalism, and growing security issues. We are in the process of investigating the following issues: maintaining security of the buildings and the residents; quickly accessing funds available for repairs, security and maintenance; and expediting the time it takes for repairs to occur. CB7 urges the City to commit funding necessary to sustain current programs for (1) DFTA's senior centers and NORCs, (2) Space for after school and child care programs, and (3) Community Center programming. In addition, CB7 urges the City to convene a federal/state/local task force to address comprehensively NYCHA's persistent structural deficit.

Rent-regulated apartments

There are about 85,000 rental apartments in CD7, including 46,500 rent-stabilized and 6,300 rent-controlled units--the fourth highest proportion in the City, at 7.4%. (The City's average is 2.8%.) An additional 12,325 units are under other forms of regulation, including public housing (5,100+), Section 8 housing (1,500+), and other assisted housing.

The number of rent-regulated rental units is declining steadily due to natural movement and attrition and decontrol policies that effectively permit the decontrol of apartments upon vacancy, if the owners make modest investments. On average, rent-controlled rents double every 10 years, and can increase as much as 25% in any one year because of special "capital improvement" related assessments. Rents in stabilized apartments increase at a lower, but steady rate, doubling every 15 years on average, and have increased by as much as 12% in one year (in recent years.)

The changes that introduced "luxury" decontrol—the elimination of rent protections for current occupants when rents reach \$2,000 and a tenant's income reaches a threshold amount—make no allowance for the age of the tenants. As tenants approach 60 years of age, they are frequently at the height of their earning power, and may be removed from rent protections. But they are likely also on the verge of retirement or reduced income, and would be unable to sustain the market rents in the future, and unable to become first-time co-op or condo purchasers because lending policies take into account future earnings.

These new developments mean that 1) regulated rents are unavailable to most new renters, with insignificant exception; and 2) that lower- and moderate-income tenants in currently rent-regulated apartments face escalating rents that will make their apartments increasingly unaffordable in the near future.

Mitchell-Lama

Twenty years ago, the Mitchell-Lama program was developed to expand affordable hous-

ing opportunities by encouraging private sector investment through a program of tax relief. Apartments were rent regulated during the term of the program, and that program is now expiring, or being terminated by the owners. The loss of all this affordable housing is of great concern to our community. CB7 urges the state to develop an orderly transition that would protect those currently under rent regulations, allow the owners to decontrol apartments on vacancy, and develop alternative affordable housing programs to replace what is lost. CB7 urges the state to pass legislation mandating that all buyouts be subject to rent stabilization, that Mitchell-Lama buildings remain in the program for the duration of their mortgage, and that tenants be given at least a one year notice of a buyout (currently the law is six months).

80/20 and Inclusionary Housing

Various programs encourage construction of “affordable housing” units through tax benefits or zoning “bonuses.” Some new affordable housing has been built in CD7 as developers utilize the provisions of the 80/20 program in which 20% of the rental units are affordable and a 20-year tax abatement is given to the building. CB7 is concerned that the 80/20 certificates awarded in this program run out in 20 years, and believes they should continue for a longer period. CB7 also urges the City to mandate that at least 30% of the low- and affordable- income residents of any one building come from that community district.

An inclusionary housing bonus (additional square footage) can be obtained when affordable units are built on-site, or “off-site” in a separate development within ½ mile of the development receiving the bonus. Monitoring of this program is inadequate and lacks a mechanism to enforce the “affordable housing” component in to the future. Additionally, CB7 requests a review by DCP of the Inclusionary Housing bonus in R10 areas, with a view to overhaul the program. CB7 calls for an adequate compliance mechanism to ensure the off-site units are constructed, rented to the category of tenants intended, and are maintained as “affordable units” into the future based on the current economic profile of the community.

SRO Hotels

The Upper West Side was, in the last decade, home to the greatest concentration of SRO hotels in the City. Long-term tenants received a form of rent stabilization. However, owners are converting the SROs, most often illegally, into transient hostel-like hotels. As they renovate rooms, they push permanent tenants out or move them to substandard units. CB7 supports the proposed legislation of the Illegal Hotels Working group, co-chaired by City Council Member Gale Brewer and State Senator Liz Krueger, and the Office of Special Enforcement to investigate and prosecute illegal conversion of residential space into transient hotel rooms throughout Manhattan. CB7 believes the SRO hotels are an important part of the housing stock, and that quality SRO housing should be maintained.

Code Compliance

Inspectors at the Department of Buildings (building structures) and at HPD (building interiors) enforce the NYC Building Code. Inspections can curtail façade and structural failure, overcrowding, illegal usage, failing elevators, and illegal construction. Inspectors respond to complaints, but due to administrative court hearings at the Environmental Control Board (ECB), responses take six months or more and don’t have much effect on property owners. CB7 supports enhanced technology and training for DOB and HPD inspectors and a stream-lined, more effective ECB. CB7 also believes that the code standards applied to the private sector housing should be applied, equally, to housing owned, or supported by city agencies, such as NYCHA.

YOUTH, EDUCATION & LIBRARIES

Community Development

In FY 2005 The Department of Youth and Community Development's (DYCD) allocation formula for federal "anti-poverty" funds that directed funds to neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income populations, and continues to under fund the portion of CD7; limiting funding to two Census tracts, As a result, funding continues to lag behind demand, leaving important segments our district underserved. CB7 places a high priority on these anti-poverty programs and requests additional funding and a reconsideration to fund census tract not presently eligible.

Day Care and Head Start

Statistically, families in CD7 have adequate day care and Head Start programs. The data are deceptive because they are based on district-wide demographics. In our high-need census tracts, 30 to 40% of the population is eligible for public assistance, but does not have access to these programs. Children's Aid Society's reports that it has a Head Start wait list of one full class. CB7 urges a more targeted calculation of day care need, based on census tracts rather than community districts. The needs of working families should be taken into account as well as those of welfare and former welfare parents. Specifically, we urge an expansion of ACS vouchers in private nursery schools.

After-School Programs

After-school programming provides a range of educational, social and recreational services in a supervised community-based setting, and is essential for many working families. In FY 2005 DYCD consolidated after-school programs into the Out-of-School Time (NYC-OST) program. A new request for proposals (RFP) gave priority to the neediest youth populations. At least 13 programs in CD7 have not funded and remain unfunded, leaving nearly 800 children without after school programs. CB7 requested an additional \$1.7 million for FY09 for after school programs in our district. During core after school time periods, there remains greater demand than the available space can accommodate CB7 encourages collaboration among agencies, schools, and civic associations to better utilize our school facilities after hours.

Youth Employment

DYCD is now treating youth employment funding with the same allocation criteria as poverty funding and after-school-programs funding. DYCD funds are targeted to the "highest need" neighborhoods; for the most part CD7 does not meet the criteria. Manhattan Valley (97th to 110th streets) does meet the criteria for a "high need" neighborhood. However, none of the programs to place teens is located in our District. CB7 recommends that that the public and private sectors address youth training and employment and develop programs to provide jobs in the local business sector. CB7 is hoping to work with Lincoln Center and the various museums in CD7 to contract low-income teens to work in the summer, particularly if these institutions are receiving public funds for their renovations or their operations. There is a need to expand youth employment slots for low-income teens living in CD7.

Public Schools

CD7 has more than 25,000 students in its: 24 public elementary and middle schools and 5 public high schools, which are part of the Department of Education's (DOE) Region 10/District #3; 34 private and parochial elementary and secondary schools; 4 colleges and post-secondary schools.

Public accountability on school construction projects and line-by-line and school-by-school

budget allocations is currently inadequate. The School Construction Authority should hold regular public forums on the status of District 3 school projects included in the five-year Capital Plan and provide an opportunity for parent and community comments. District 3-DOE Operations should present this information to parents and the community. In particular, we are concerned that class reduction funds for pedagogical lines not be used to fund administrative lines. Science labs in middle schools were funded by the City Council; school libraries (not just in the classroom) are needed especially in District 3 middle schools.

New schools are needed in CD7 to remediate current overcrowding and to address anticipated increased demand from significant new development and the increased birth rate in CD7.

Under Mayoral control, the system of admissions and choice in Community School District 3, that was working well to meet the needs of the community, has been replaced with a centralized system that causes numerous problems, especially with school choice and admissions for children and parents. The fair funding system that has been established has not been transparent and has strong potential for destabilizing some schools. The mid-year budget cuts, made with no prior notice and consultation, negatively impacted our schools and parents and the community strongly state that their concerns are not taken into consideration when the NYC Department of Education (DOE) makes policy decisions. Test preparation and excessive testing have replaced creative curriculum and educating the whole child and DOE has manipulated data, such as the drop-out rate, to get the appearance of success at the expense of accountability. The increase in charter schools in Community School District 3, and the manner in which charter schools have been sited, have resulted in increased crowding, and loss of educational resources and opportunities for some students. We recommend that the law be amended to provide that either the Chancellor or his/her Deputy for Teaching and Learning must be an educator and that the law fully reflect that the chancellor is to be the voice and advocate for New York City Public Schools' students and families and communities, and not the voice and advocate of the Mayor.

The New York Public Library (NYPL)

CD7 residents consider public libraries an essential service. In FY 2007 more than 724,000 people used NYPL's Bloomingdale, St. Agnes, and Riverside Branches. 83,000 registered borrowers took out more than 775,000 books, above the citywide average and an increase since the previous year.

The Bloomingdale Regional Branch Library at 150 West 100th Street needs a complete renovation and computer system upgrade. Sufficient capital funds are included in the City's budget for the St. Agnes branch renovation; however, operating funds are required. CB7 calls upon the City Council continue funding full 6-day a week service and continues to recommend a seven-day per week schedule, with expanded evening hours, at branch and research libraries, as well as continued upgrading of materials.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Loss of Services

CB7 is about to lose the broad array of services which makes it such a good place to live. City agencies are talking about cutting back community services completely, or moving to a concept of "regionalization" which would take the place of neighborhood programs. The NYC Housing Authority, (NYCHA), is proposing to eliminate all community centers, senior centers, day care programs, head start programs and after-school programs which are in their buildings, and which make life more meaningful and fruitful. Ironically, New York's public housing has always been

considered a good example because it provides more than a roof over people's heads.

The Division for the Aging, (DFTA) has proposed the concept of regional-ization, which would centralize programs and services and take them out of the neighborhoods which have created them. Meals on Wheels would no longer be brought to the homebound by people from the local community, who could keep them in touch with the outside world, and insure that their problems could be addressed. Meals would be delivered from a central location. If people need help, they would have to contact a separate agency, which was unlikely to be in their neighborhood.

Senior Centers are being considered outmoded, and not ready for the modern seniors who would be coming to them in twenty years. They no longer would be a place in the neighborhood where the elderly could meet with their friends and take part in the activities they had initiated over the years. They would have classes, medical services, activities which would take them out of their neighborhood to a reduced number of centers, and to which they would probably have to take a bus or subway.

These concepts were developed without any real discussion with existing programs, and would have already taken place if there had not been a storm of protests from those who used the services, the providers of services, and legislators. A slow-down of DFTA's process was achieved, but it is not known if the agency will draw back from its drive to centralize programs, and to take away from the sense of community that has been developed over the years. The Community Board is working with the programs towards insuring that those using the services have a voice in saying what they will be.

Hunger

Our lower- and fixed-income neighbors are struggling to keep up with steadily and steeply rising food prices. Food available in our food pantries and soup kitchens has been greatly reduced by the fact that FEMA no longer has large farm surpluses available to distribute, as food products are now being converted to energy sources. City government has greatly reduced the budget formerly set aside for hunger programs.

There is a genuine risk of escalating hunger and food insecurity, (the fear of being able to afford needed food) in our midst, as in other communities across the country. Food costs have risen, on average, more than 7.2% nationwide over the past year. Staples such as eggs are up 20%. The price of bananas has tripled. and food insecurity has grown by 14 %. The loss of thousands of acres of crops in the Midwestern floods in June will further exacerbate these problems. In CB7, food pantries are currently only able to give recipients sufficient food for three days a month and their clients keep increasing.

Residents need to be better informed about, and encouraged to seek assistance. Seniors, particularly, continue to be the lowest users of Food Stamps for which they are eligible. Their reluctance to apply for benefits indicates that much more education is needed. Application processes need to be greatly simplified. Eliminating the requirement of finger printing would lessen the stigma.

Public schools should be encouraged to serve nutritious "grab and go" breakfasts, rather than require the unpopular early arrival at school for the early morning meal. More generous funding is needed to increase the quantity of fresh fruits and vegetables on our school lunch menus. Developers should be encouraged to provide retail space for affordable food markets, which have become regrettably scarce in many neighborhoods in CD7.

Affordable Housing

Well-maintained, affordable housing is necessary for the well-being of the community. Building code violations in existing buildings are not followed-up until the owner wants to sell the

building. Affordable housing, within the reach of low and middle income people, is fast becoming non-existent, while luxury condos are taking their place. Development is rampant, without any apparent concerns by the City as to the destruction of neighborhoods. Since 1990, 44% of the existing affordable housing stock in CB7 has been lost. By 2024, 37% of the remaining housing stock will be lost if the present pattern continues. The City needs to take more responsibility in preserving vital communities. Contributing to the loss is the conversion of existing affordable housing into tourist hotels.

AIDS Education

Our inquiry into the teaching of the new HIV/AIDS curriculum in the public schools has shown that this mandated curriculum has not been as widely taught as had been assured, and as it should have been. Infections in our young people are among the highest in the current AIDS epidemic. We must do better to promote and provide AIDS education.

City Agency Placements in Commercial SROs

An ongoing problem has been that City agencies place clients in commercial SROs, (at high reimbursement rates), and provide little on-site services to address the problems that caused the placement. Although this has improved, we will need to maintain oversight.

Aging in Place

The senior population in our district is increasing rapidly and substantially. Greater support is needed for local groups involved in Aging in Place initiatives. Block associations and building complexes are currently exploring how neighbors can improve the quality of life for older people. The successful government funded NORC at Amsterdam Houses should serve as a model for other NORCs in our district particularly at Douglas Houses. Greater funding is needed to assure the continuing success of these organizations and their projects.

Bicyclists and Traffic

Irresponsible bicyclists, who ride on our crowded sidewalks; against traffic; through red lights; without bike lights or any warning signals to alert pedestrians, threaten the safety of seniors, in particular, and of all pedestrians, in general. More aggressive monitoring of these transgressors is needed to protect us all. Action is needed BEFORE a serious accident occurs. When asked, residents express more fear of being hit by a bike than by a car. Timing of traffic lights should also be monitored to insure that pedestrians have time to cross the street.

Rats

Rats are an ever-present problem in the community. As the Health and Sanitation Departments know how to eliminate them, ways have to be found to better educate the community so they will take advantage of this knowledge. Using the assistance of those residents who have successfully eliminated their rats to encourage others, may be helpful. If it is found that the increased excavations for new buildings in the area are stirring up rat packs, developers should be required to pay a fee towards an abatement program.

SAFETY AND QUALITY OF LIFE

311 Citizen Complaint Line

311 provides round-the-clock access to City services. Over 70% of calls are for information; 30% are complaints or requests for City services, which are referred to the appropriate agency for resolution. As required by Local Law, the Department of Information, Technology and Telecommu-

nications (DoITT) publishes district-wide 311 data. While these data are informative, they do not provide community boards with problem locations needed for planning and follow-up. Without data that give problem locations, we can't take steps to address root causes. CB7 will continue to pursue a mutually beneficial plan with DoITT.

Department of Sanitation

CB7 supports the goals of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), including that Manhattan should assume as much responsibility as possible for its waste. CB7 believes Plan's reliance on the West 59th Street marine transfer station (MTS) for commercial waste is flawed on legal, logistical and public policy grounds. Manhattan's commercial waste could also be addressed through (1) expanded commercial waste source separation, (2) use of anaerobic digesters, (3) a targeted lifting of the ban on commercial waste food waste disposers, and (4) a rapid conversion of the commercial carting fleet to less polluting and quieter alternatives.

Residential garbage would continue to be transported to New Jersey by truck. CB7 continues to ask for a new environmental impact statement and ULURP for West 59th Street as well as participation in solicitations for its commercial use. In addition, CB7 does not support NYS legislation proposed in 2007 that would authorize the creation of a recycling MTS at Gansevoort in the Hudson River Park and thereby attempt to facilitate the conversion of the existing 59th Street MTS from a paper recycling marine transfer facility to a commercial waste marine transfer facility.

In FY2007 DSNY collected, on average, 233 tons of household garbage per day. MW7 trucks export garbage to New Jersey for disposal, which is costly, takes a toll on vehicles, and reduces hours personnel are in CD7. Annually, MW7 collects 24,000 tons of paper and 7,500 tons of metal, glass and plastic, for a diversion rate of 21.9% of the waste stream. More effective outreach and education could increase the diversion percentage and further reduce residential tonnage. Over 3,970 recycling summonses were issued.

DSNY plays an important role in keeping sidewalks and streets clean. In FY07, 94.8% of the streets and 99.5% of the sidewalks were rated 'acceptably clean'. Enforcement agents issued over 4715 health and administrative summonses, most for dirty sidewalks and failure to clean 18 inches from the curb. CB7 recommends funding for 7-day coverage. DSNY completed 100% of its mechanical broom routes and serviced over 1,000 street litter baskets with two pick-ups per day. The three business improvement districts and the Doe Fund help by removing and replacing bags while many local businesses and residents misuse baskets meant for litter by discarding their garbage in them. CB7 finds enforcement of rules prohibiting household and business use of baskets and more frequent service, especially on weekends and holidays, are needed.

Police Department

NYPD tracks major crimes as a primary indicator. Overall, major crime statistics in CD7's 20th and 24th precincts, and PSA6 (public housing division) show a continuing downward trend in 2008.

Six officers of the 20th Precinct are dedicated to Amsterdam Houses and Addition. CB7 encourages NYPD to implement this approach at Frederick Douglass Houses.

- Staffing - NYPD has moved to a data-based deployment and response system that utilizes specialized units and task forces. Consequently, the number of uniformed officers in precincts has declined over the past 5 years. In the 20th and 24th Precincts, the number of uniformed officers (126 and 120, respectively) and civilian personnel (12 and 20) have continued to decline. PSA6, whose

officers are responsible for NYCHA developments in eight precincts, has 127 uniformed officers. However, actual staffing levels are lower, due to homeland security assignments, military service, and sick leave. Recruiting, retention and civilianization are essential.

- **Illegal drug dealing.** The 24th Precinct, PSA6 and Manhattan North Narcotics continue their initiatives to reduce illegal drug sales on the streets and in buildings. Drug sales were reduced, but community complaints about drug dealing are increasing as several major dealers are coming out of prison. One special narcotics unit (module) at the 24th is essential; a second is needed to root out dealers and the organizations that support them.
- **Precinct support.** NYPD needs to replace police vehicles, marked and unmarked, more frequently. Internet access and email will increase productivity and communication.

Fire Department

CD7 is located in the 9th and 11th Battalions and has 3 Engine and 2 Ladder Companies. In FY07, the Department responded to 4,463 medical emergencies and 4,751 non-medical emergencies, and 616 structural and 327 non-structural fires. The number and size of fires has decreased because of new construction and renovations of occupied and vacant buildings. It does take more time to get to a fire in the new high rise buildings. Average response time to structural fires was 4:17 minutes; ambulance response time to life-threatening emergencies was 6:54 minutes.

Engine Company 74 on West 83rd Street is slated for a much needed renovation. 145 West 110th Street, built in 1959 and home of Battalion 11, Engine Company 76 and Ladder Company 22, is getting much needed roof repairs and window replacements. Several houses do not have emergency electric generators, which are needed to charge radios among other things. The houses that do have generators find they are often not maintained and may not function in a blackout. FDNY has developed mobile training modules that come to the fire house. Fire fighters can train without taking a house out of service for a day. The Manhattan Borough President has funded one unit. Additional units will be needed to meet training needs.

Emergency Preparedness

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) finds that only 7% of New Yorkers has taken any steps to prepare for an emergency. The agency is developing Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) through the community board in each community district. CB7's CERT completed training in 2007, and with funding from Council Member Inez Dickens is moving to actual service delivery. CB7 continues to see the need for a Manhattan-wide working group that can share best practices and team needs.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Traffic

Traffic Study

Increases in residential and commercial development, in population density and in vehicular traffic are resulting in congestion and safety concerns throughout CD7. The NYC Department of Transportation is conducting a comprehensive traffic study from West 57th to West 86th Streets. The study will analyze new residential and commercial buildings, the growth in the number of visitors, and competing needs for parking and curbside access. The community will be included in the planning process. Four areas are of particular concern are:

- **Bow Tie, Broadway/Columbus Avenue/West 63rd-66th Street.** The traffic study is a first step in a redesign to increase pedestrian accessibility and safety, reduce traffic/pedestrian conflicts,

improve traffic capacity, and enhance open space uses.

- Broadway/Amsterdam Avenue/West 70th -74th Street. The traffic study can identify changes in regulations to increase pedestrian accessibility and safety and reduce traffic/pedestrian conflicts.
- West 59th Street Corridor, Columbus Circle to the Hudson River, West 57th-61st Street. We have great concerns about the large number of potential trucks in this section of the district pending completion of the Extell Project, which contains a major hotel and a Costco, itself a major generator of truck traffic. As the Henry Hudson Parkway does not allow commercial vehicles north of 59th Street and West End Avenue doesn't allow them above 70th Street, this truck traffic will be concentrated on residential streets.

The traffic study can lay the ground work for a public transportation system, including ferry and bus service, for this new community, and provide much needed data for the consideration of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and future uses of the West 59th Street Marine Transfer Station.

CB7 is monitoring traffic diversion from the closure of the 72nd Street off-ramp. In conjunction with the closure, CB7 has called for the full construction of Riverside Boulevard to West 59th Street, linking Riverside Drive and Route 9A and reducing traffic on West End Avenue. While DOT has implemented several mitigations, CB7 remains concerned about continuing problems at intersections of West 96th Street and West End Avenue and West 96th Street and Broadway.

Subways/Buses

CD7 is served by two major subway lines with seven different routes. Along Broadway, the #1 serves local stations and the #2/3 serve express stations. Along Central Park West, the B/C lines serve local stations and the A/D lines serve 59th St.-Columbus Circle station - a major junction where the two major lines intersect.

On the IND Central Park West line, more local trains should be added to the "shoulder" periods - immediately after rush hour - as many riders are still traveling at these times. The recent addition of B service later in the evening is a welcome increase for Central Park West local riders.

There have been service/dispatching issues regarding the Broadway #1,2,3 trains. Often there are delays on the #1, yet the #2/3 are not routed to the local tracks to pick up the scores of passengers on the local stations.

Fiber optic communication has been introduced on the IND CPW line, but not on the Broadway IRT. For safety and security reasons, this installation should commence as soon as possible.

Subway Stations

CD7 has 14 subway stations along the IRT and IND subway lines. In addition to recent renovations of the West 66th Street and West 72nd Street IRT and West 81st Street IND stations, four stations on the IRT have been brought back to their 1904 splendor: 103rd, 110th, 116th and 125th Streets and Broadway. In addition, two stations are under construction:

- West 59th Street IND/IRT Station at Columbus Circle. The station is an important transfer point for five lines, as well as a destination for thousands of tourists and workers, is a gateway station to the West Side and an important station for the entire City. The station has taken on added importance with the addition of the Time Warner Center, the Museum of Art & Design at 2 Columbus Circle, and The Hearst Tower on 8th Avenue and West 57th Street. Renovations are underway and

include handicapped access, improved rider circulation, and new arcades and retail.

- West 96th IRT Street Station. Work commenced in September of 2007. CB7 welcomes the station renovation plans and urges DOT to work with us to address surface traffic concerns.

Bus Service

There is much room for improvement in bus service throughout the district as well as several opportunities for new and improved routes.

- M104 service was reduced after the introduction of free intermodal transfers. Service needs to be restored.
- M7 and M11 service levels are also inadequate. It would be useful for there to be additional service when schools get out. In particular, M11 service needs immediate headway reduction.
- The M60 bus, which connects the Upper West Side with LaGuardia Airport, should be extended to the West 96th and Broadway area.
- CB7 requests a decrease in headways on the M79 and M86 that have resulted from the move to articulated buses. There are fewer buses, and loading and unloading of articulated buses take considerably longer than with standard buses, causing bunching and uneven service.

NYC Transit needs to pay additional attention to bus service when construction affects subway service in off-peak periods.

CB7 supports additional “on-street” supervision of bus service to improve NYC Transit’s response to actual operation conditions. More supervisory attention needs to be provided on weekends.

Streets, Signals and Signage

Streets. In FY07, the DOT resurfaced approximately 13 of the 193.6 lane miles in CD7. Street cuts for utility work, including fiber optics and cable, have left CD7’s streets in dire shape. We request resurfacing of additional lane miles and enforcement of DOT’s protected streets. There were 620 pothole complaints and numerous reports of holes in the pavement that collect water and restaurant garbage run-off. CB7 recommends a significant increase in resurfacing of streets and is working with DOHMH and DOT on filling in holes as part of the West Nile Task Force.

Sidewalks. Sidewalks are maintained by the owners of property abutting them. DOT has resumed issuance of sidewalk violations in front of multiple-dwelling-unit buildings. This will give pedestrians documentation of conditions that lead to injuries. Many sidewalks with violations in CD7 are over sidewalk vaults, especially on Amsterdam Avenue and on Broadway. The replacement of a sidewalk over a vault requires special engineering and can be costly. CB7 recommends that another method be sought to skim-coat existing sidewalk surfaces over vaulted areas, when sidewalk replacement isn’t feasible.

Additional Signage. CB7 urges the installation of “Stop Here on Red” signs for the Broadway Malls (similar to the Park Avenue Malls) to alert motorists that they may not turn from Broadway heading east or west without stopping to observe the E/W traffic lights; signage for West End Avenue to stop the speeding traffic; and “Don’t Honk” signs in areas where commercial and residential neighborhoods have conflicts.

Walk Signals. CB7 appreciates DOT’s trial of countdown pedestrian timers on walk-don’t walk signals and hopes they appear in CD7 very soon. More and more cities are installing these

devices and we would welcome test installations in CB7. We believe countdown clocks give pedestrians more information than flashing signals (which give no indication of the time remaining to cross).

Red Light Cameras. Pedestrians who find they cannot safely cross the street because drivers do not follow traffic signals. To discourage traffic from jumping the red light, CB7 finds red light cameras are needed at Central Park West and West 63rd Street, adjacent to the Ethical Culture School; at West End Avenue and West 72nd, 79th, and 96th Streets; and at West End Avenue and West 66th Street near Lincoln Towers.

Competing Demands

In our popular and congested neighborhood, pedestrians compete for sidewalk space, not only with standard street furniture such as postboxes, bus shelters, and lampposts, but also with newsstands, fruit stands, street vendors, unenclosed and enclosed sidewalk cafes, delivery bikes, and newsboxes. Implementation of the Coordinated Street Furniture Franchise has begun in CD7 with the installation of bus shelters and newsstands. CB7 looks forward to full implementation and the reduction of some sidewalk clutter.

CB7 and the community at large have been frustrated by several cases of abandoned enclosed sidewalk cafés. Such cafes are “temporary” structures erected on the public sidewalk. When abandoned, these structures are difficult and expensive to remove; and over time, landlords view enclosed sidewalk cafes as part of the rentable restaurant floor area. CB7 favors some kind of bonding mechanism to guarantee the removal of such a structure and urges the City to come up with an appropriate regulatory approach. In addition, something needs to be done to prevent the removal of building walls when these structures are erected.

In these security-conscious times, an additional demand on sidewalk space comes from institutions requiring protection from terrorist attack. Planters, bollards, and jersey barriers are sprouting in front of properties. DOT and DCP should develop guidelines for size and configuration to allow for maximum pedestrian flow while protecting sensitive sites. Alternative obstructions, such as closely planted trees and reinforced lampposts, should be explored as well.

PARKS AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Parks

CD7 is fortunate in having immediate access to two of the City’s great parks: Central Park and a substantial portion of Riverside Park, including the new 23-acre Riverside Park South. In addition to the active recreation areas in these parks, the district has 11 playgrounds. The renovation of the Booker T. Washington playing field on West 108th Street is complete and Frederick Douglass Playground at West 100th Street is in design.

In addition, CD7 has 35.5 acres of parkland. The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) maintains this parkland with 10 full-time workers, including a full-time horticulturist, seasonal workers and Job Training Participants. CB7 believes that full-time, skilled personnel, including supervisors, horticulturalists and gardeners, are essential to maintaining the parkland and to building the department’s future management structure.

With fewer workers, adequate equipment is essential. CD7 needs a crew-cab pick-up to transport personnel, materials.

Park Enforcement Personnel (PEP) address many quality of life concerns. Playground Assistants bring much needed organized activities and supervision to neighborhood playgrounds.

CB7 encourages funding for assistants for district playgrounds.

Riverside Park

Areas in need of restoration include the following: The 72nd Street pedestrian ramp, the Carrere Staircase at 99th Street, and the Riverside Drive pedestrian zone from 91st Street to 95th Street, and the Soldiers and Sailors monument at West 90th Street. Design of the multi-million dollar restoration of the Rotunda, a centerpiece of the park at West 79th Street, is underway and will provide a scope and budget for the project. DOT plans to begin the restoration of the seventeen bridges that create the structure in 2012.

West 59th Street Recreation Center

CB7 has identified a dearth of swimming and gym facilities for youth, seniors, schools, and employees in the rapidly growing southwestern corner of the district. Accordingly, CB7 has advocated for significant investment to redevelop the West 59th Street Recreation Center, located between 10th and 11th Avenues. Phase 1 of the recently completed Master Plan calls for demolition of the derelict 59th Street building, construction of a new building to the East of the 60th Street building, and the creation of an outdoor park for active and passive recreation. Funding is in place for this project, and a request for proposals has been issued.

Historic Preservation

More than 1100 buildings in CD7 have been designated, most as part of one of nine historic districts. Fifty individual buildings and monuments, 25 interiors, and four parks have also been designated. CB7 worked with the community and the Landmarks Preservation Commission on the designation of the new Manhattan Avenue District between West 104th and 106th Streets.

Particularly because CB7 is concerned about potential demolition of historically and architecturally notable but undesignated row houses along West End Avenue, it supports the creation of a West End Avenue Corridor Historic District from 70th Street to 107th Street, and is working with the community in advocating for such District at LPC. CB7 is also reviewing landmark-eligible buildings and blocks in CD7, especially north of West 96th Street, and looks forward to further collaboration with LPC and community groups on future designations.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

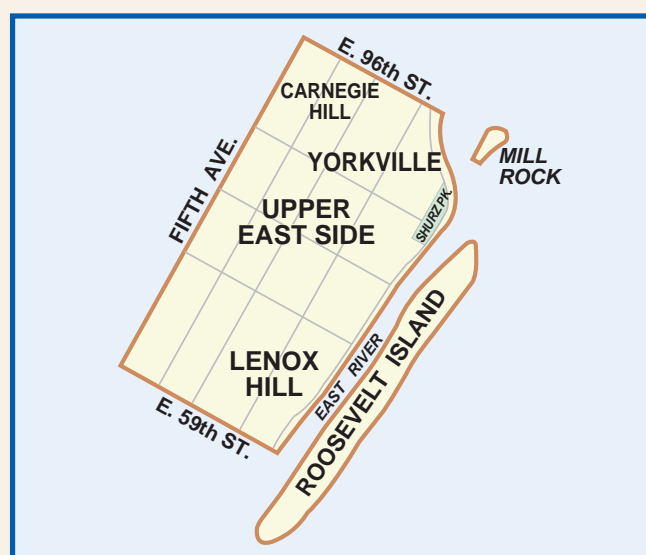
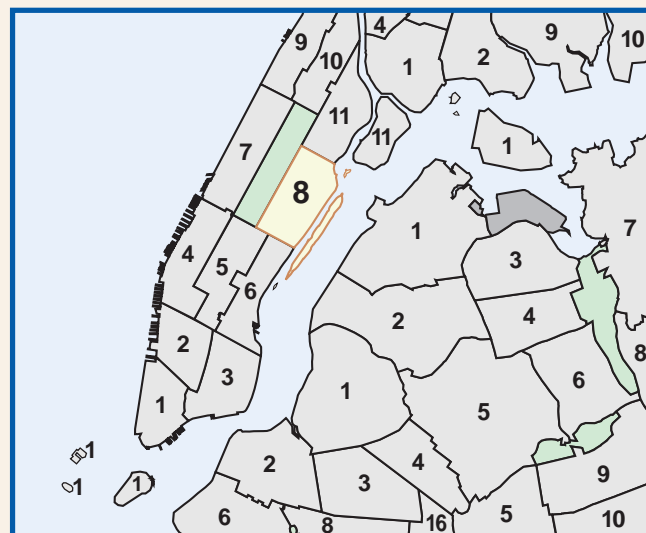
CD7 is home to a wide range of private enterprises, ranging from boutique businesses to national chains to not-for-profits of all types. CB7 carefully reviews the liquor licenses of restaurants and bars every two years. We strive to listen to the concerns of neighbors as well as understand the needs of business owners. We are proud to review and approve over 20 street fairs in our District which support local not-for-profit organizations. These fairs raise on average \$9,000 for each of the not-for-profits helping, among others: tenants, after school programs and day care centers. We also seek to support the three Business Improvement Districts (B.I.D.s) in the community.

Community Board 7 welcomes your comments on this document and your recommendations of additional issues for consideration.

Mel Whymore
Mel Whymore
Chairperson

Penny Ryan
Penny Ryan
District Manager

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8



TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	204,305	210,880	217,063
% Change	—	3.2	2.9

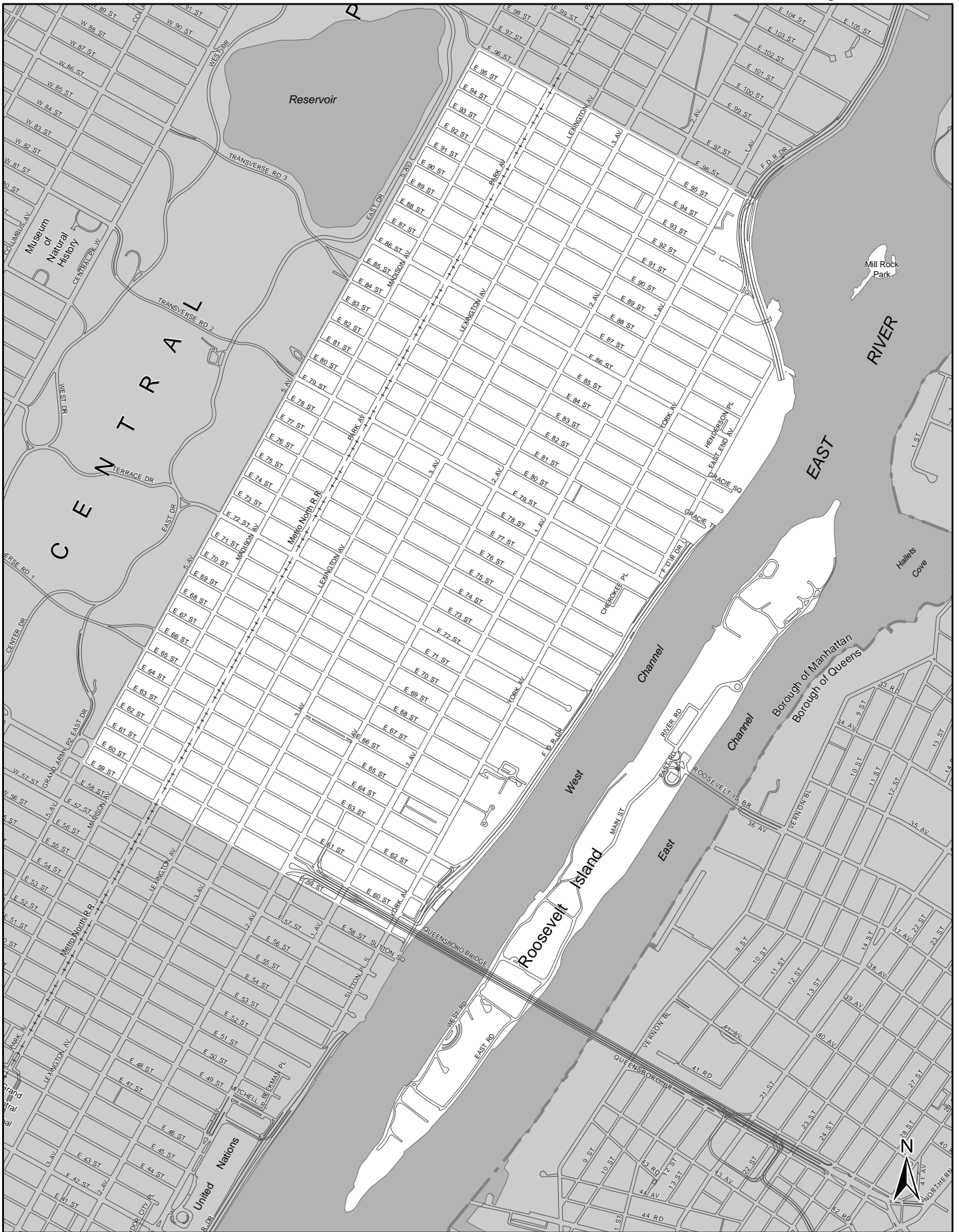
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	2,734	2,762
Rate per 1000	12.6	12.7
Deaths: Number	1,469	1,324
Rate per 1000	6.8	6.1
Infant Mortality: Number	12	7
Rate per 1000	4.4	2.5

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	959	705
Supplemental Security Income	2,944	2,392
Medicaid Only	2,204	7,754
Total Persons Assisted	6,107	10,851
Percent of Population	2.8	5.0

	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	1,003	1,947.1	5.1
Multi-Family Residential	2,202	17,434.8	45.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,614	8,659.9	22.7
Commercial / Office	337	1,573.6	4.1
Industrial	27	177.1	0.5
Transportation / Utility	38	895.7	2.4
Institutions	305	5,516.9	14.5
Open Space / Recreation	12	1,220.7	3.2
Parking Facilities	34	276.7	0.7
Vacant Land	42	271.2	0.7
Miscellaneous	21	211.1	0.6
Total	5,635	38,184.9	100.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	1,267.0
Square Miles:	2.0

Manhattan Community District 8



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0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

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

Manhattan Community District 8	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	210,880	100.0	217,063	100.0	6,183	2.9
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	183,979	87.2	179,355	82.6	(4,624)	-2.5
Black/African American Nonhispanic	6,256	3.0	6,907	3.2	651	10.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	8,517	4.0	13,778	6.3	5,261	61.8
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	154	0.1	126	0.1	(28)	-18.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	226	0.1	618	0.3	392	173.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	3,253	1.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	11,748	5.6	13,026	6.0	1,278	10.9
Population Under 18 Years	21,699	100.0	26,269	100.0	4,570	21.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	17,707	81.6	20,377	77.6	2,670	15.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	913	4.2	1,151	4.4	238	26.1
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,112	5.1	1,590	6.1	478	43.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	17	0.1	16	0.1	(1)	-5.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	61	0.3	142	0.5	81	132.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	862	3.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	1,889	8.7	2,131	8.1	242	12.8
Population 18 Years and Over	189,181	100.0	190,794	100.0	1,613	0.9
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	166,272	87.9	158,978	83.3	(7,294)	-4.4
Black/African American Nonhispanic	5,343	2.8	5,756	3.0	413	7.7
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	7,405	3.9	12,188	6.4	4,783	64.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	137	0.1	110	0.1	(27)	-19.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	165	0.1	476	0.2	311	188.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,391	1.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	9,859	5.2	10,895	5.7	1,036	10.5
Total Population	210,880	100.0	217,063	100.0	6,183	2.9
Under 18 Years	21,699	10.3	26,269	12.1	4,570	21.1
18 Years and Over	189,181	89.7	190,794	87.9	1,613	0.9
Total Housing Units	136,583	-	135,898	-	(685)	-0.5

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 8	Number	Percent
Total Population	217,063	100.0
White Nonhispanic	179,355	82.6
Black Nonhispanic	6,907	3.2
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	13,778	6.3
Other Nonhispanic	744	0.3
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	3,253	1.5
Hispanic Origin	13,026	6.0
Female	120,121	55.3
Male	96,942	44.7
Under 5 years	9,853	4.5
5 to 9 years	7,126	3.3
10 to 14 years	6,017	2.8
15 to 19 years	5,131	2.4
20 to 24 years	12,403	5.7
25 to 44 years	89,609	41.3
45 to 64 years	56,030	25.8
65 years and over	30,894	14.2
18 years and over	190,794	87.9
In households	212,947	98.1
In family households	117,405	54.1
Householder	43,939	20.2
Spouse	36,818	17.0
Own child under 18 years	25,502	11.7
Other relatives	9,435	4.3
Nonrelatives	1,711	0.8
In nonfamily households	95,542	44.0
Householder	80,361	37.0
Householder 65 years and over living alone	13,412	6.2
Nonrelatives	15,181	7.0
In group quarters	4,116	1.9
Total Households	124,300	100.0
Family households	43,939	35.3
Married-couple family	36,818	29.6
With related children under 18 years	13,222	10.6
Female householder, no husband present	5,462	4.4
With related children under 18 years	2,657	2.1
Male householder, no wife present	1,659	1.3
With related children under 18 years	562	0.5
Nonfamily households	80,361	64.7
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	23,776	19.1
Persons Per Family	2.63	-
Persons Per Household	1.71	-
Total Housing Units	135,898	-
Occupied Housing Units	124,300	100.0
Renter occupied	86,137	69.3
Owner occupied	38,163	30.7
By Household Size:		
1 person household	67,196	54.1
2 person household	37,703	30.3
3 person household	10,534	8.5
4 person household	6,463	5.2
5 persons and over	2,404	1.9
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	5,859	4.7
25 to 44 years	58,566	47.1
45 to 64 years	37,625	30.3
65 years and over	22,250	17.9

Manhattan Community District 8 (PUMA 03805)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03805 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	140,781	2,727	140,781	(X)
Occupied housing units	118,010	2,474	83.8%	1.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.6	1	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4	1.1	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	140,781	2,727	140,781	(X)
1-unit, detached	417	202	0.3%	0.1
1-unit, attached	1,424	390	1.0%	0.3
2 units	612	250	0.4%	0.2
3 or 4 units	926	299	0.7%	0.2
5 to 9 units	5,510	814	3.9%	0.6
10 to 19 units	15,280	968	10.9%	0.7
20 or more units	116,599	2,604	82.8%	1
Mobile home	13	22	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	158	0.0%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	140,781	2,727	140,781	(X)
Built 2005 or later	845	235	0.6%	0.2
Built 2000 to 2004	2,064	479	1.5%	0.3
Built 1990 to 1999	3,987	680	2.8%	0.5
Built 1980 to 1989	12,646	979	9.0%	0.7
Built 1970 to 1979	18,109	1,317	12.9%	0.9
Built 1960 to 1969	28,446	1,588	20.2%	1
Built 1950 to 1959	15,857	1,110	11.3%	0.8
Built 1940 to 1949	9,913	1,043	7.0%	0.7
Built 1939 or earlier	48,914	2,281	34.7%	1.4
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	118,010	2,474	118,010	(X)
Owner-occupied	43,189	1,616	36.6%	1.2
Renter-occupied	74,821	2,174	63.4%	1.2
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	118,010	2,474	118,010	(X)
No vehicles available	84,897	2,414	71.9%	1.4
1 vehicle available	29,903	1,715	25.3%	1.4
2 vehicles available	3,001	677	2.5%	0.6
3 or more vehicles available	209	152	0.2%	0.1
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	118,010	2,474	118,010	(X)
1.00 or less	114,975	2,571	97.4%	0.5
1.01 to 1.50	1,408	338	1.2%	0.3
1.51 or more	1,627	427	1.4%	0.4
Average household size	1.86	0.03	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	26,888	1,475	26,888	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	13,548	1,084	50.4%	2.9
20.0 to 24.9 percent	2,719	460	10.1%	1.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	2,325	502	8.6%	1.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,477	393	5.5%	1.4
35.0 percent or more	6,819	843	25.4%	2.7
Not computed	118	83	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	72,024	2,194	72,024	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	16,832	1,252	23.4%	1.6
15.0 to 19.9 percent	10,132	1,186	14.1%	1.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	10,308	930	14.3%	1.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	7,870	871	10.9%	1.2
30.0 to 34.9 percent	5,601	868	7.8%	1.1
35.0 percent or more	21,281	1,129	29.5%	1.5
Not computed	2,797	622	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN235	LENOX HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	CP	97 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
BR-231	QUEENSBORO BRIDGE, REHABILITATION	383,918 (CN) 275,321 (F) 60,588 (S)	879 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1117	RECON OF ROOSEVELT IS BR OVER EAST CHANNEL/EAST RIVER, MANHATTAN/QUEEN	108,244 (CN)	2,519 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-DN556	KNICKERBOCKER COMMONS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-210	STABILIZATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN024	AMERICAN-ITALIAN CANCER FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN189	HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL SURGERY	CP	613 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN415	JEWISH GUILD FOR THE BLIND	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN415	JEWISH GUILD FOR THE BLIND	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-M003	IMPROVEMENTS TO HUNTER COLLEGE AND HUNTER COLLEGE CAMPUS SCHOOLS	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-244	ALTERATIONS & RENOVATIONS TO HUNTER COLLEGE CAMPUS SCHOOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-297	RECONSTRUCT AND REPAVE 5TH AVENUE, ETC.	6,973 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	290 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-N534	ROOSEVELT ISLAND OPERATING CORP	CP	5,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-502	IMPROVEMENTS TO CARL SCHURZ PARK	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-1138	JOHN JAY PARK	CP	2,333 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-C022	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN067	WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART	CP	2,500 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN176	GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM	CP	227 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN381	SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY CONSERVANCY	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN419	COOPER-HEWITT NATIONAL DESIGN MUSEUM	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D022	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN176	GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN419	COOPER-HEWITT NATIONAL DESIGN MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN423	JEWISH MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M022	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	500 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N067	WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	41,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N176	GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM	CP	226 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
				FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	
PV-N381	SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY CONSERVANCY	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N419	COOPER-HEWITT NATIONAL DESIGN MUSEUM	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	5,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-22	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	8,470 (CN) 0 (F) 625 (S) 5,000 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PV-543	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
PW-DN004	92ND STREET YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (YM&YWHA)	CP	513 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN381	SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY CONSERVANCY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN004	92ND STREET YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (YM&YWHA)	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-236	CONSTRUCTION, MANHATTAN 6/8/8A GARAGE	100,126 (CN)	80 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

Jacqueline Ludorf
Chair

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The City of New York Manhattan Community Board 8

FISCAL YEAR 2012 DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GEOGRAPHY

Roosevelt Island and the Upper East Side of Manhattan, from the north side of East 59th Street to the south side of East 96th Street between Fifth Avenue and the East River, comprise Manhattan Community District 8. In addition to our diverse population, we are home to dozens of diplomatic residences, world famous hospitals, medical research centers, and world-renowned museums.

According to the 2000 census, 217,063 people live on the Upper East Side of Manhattan, a 3.0% increase from 1990ⁱ. Prosperous economic times and a major building boom that began during the 1990's have added thousands of new dwelling units to the district. Today, the district continues to grow at an amazing pace. The 1999 median household income for the District was \$74,134ⁱⁱ. Based on data from the 2000 census 6.5% of the individuals in the district live below the poverty levelⁱⁱⁱ.

There is also a large segment of the population with special needs. More than 14% of CB8's residents are senior citizens^{iv}, with a high number of frail elderly. There is also a number of working poor living in the district. With affordable housing becoming increasingly scarce, commercial rent escalating, and the prices of goods and services dramatically rising, our middle class residents are struggling to meet their budgets. The influx of new residents, shoppers, and tourists has strained the delivery of municipal service.

II. AREAS OF PERFORMANCE

2.1 LAND USE

Nearly every portion of CB8 has experienced major development. Where tenements and small commercial properties once stood, luxury apartment buildings now soar to thirty or forty floors (10 feet per floor). After a construction lull during the early to mid 1990's, residential and commercial development exploded on the Upper East Side. Currently, construction has decreased with the recession.

Zoning changes including R8-B enacted within the past fifteen years to protect the mid-block, from massive structures and R10-A governing use of the plaza bonus and towers on a base for avenues and cross-town streets have only slightly moderated development. New 30-35 story buildings on some avenues, which currently are allowed, strain the infrastructure and municipal services.

CB8 and local civic groups have urged the Department of City Planning to review the Community Facility provisions of the Zoning Resolution. CB8 is the only district where community facilities are entitled to a 5.1 FAR in the R8B mid-blocks. CB8 has proposed modifications to the Department of City Planning to change the current community facility in R8B areas from a 5.1 to a 4.0 FAR.

CB8 seeks to preserve the Upper East Side's residential character. The C1 and C2 zoning (Local Retail Use) control commercial signage in the District. CB8 seeks to maintain a careful balance to prevent new buildings from detracting from CB8's historic districts. CB8 believes that new and more effective regulations, coupled with increased enforcement, would ease this problem.

Roosevelt Island is undergoing major residential development. In the long-planned area known as Southtown there will be four completed sixteen story buildings by year end with a fifth and sixth under construction. The restoration of the historic lobby of the nineteenth century New York City Pauper Lunatic Asylum known as the Octagon and the construction of two wings, each with 250 apartments has been completed and all 500 units are occupied. The Small Pox Hospital ruin is undergoing extensive stabilization, funded largely by a grant from the City Parks Department. Plans for construction of South Park are nearing completion.

The entire board serves as the Land Use Committee reviewing all applications for zoning variances and changes after extensive public hearings. Land Use Task Forces serve developers and residents to address the special problems or areas of need.

CB8 frequently serves as a mediator between the community, developers and government entities such as the MTA, RIOC and DDC.

2.2 LANDMARKS

CB8 works closely with the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission and community organizations on all landmark issues. CB8 reviews Certificate of Appropriateness Applications, designations, and matters related to individual landmarks and buildings within the six historic districts with CB8 (the Upper Eastside Historic Districts the Carnegie Hill Historic District; the Metropolitan Museum Historic District; the Treadwell Farm Historic District; the Henderson Place Historic District and the Hardenburgh-Rhineland Historic District.)

CB8 works closely with community organizations investigating and reporting violations of landmark regulations. With the significant number of landmarked buildings in the district, CB8 is well aware that the Commission is under staffed to handle the hundreds of applications, inspections, and violations for these properties. CB8 continues to request funding for additional Landmarks staff.

2.3 STREET LIFE

Community Board 8 is packed with bars, restaurants and sidewalk cafes. The number of inspectors to oversee this concentration of establishments is inadequate. CB8 has regularly requested additional inspectors to insure compliance with the sidewalk café and pedestrian obstruction regulations.

2.3.1 Liquor Licenses

CB8 reviews and makes a recommendation to the New York State Liquor Authority on roughly 400 liquor applications each year. While the many bars on the Upper East Side make CB8 an entertainment center, several of these bars are the source of noise and quality of life complaints. CB8 receives complaints on hours of operation, music volume and hours, incidents of violence and general neighborliness. Like many Community Boards in the five boroughs, CB8 attempts to encourage good behavior by bar owners. CB8 finds communicating with the New York State Liquor Authority a struggle, although there has been some recent improvement. CB8 supports changes to the law that would make the Authority more responsive to the needs and desires of the community.

2.3.2 Sidewalk Cafes

The Street Life Committee carefully reviews all plans for new enclosed and unenclosed sidewalk cafes and all applications for renewals of these consents. The Board office refers complaints to the Department of Consumer Affairs that may result in citations or fines and on occasion, the confiscation of illegal tables and chairs.

CB8 believes more inspectors are needed to monitor and enforce cafe guidelines. CB8 often receives complaints about restaurants operating without a valid cafe license, with more tables and/or chairs than allowed by their license, cafes extending beyond their authorized area and cafes operating beyond their allowed hours of operation. CB8 is pleased that the Department of Consumer Affairs requires the posting of the allowable number of tables and chairs in restaurants. However, this regulation needs stronger enforcement as it is rarely followed.

2.3.3 Newsracks

The City Department of Transportation now regulates the placement, installation and maintenance of newsracks on City sidewalks. CB8 will continue to monitor the enforcement of the 2004 regulations. Unfortunately, there appears to be little effort made by the city to remove illegal or broken newsracks. The proliferation of newspaper vending machines and newsracks is a serious problem. On some corners as many as twenty newsracks clog the pedestrian walkways.

2.3.4 Public Pay Telephones

The Board also remains very concerned about the installation of privately owned public pay telephones on our sidewalks. Public pay telephones (PPTs) are very important to the residents and businesses of our district. PPT issues that have yet to be resolved

include the enforcement of maintenance requirements to insure working telephones in a well maintained enclosure, the numbers and sitting of PPTs, community notification, the rights of property owners, PPTs in historic districts and abutting landmarked properties, and the definition of nuisance telephones, among others. Community Board 8 wishes to foster a stronger working relationship with DoITT. DoITT has worked closely with CB8 on the issue of relocated PPTs removed from the Second Avenue construction zone.

2.3.5 Problem Nightclubs, Bars and Cabarets

The 19th Precinct's special detail, "Operation Last Call", targets unruly establishments. We urge the Police Department to continue assigning officers to "Operation Last Call" especially on Wednesday-Sunday nights. This problem remains serious enough to merit additional enforcement personnel. Known problem establishments in CB8 are spread over a large geographic area, unlike the situation in other parts of Manhattan. With large numbers of individuals hitting the street simultaneously at closing time, this often results in difficulty for the police to engage in preventive enforcement while responding to specific incidents. The 19th Precinct works closely with CB8 to target known areas of concern, but could use additional personnel during the overnight hours, particularly on weekends. Cabaret licenses are especially sensitive in our area given the highly residential nature of the community.

2.4 TRANSPORTATION

2.4.1 Highways and Streets

Community Board 8 has consistently ranked funding for street repair and maintenance high on its list of priorities, and we applaud the NYC Department of Transportation's Manhattan Highway Maintenance Division on the job they do managing this substantial task, especially in light of its need for an additional pothole gang, that the Board strongly supports (FY10 #11, 3082008083E).

CB8 supported DOT's pilot bus pad project (FY04 #13, 3080107A). As these concrete areas at bus stops, which replace the standard asphalt, reduce the wear and tear on our streets, we hope to continue to work with DOT to find suitable locations for bus pads in our district.

Sidewalks remain a problem in our district. Many are no longer in safe condition. We ask the NYC Department of Transportation to make a top priority the enforcement of sidewalk repairs to ensure that all property owners maintain a safe sidewalk for all pedestrians and people with disabilities. We also asked the NYC Department of Finance and the City Council to look for ways to ease the burden on property owners whose sidewalks exist over vaults. The cost to repair these sidewalks, actually the vault roof, can be \$50,000, much more than standard sidewalk repair. In many cases, this imposes a burden on the property owner. Because many of these sidewalks go unrepaired, pedestrians must continue to navigate unsafe sidewalks.

Community Board 8 continues to support the installation of pedestrian ramps and the maintenance and repair of the existing ramps (FY10, #18, 308200605E). Ramps are important not only for wheelchair users and the disabled, but also for senior citizens with shopping carts and parents with baby carriages.

We have strongly urged the installation of pedestrian countdown timers at dangerous intersections (FY10 #18, 308201005C). While we are pleased that DOT is planning a pilot program at 24 intersections citywide, we are disappointed that none of these locations are in CB8.

On Roosevelt Island, residents have requested that Main Street be repaved. We will work with the appropriate City and State agencies, the Roosevelt Island Operating Corporation, and the Island residents to evaluate Main Street and develop a timetable for completion of this needed work. The Board also supports the reconstruction of the Roosevelt Island Bridge, currently underway, and funding for the full reconstruction of the Roosevelt Island Seawall (FY10 #5, 308200507C) which has been breached in several locations.

2.4.2 Traffic

We encourage the Department of Transportation to improve bike lanes throughout the city so that recreational bicyclists, messengers, delivery people and others riders may travel safely through the city streets.

Community Board 8 supports stronger enforcement of drivers running red lights and stop signs, reckless and unlicensed commercial and recreational bicyclists, bicyclists on sidewalks and bus lane violators. We urge the issuance of summonses for horn honking as this is one of the major noise complaints received by the Community Board 8 office. Traffic enforcement, especially at peak travel times, remains one of Community Board 8's highest priorities. In particular, we are concerned about the following conditions:

1)The Queensborough Bridge area. Over 30,000 more cars and trucks per day exit the Bridge than in 1998. They often travel at high speeds, creating a danger for pedestrians and other vehicles. Congestion, gridlock, and air pollution are all ongoing problems. Unnecessary horn honking creates intolerable noise for nearby residents. Community Board 8 continues to work with our elected officials, the Police and the DOT Commissioner regarding these concerns. We strongly urge the Mayor and the Police Commissioner to fund and permanently assign traffic enforcement agents to the area as well as the district's cross-town streets: 72nd, 79th, 86th and 96th (FY10 #19, 308200405E).

2) Public safety. We are pleased that the Administration is directing more police attention to traffic-related violations -- i.e. running red lights, double-parking and blocking the crosswalk ("blocking the box"). However, more needs to be done. The Board supports strict enforcement of all traffic laws. Community Board 8 supports the Red-Light Camera Program, which photographs drivers in the act of running red lights. There are currently three cameras in District 8. We have encouraged the Department of Transportation to install others, particularly at Lexington Avenue and E. 86th Street. We are pleased that the State has authorized a total of 100 cameras citywide. We urge City and State officials to expand this program even further and allow the installation of decoy cameras, as well.

3) Traffic control at intersections. Many intersections in our district are difficult for pedestrians to navigate safely. Intersections such as East 96th Street and First Avenue, East 96th Street at the FDR Drive, East 71st, 72nd and 73rd Streets at York Avenue, intersections around the Queensboro Bridge and Greater Bridgemarket Area, and intersections along the East 86th Street corridor all present safety problems. A particularly bad inter-

section in the Board 8 area is 79th Street and York Avenue where express buses, group taxi lines and illegal vans converge near the entrance to the FDR Drive. This intersection has an unusually high incidence of traffic accidents involving both property and human loss. Hundreds of elementary school children from P.S. 158 and hundreds of elderly individuals use this intersection several times a day. Community Board 8 has recommended a four-way red light (Barnes Dance) at this intersection and increased enforcement.

Community Board 8 has requested traffic control agents at: East 79th Street and East End Avenue; near the entrances and exits to the FDR Drive on York Avenue at East 62nd and 63rd Street; and at the Queensboro Bridge exit ramps at East 61st Street and East 63rd Street between First and Second Avenues. We continue to oppose service cuts in traffic control and enforcement, especially with the many construction projects including reconstruction of the Queensboro Bridge in Contract 6 and the reconfiguration of entrances and exits from the FDR Drive. With the FDR project ending in April 2007, we urge the retention of traffic control agents along York Avenue in the vicinity of the entrances and exits to the Drive.

Furthermore, we have requested additional traffic engineering staff be hired by DOT to address problem intersections, and the agency has agreed additional staff is necessary. We look forward to working with agency staff to alleviate safety problems at difficult intersections.

The installation and maintenance of street and parking signs, lampposts (FY10 CS, 308199907C), traffic signals, and other traffic devices is of paramount importance to Community Board 8. Over the years we have supported increasing the amount of funding available for producing new signage, especially for the production of signs specific to the needs of certain blocks, and for the bucket trucks and personnel to install them (FY10 #12, 308200802C). Due to cuts to the NYC Department of Transportation's budget, the number of crews available to install or change signs has been drastically reduced, resulting in long waiting periods for the installation of signs, and occasional confusion regarding the rules in effect at a given location. Community Board 8's Transportation Committee regularly considers requests from local businesses and residents for changes in parking signage. Changes recommended by the Board often address traffic congestion and/or public safety concerns on particular blocks.

Community Board 8 is pleased that the New York City Council has begun to authorize licenses for commuter vans that had been operating illegally and without adequate insurance or inspections. Only when these vans are properly regulated to ensure safe operation should any consideration be given to their use as an alternative mode of transportation.

Community Board 8 has fully supported the plans to reconstruct the pedestrian bridges at 78th Street and 81st Street over the FDR Drive (FTY10 CS, #308201010C). While we approved the proposed design for the 78th Street Bridge presented by DOT almost two years ago, construction work has not yet begun. We are still awaiting a revised design proposal from DDC for the 81st Street Bridge.

2.4.3 Public Transportation

Large numbers of residents, daily workers and visitors contribute to traffic congestion, noise, pollution, and crowded streets and sidewalks. With only one subway line traveling

the East Side, public transit continues to be overwhelmed. The MTA/NYC Transit must work with commuters and the Board to address service issues such as punctuality, bus bunching and dwell times.

We strongly support the MTA's intention to begin Select Bus Service (a/k/a Bus Rapid Transit) on the M15 Line in Fall 2010. We look forward to working with the MTA on developing the final plans for this enhanced service. As part of this service, we believe it essential that authorization for bus lane cameras be obtained from Albany to better enforce the SBS bus lane.

The implementation of articulated buses results in the de facto reduction in service due to the decreased number of buses from four to three during peak periods, from five to four during non-peak hours, the increased dwell time, and time between buses.

Community Board 8 continues to suffer from the inadequacy of having only one subway line and absolutely must have a full Second Avenue Subway built (FY10 CS, 308201011C). The Lexington Avenue IRT subway carries hundreds of thousands of commuters each day and is more than 110% over capacity at rush hour. With the completion of the East Side Access project an additional 19,000 riders are expected during rush hour on the Lexington Avenue IRT at the Grand Central Terminal. We are grateful to our elected officials who have lobbied for this desperately needed subway expansion, and we are pleased that work on Phase One has actually begun. This construction has created a new set of problems for the residents and businesses in the work zone. We have urged local government to provide funding in support of local businesses hurt by the construction work (FY10 #20, 308201002E) Our Second Avenue Subway Task Force works actively with the MTA and local officials to help mitigate these temporary situations.

We oppose any cuts to north-south service, which has faced continuing, severe cuts over the past several years. In particular, we call on NYC Transit to restore service on the M31, M79, M66, M30, M86, M15 and the X90-92. We urge the restoration of everyday service on the M30 and increased frequency on the M31 route.

The large number of express buses that travel daily through our city streets belching fumes and barreling through red lights on their way to and from midtown continues to be of great concern. The Board recommends no new or renewed franchises until the Department of City Planning completes its study of express bus policy.

The Board continues to urge the MTA/NYC Transit and the Department of Transportation to phase out diesel buses and replace both the private and public transit fleets with natural gas-powered vehicles and efficient, cleaner burning hybrids. We are pleased that natural gas buses will be eligible for funding under the State Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act.

The Roosevelt Island Aerial Tramway is to undergo a \$25 million modernization program for 6-9 months is projected to be completed in October 2010. The temporary cessation of tram operations will put further stress on the restricted traffic flow of the Roosevelt Island Bridge (undergoing reconstruction) as well as on the subway. Some method of increasing rush hour service on the F train to and from Roosevelt Island, as well as increased bus service to both Manhattan and Queens will be essential. Transportation for the elderly and disabled will be significantly affected when the tram is undergoing modernization as the

Roosevelt Island F train stop is very deep. Its escalators are regularly under renovation or repair, with only one set currently operating. The elevator is frequently out of service.

We are pleased that the city has developed plans to institute ferry service to Roosevelt Island. We have consistently supported increased ferry service on the East River and have requested the complete restoration of the East 90th Street pier for many years (FY10 CS, #30820703C)

2.5 HOUSING

New York has often led the nation in responding to housing needs and concerns. In 1864 the New York Council of Hygiene of the Citizens Association mounted a campaign to raise housing standards, while in 1901 New York State passed the Tenement House Law, the legislative basis for addressing the lack of light, air and space in tenements. City and Suburban Housing was designed to accommodate more light and air. The Emergency Tenant Protection Act of 1974 states that an emergency exists if the rental vacancy rate is 5 percent or less. Today, with a citywide rental vacancy rate of 3 percent, the New York area housing market continues to be defined as a housing emergency.

Community District 8 is home to 121, 209 households. Of those households 42,310 are owner households and 78,899 are renter households. Over 98 percent of owner households live in housing types classified as either a cooperative or a condominium. The Upper East Side rental vacancy rate is 2.8 percent. Approximately 52 percent of renter households pay rent in excess of 30 percent of their income; another 23 percent of renter households pay more than 50 percent of their income toward rent. The median monthly gross rent is \$1,620. The district encompasses a wide range of housing forms including condominiums, cooperatives, market rate and rent regulated housing. Of renter households, 35 percent live in market rate. Regulated housing includes rent stabilization (54 percent of renter households), Mitchell-Lama, public housing, and rent control¹⁹.

In response to New York City's (NYC) and the district's lack of sufficient affordable housing units; the Committee has voiced its overall support of retaining and increasing affordable housing in the district. Additionally, the Committee recommends rescinding the NYC Administration Code §26-511, C, 9 of the NYC Rent Stabilization Law of 1969, a law that has increased institutional expansion within the district. More specifically, the law allows not-for-profit building owners to refuse to renew a tenant's lease if the not-for-profit will use the housing accommodations in furtherance of its mission; thereby eliminating affordable housing units forever.

The Housing Committee advises and assists residents with district-wide housing issues; proactively impacting city housing policy to better address housing concerns in the district as a whole; and raises the level of discourse to ensure that the housing needs of residents figure prominently in the planning of our community. Community Board 8's Housing committee focuses on educating district residents about housing issues ranging from rent control/rent stabilization, senior/elderly housing concerns/issues, Mitchell-Lama housing; and cooperatives and condominiums concerns.

The Housing Committee has held town hall forums examining a variety of housing subjects including: indoor air quality, emergency preparedness, the tax and legislative issues

of cooperatives/condominiums shareholders/owners; women and housing discrimination, rent control/rent stabilization; and affordable housing.

2.6 PUBLIC SAFETY

CB8 maintains a close working relationship with the 19th Precinct, Manhattan North, the Central Park Precinct, and the 114th Precinct, which serves Roosevelt Island from Queens. CB8 commends the NY Police Department for the amazing work it has done with reduced staff to reduce crime, catch criminals, and confiscates weapons and contraband. CB8 crime is down more than 30% from 2001 to 2007. CB8 looks forward to continued success in these areas. CB8 residents continue to volunteer to be civilian crime watchers.

CB8 remains concerned with the movement of uniformed personnel to specialized units resulting in a reduction in the number of uniformed personnel on the streets. The on-going development on Roosevelt Island has produced greater vehicular traffic and variety of public safety concerns. CB8 feels there is a need for an NYPD substation on Roosevelt Island. Additionally, CB8 supports the restoration of funding for police civilian employees to fill administrative and clerical positions lost due to City budget cuts. A full corps of uniformed personnel will continue the historic reductions in crime. We look forward to working with the Police Department towards restoring the precincts to their full complement of officers.

CB8 is also concerned about quality-of-life problems. Bicycling, rollerblading and scooters on the sidewalks and in our parks can be dangerous. Reckless cyclists and rollerbladers, endanger pedestrians, resulting in injuries especially to the elderly and children. CB8 applauds the 19th Precinct's efforts to decrease this problem through outreach and enforcement and encourages the Central Park Precinct to address this problem in Central Park. CB8 encourages the NYPD to pay special attention to all traffic violations, whether committed by bicyclists or drivers. CB8 commends the police for expanding the program to confiscate illegally used bicycles.

In 2007 CB8 was the home of approximately 345 bars and restaurant, which provide food and gathering to metropolitan NYC. The 19th Precinct has responded to the community's complaints about disruptive bars. A special detail - Operation Last Call - patrols the area. Operation MARCH (Multi-Agency Response to Community Hotspots) which involves the NY Police and Fire Departments, the NYC Departments of Buildings, Environmental Protection, and Health, and the NY State Liquor Authority targets underage drinking, health, building and fire code violations, and noise complaints. Most nightlife establishments are operated responsibly. CB8 supports the 19th Precinct's efforts to control community nuisances. We encourage the expansion of both Operation Last Call and Operation MARCH.

CB8 supports full funding for all fire and emergency medical services in our district and city-wide. CB8 is particularly concerned about the loss of fire marshals in recent years, and we have requested the restoration of funding for these personnel (FY10 #15, 308200603E).

2.7 PARKS AND RECREATION

The population density of Community Board 8 makes our parks and greenery a precious commodity. Though our district is adjacent to Central Park, open space is scarce. Only

43 acres of parks and open space, (most of which are unusable by the public), are available to the District 8 residents living on Manhattan Island.

Community Board 8, Manhattan, has been working to protect and expand on the limited park facilities in our district. To define our stance on protecting open space, the Parks Committee in 2009 held a major borough-wide forum on the Commercialization of Manhattan Parks. Over the last two years, the Committee has also engaged in a range of activities aimed at improving parkland in our district. Among these moves have been: launching of a concerted effort to repair and redesign the East River Esplanade in our district, creating a plan for an Older Adults Recreation area in John Jay Park, successfully campaigning to maintain free public open space at the Queensboro Oval during summertime, and reviewing such park improvement plans as: the redesign of the Children's Playground in John Jay Park, the upgrading of dog runs at Carl Schurz Park, the reconstruction of volleyball Courts in Central Park and the refurbishing of the East 76th St. Playground in Central Park.

However, a number of projects still need urgent attention. In particular, the East River Esplanade, including John Finlay Walk, continues to deteriorate and has become dangerous for users.

In addition, CB8M is still awaiting final design plans for the repair of the E. 80th St. bridge leading to the East River Esplanade. In Central Park, projects still waiting to be addressed include: repair of the deteriorating Naumburg Bandshell and the renovation of the East Meadow.

Currently, the level of DPR personnel for parks maintenance and recreational programs is inadequate for serving the needs of this district. Agency officials have cited the need to at least double and preferably triple maintenance personnel. We therefore retain as a high priority our request for additional personnel for maintenance, recreation, and tree pruning in Manhattan.

Rodents continue to be an acute problem in Community Board 8 Parks. We would like the Parks Dept. to develop a plan to address the consistently infested parks. We continue our support for increased funding for the hiring of trained exterminators and increased rodent control in all our parks, including Central Park.

The CB8M district has lost a large number of street trees due to construction of the Second Avenue Subway. It is imperative that our district receives all of the 444 trees owed our community as replacement for trees removed for this reason.

The Board supports strong enforcement of city leash and litter laws in all of our parks and enforcement of the city's rules for bikers. We have consistently requested additional personnel for the enforcement of park rules and regulations. At least two Park Enforcement Patrol officers are needed in Community Board 8.

2.8 The Former 60TH STREET HELIPORT NOW DESIGNATED AS ANDREW HASWELL GREEN PARK

Community Board 8 has developed a 197-a plan for the site. By creating a new waterfront park at the former heliport site, the city will bring much needed open space to our community. Phase I of the park has been completed and Phase II is expected to start in FY 2011. Planning for Phase III will begin in FY 2011.

2.9 HEALTH, SENIORS AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The district is served by several world-renowned private hospitals: Lenox Hill; New York Presbyterian Weill-Cornell Medical Center; Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center; Manhattan Eye Ear and Throat; The Hospital for Special Surgery; and Rockefeller University Hospital. Goldwater and Coler Hospitals on Roosevelt Island are the only Health and Hospitals Corporation facilities in CB8 which specializes in long-term care.

The main senior programs are Lenox Hill Neighborhood Association (partially funded by NYCHA), Stanley Isaacs Neighborhood house (a NYCHA facility), Carter Burden Center and the Roosevelt Island Senior Center. A top expense priority is to maintain the Senior Centers that presently exist in our community and to provide their services to all seniors regardless of income. Seniors need to be able to attend local centers for social interaction and nutrition, the two key elements for maintaining their long-term health and well-being.

With its increased operating deficit, NYCHA is contemplating a cutback of funds for social programs located in their buildings. CB8 recognizes the very important need for the city to retain these programs, which service the neediest of our population including the NYCHA Senior Centers at Lenox Hill and Stanley Isaacs, congregate meal programs and the NYCHA youth, family and after school programs.

CB8 supports both public and private sector efforts to assist the large and diverse homeless population in our community. CB8 supports the 2010 Census to count the many homeless families who are doubled up in public housing projects. A top capital priority is increased funding for permanent housing for homeless individuals and families. We are strongly in favor of continued support for homeless services.

In the private non-profit sector, Lenox Hill Neighborhood House runs a mental health outreach team, which provides street outreach and social services to more than 1,500 homeless adults living on the streets on the East Side. In addition, Lenox Hill operates the Park Avenue Women's Shelter. CB8 continues to strongly support this contract. The Park Avenue Woman's Shelter is in desperate need of modernization. We urge the city to hold the parties responsible for the Armory building to their commitment to modernize promptly.

On June 25, 2008, the Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter, Inc. (NCS) had to close its center on East 77th Street because it is no longer receiving funding for 19 years. NCS served people who are chronically homeless, formerly homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. Our community still has many homeless, and our Board is concerned that their needs will be met. CB8 urge the city to meet the needs of the homeless in our community.

We are on record as supporting public education programs and seminars regarding AIDS, HIV prevention, and the prevention of teen pregnancy. CB8 supports both public and private sector efforts to assist the large and diverse population in our community.

2.10 LIBRARIES

For more than a century, the New York Public Library has provided quality service to all New Yorkers. The branch libraries are an important public resource for local residents,

especially senior citizens and students. CB8 supports the funding for the expansion of the Roosevelt Island Library branch of the New York Public Library (FY 10 #10 308200704C) and the renovation of the Carnegie Branch Library (FY 09 #7 308200601C). RIOC is discussing alternative spaces with the NY Library, which would be conducive to expansion and more centrally located as the island's population grows.

The library budget must be maintained. CB8 urges the Mayor and the City Council to maintain funding for the operating costs to allow the continuation of 6 day a week service at all branches. We also urge increased funding for infrastructure, technological improvements and library materials, particularly increased funding for books, periodicals, and other information resources in all our branch libraries. The system-wide replacement of Checkpoint Booktheft Detection System should be completed by 2011 in all branches and central units, costing \$1.2M. Funding should be found to allow libraries to operate at full hours (i.e. 10-5 Monday through Saturday) and expanded evening hours at least twice a week.

As sources of information have evolved, the Library has kept pace, offering one of the only free points of access to the internet in New York City. CB8 believes that all New Yorkers should have free opportunities to use electronic resources. Since the recession of 2008, the libraries have become a resource to assist person seeking employment.

CB8 advocates for barrier-free access at all our branch libraries. Senior citizens and disabled are entitled to use this public resource.

Too many librarians are leaving for other jobs. CB8 urges the Mayor, the City Council, and the New York Public Library to fund adequate, competitive salaries and benefits for city librarians and staff, including specialized children's librarians.

2.11 YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Community Board 8 strongly supports the Department of Education's proposal to make Our Lady of Good Council the temporary school for the PS 151 Zone, which has had no school facility for over 10 years. We strongly urge the Department of Education to select and complete, as soon as possible, the new permanent location for PS 151 for September 2012 opening.

Community Board 8 is extremely concerned about the cut back in capital and expense funding which results in: overcrowding in our community district; lack of seats for incoming kindergartners; conversion of cluster rooms to regular class rooms and a lack of specialty teachers for art, music etc. for the schools in our district.

Community Board 8 is in full support of plans to build East Side Middle school at the former site of PS 151 at First Avenue & 91st Street. We look forward to working with the Department of Education and the developer to reach a speedy completion on this important project.

Community Board 8 is eager to engage in a dialog with the Department of Education about the future space that will be vacated by East Side Middle School at PS 158 and the temporary PS 59 and the needs of the community.

Community Board 8 is concerned that funding for youth programs in our community re-

mains inadequate given the need (FY10, #2 308200518E). We are consistently dismayed by budget cuts that target youth services.

The need for these programs is very clear. While some children on the Upper East Side enjoy the benefits of private schools, many others rely on after-school programs and weekend sports activities run by non-profit agencies. A longstanding concern of Community Board 8 has been the lack of recognition on the part of the City and the State of the number of programs that serve large numbers of non-resident youth. This has resulted in a small allocation of community share funds particularly to our UES district.

Community Board 8 supports the funding for student tuition subsidies for the City University of New York, particularly in light of the current economic situation. As home to Hunter College, we recognize the importance of CUNY to both students and the city. The renovation of Jacqueline Grennan Wexler Library would only enhance Hunter College (FY10 # 16 308201002C).

The Board also recognizes the importance of providing adequate day care and after school facilities for our children. There are many Community Board 8 residents, especially single working parents, who need affordable day care and after school programs, but whose income slightly surpasses eligibility requirements. Additional programs, perhaps with a sliding scale fee, would be helpful. We continue to request increased funding for childcare and after-school programs, including infant care (FY10 #1, 308200801E).

An important issue yet to be adequately addressed is the need for programs to prevent abuse and neglect (FY10 #14, 308199707E).

2.13 ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

Community Board 8 (CB8) is responsive to residents' concerns about sanitation and the environment. The cleanliness of our streets and neighborhoods is of great importance to our community and is related to successful business operations, to our well-being, and to the quality of life. In an integrated approach to a cleaner community, we support frequent sanitation inspections and efforts to consistently maintain presentable clean-swept sidewalks and streets.

CB8 is extremely concerned about the possibility of gas drilling via hydraulic fracturing in New York State, including within the watersheds that supply NYC's drinking water. We passed a resolution in April 2009 calling for a moratorium on gas drilling by means of hydraulic fracturing at least within the Catskill/Delaware watershed region, unless and until it may be determined by the NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC) and other decision makers that hydraulic fracturing is safe to practice within NYS, including posing no threat to NYC's water supply. We also requested that NYS DEC convene one or more public meetings in New York City, including in Manhattan CB8, to discuss environmental impacts of hydraulic fracturing. And, CB8 requested in its resolution that NYC DEP should report upon the possible risk of hydraulic fracturing on the NYC drinking water supply, including in context of the 1997 Watershed Agreement and Filtration Avoidance Determination.

Community Board 8 is actively involved and deeply concerned about the proposed expansion of the Marine Transfer Station (MTS) on 91st Street. Residents remember when the MTS was formerly in use and recall the odors, noise, vermin and sanitation trucks lined

up from 91st Street to 86th Street. Since the time that the MTS was last in operation the population of the area has expanded; especially significant has been the increase in the number of children.

The current proposed site of the MTS bisects Asphalt Green, a New York City Park. Asphalt Green services thousands of residents per year, and is also a space for school children all over the city to participate in school athletics (many thousands of asthma afflicted children use this facility). In addition, there is also a day camp in the summer. When the MTS was previously in operation, it created an offensive environment for the campers and many children were forced to leave the program because they were getting sick from the noxious odors.

The Marine Transfer Station is adjacent to three parks including Carl Schurz, Asphalt Green and DeKovats and sits across from a NYC Landmark – Gracie Mansion. Community Board 8 seeks to preserve this valuable parkland. CB8 also is concerned that the proposed facility is located in a Hurricane Flood Zone A with a 1% annual chance of flooding according to FEMA, and is in close proximity to the 125th Street Fault Line where significant tremors occurred as recently as 2001. CB8 highlighted concerns about flooding and earthquake in its 2008 testimony to the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

The NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) proposes to construct and place into operation a vertical water supply shaft, Shaft 33B, to bring water from City Tunnel No. 3 to the local water distribution system in East Manhattan and the Upper East Side in Manhattan. Construction of City Tunnel No 3, Stage 2 – Manhattan leg is currently proceeding beneath Manhattan. Once constructed, the shaft would be an unmanned underground facility capable of conveying water from the new City Tunnel No. 3 to the surface distribution system that serves East Midtown and the Upper East Side. The site is located on the northwest corner of E. 59th Street and First Avenue in Community District 8. The Shaft 33B project would also involve water main construction required to connect the new shaft with the existing subsurface water distribution system that serves the East Midtown and Upper East Side areas. Two water main connections would extend from the Shaft 33B Site beneath the City streets, connecting the shaft to a truck-main at Third Avenue.

The Community Board will continue to meet with the DEP and DDC to monitor the operation at E 59th Street. The Community Board is very concerned about the final determination of the routes of the water mains. Community Board 8 urges DEP to thoroughly consider all options, to closely involve CB8 throughout the decision-making process, and to carefully select the best viable option.

The Department of Sanitation intends to build a replacement sanitation garage located near the FDR Drive and 73rd-74th Streets. The prior building, which was demolished, housed DSNY trucks, equipment and personnel in service of CD8 and CD5, including a mechanical broom operation. The demolished building will be replaced on the same footprint, expanding into the available FAR. The replacement building will be taller requiring DSNY to come back to CB8 for a variance.

Districts 8 and District 6 and the broom operations will be at the new site. No new activities will occur at this facility. All activities for sanitation in the District 8 area will occur here, including maintenance. Although this project was halted due to budget constraints, CB8

requests that DSNY continue to keep us informed of the progress of this building when funds are restored. CB8 passed a resolution in March 2010 calling upon the Department of Citywide Administrative Services to lease the unoccupied space including as a means to address community concerns regarding security, appearance and stormwater run-off, which a temporary lessee would be anticipated to mitigate.

The increase in noise complaints is a major quality of life issue for Community Board 8. Noisy traffic (particularly unnecessary and illegal horn honking), and noisy nightlife establishments are a large problem. Technology to measure the frequency, decibel levels of noise and vibrations, as well as the cumulative effect of noise sources, should be employed. We support increased funding to restore personnel for enforcement of air and noise codes.

2.14 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.14.1 Business Improvement Districts

CB8 works with the Madison Avenue Business Improvement District, the East Midtown Partnership and the DOE Fund on a range of issues. CB8 efforts on traffic and quality of life are critical to our local businesses.

2.14.2 Street Vendors

Illegal street vendors remain a problem throughout CB8. The Board receives daily complaints about unlicensed peddlers and vendors operating on the street – particularly 77th and 86th Streets from York Avenue to Park Avenue. Of particular concern is 86th Street where vendors' work and park their trucks and vans on the block 24hrs a day; block fire hydrants, services entrances and businesses selling similar merchandise and 77th Street, which is a restricted street and ambulance route.

CB8 is concerned about the sale of counterfeit merchandise and possible failure of illegal street vendors to pay taxes. Our small local businesses face a difficult enough time remaining viable due to increased rents and fuel costs. They should not be forced to compete against illegal and unfair competition.

CB8 urges the city to reinstate the Vendor Review Panel and establish a dedicated enforcement group specializing in vendor enforcement. CB8 believes that stronger enforcement is the solution. The NYPD and other appropriate agencies (DCA, DOS) should be provided funding specifically to focus on this problem.

Jacqueline Ludorf

Chair

Latha Thompson

District Manager

ⁱNYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

ⁱⁱNYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

ⁱⁱⁱNYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

^{iv}NYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

^v2005--U.S. Bureau of the Census, New York City Housing and Vacancy Survey

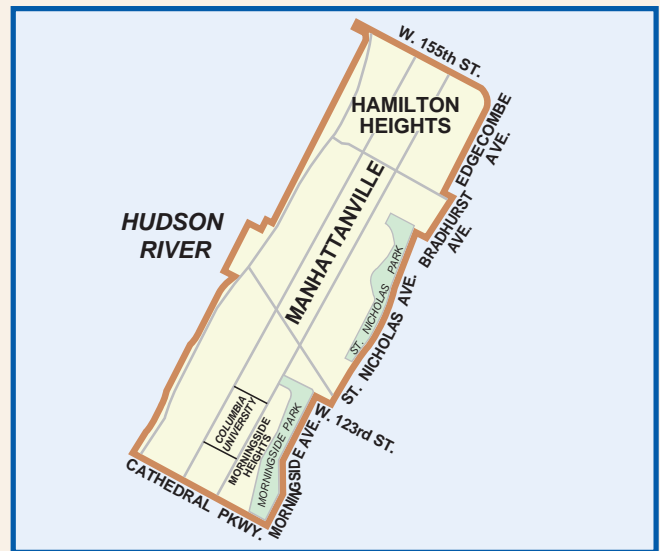
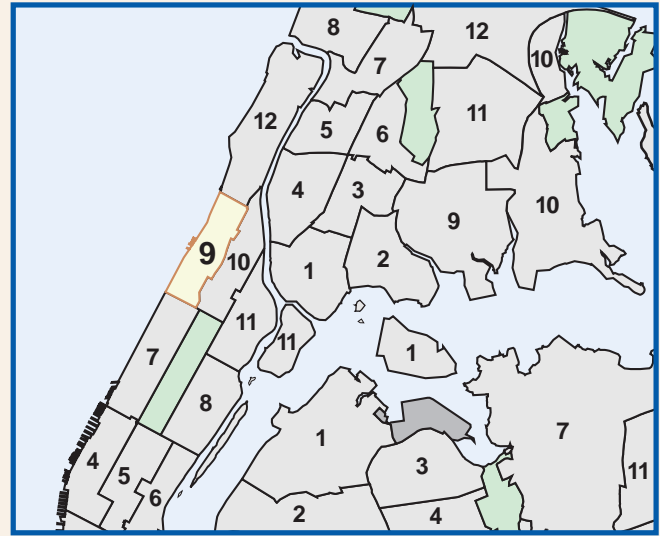
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 9

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	103,037	106,978	111,724
% Change	—	3.8	4.4

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	1,584	1,448
Rate per 1000	14.2	13.0
Deaths: Number	753	659
Rate per 1000	6.7	5.9
Infant Mortality: Number	8	15
Rate per 1000	5.1	10.4

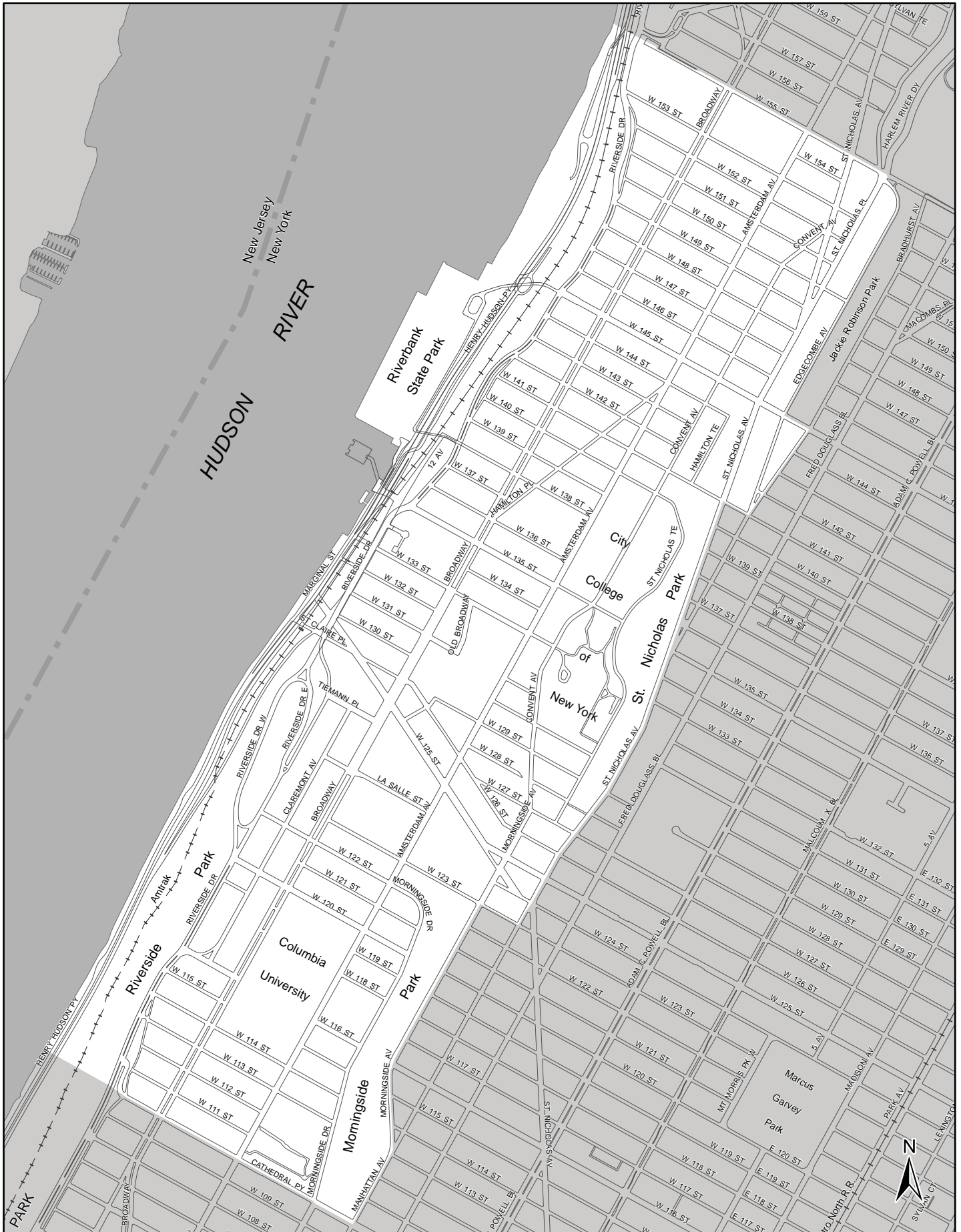
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	11,691	5,521
Supplemental Security Income	7,437	7,060
Medicaid Only	11,528	26,442
Total Persons Assisted	30,656	39,022
Percent of Population	27.4	34.9

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	961.3
Square Miles:	1.5



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	355	588.4	2.0
Multi-Family Residential	1,335	7,966.8	26.4
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	306	2,192.7	7.3
Commercial / Office	93	760.4	2.5
Industrial	38	397.0	1.3
Transportation / Utility	35	1,698.2	5.6
Institutions	195	6,040.8	20.0
Open Space / Recreation	22	9,125.0	30.2
Parking Facilities	48	469.3	1.6
Vacant Land	83	962.4	3.2
Miscellaneous	4	2.8	0.0
Total	2,514	30,203.9	100.0

Manhattan Community District 9



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0 625 1,250 2,500 Feet

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

Manhattan Community District 9	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	106,978	100.0	111,724	100.0	4,746	4.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	20,876	19.5	19,837	17.8	(1,039)	-5.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	41,849	39.1	34,924	31.3	(6,925)	-16.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,804	4.5	5,751	5.1	947	19.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	349	0.3	272	0.2	(77)	-22.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	434	0.4	398	0.4	(36)	-8.3
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,309	2.1	-	-
Hispanic Origin	38,666	36.1	48,233	43.2	9,567	24.7
Population Under 18 Years	23,398	100.0	24,753	100.0	1,355	5.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	1,922	8.2	1,697	6.9	(225)	-11.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	9,461	40.4	7,891	31.9	(1,570)	-16.6
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	562	2.4	467	1.9	(95)	-16.9
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	93	0.4	95	0.4	2	2.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	205	0.9	122	0.5	(83)	-40.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	489	2.0	-	-
Hispanic Origin	11,155	47.7	13,992	56.5	2,837	25.4
Population 18 Years and Over	83,580	100.0	86,971	100.0	3,391	4.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	18,954	22.7	18,140	20.9	(814)	-4.3
Black/African American Nonhispanic	32,388	38.8	27,033	31.1	(5,355)	-16.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,242	5.1	5,284	6.1	1,042	24.6
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	256	0.3	177	0.2	(79)	-30.9
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	229	0.3	276	0.3	47	20.5
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,820	2.1	-	-
Hispanic Origin	27,511	32.9	34,241	39.4	6,730	24.5
Total Population	106,978	100.0	111,724	100.0	4,746	4.4
Under 18 Years	23,398	21.9	24,753	22.2	1,355	5.8
18 Years and Over	83,580	78.1	86,971	77.8	3,391	4.1
Total Housing Units	43,274	-	42,695	-	(579)	-1.3

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 9	Number	Percent
Total Population	111,724	100.0
White Nonhispanic	19,837	17.8
Black Nonhispanic	34,924	31.3
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	5,751	5.1
Other Nonhispanic	670	0.6
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,309	2.1
Hispanic Origin	48,233	43.2
Female	58,965	52.8
Male	52,759	47.2
Under 5 years	6,638	5.9
5 to 9 years	7,320	6.6
10 to 14 years	6,846	6.1
15 to 19 years	9,505	8.5
20 to 24 years	13,026	11.7
25 to 44 years	36,733	32.9
45 to 64 years	20,584	18.4
65 years and over	11,072	9.9
18 years and over	86,971	77.8
In households	101,005	90.4
In family households	77,006	68.9
Householder	21,662	19.4
Spouse	9,945	8.9
Own child under 18 years	19,225	17.2
Other relatives	21,719	19.4
Nonrelatives	4,455	4.0
In nonfamily households	23,999	21.5
Householder	18,060	16.2
Householder 65 years and over living alone	4,115	3.7
Nonrelatives	5,939	5.3
In group quarters	10,719	9.6
Total Households	39,722	100.0
Family households	21,662	54.5
Married-couple family	9,945	25.0
With related children under 18 years	5,113	12.9
Female householder, no husband present	9,584	24.1
With related children under 18 years	6,539	16.5
Male householder, no wife present	2,133	5.4
With related children under 18 years	971	2.4
Nonfamily households	18,060	45.5
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	8,989	22.6
Persons Per Family	3.35	-
Persons Per Household	2.54	-
Total Housing Units	42,695	-
Occupied Housing Units	39,722	100.0
Renter occupied	35,855	90.3
Owner occupied	3,867	9.7
By Household Size:		
1 person household	13,869	34.9
2 person household	10,371	26.1
3 person household	6,149	15.5
4 person household	4,262	10.7
5 persons and over	5,071	12.8
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	2,151	5.4
25 to 44 years	17,414	43.8
45 to 64 years	12,459	31.4
65 years and over	7,698	19.4

Manhattan Community District 9 (PUMA 03802)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S.Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03802 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	52,021	1,706	52,021	(X)
Occupied housing units	46,486	1,527	89.4%	1.3
Homeowner vacancy rate	4.2	2.8	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	2.9	0.8	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	52,021	1,706	52,021	(X)
1-unit, detached	224	160	0.4%	0.3
1-unit, attached	586	255	1.1%	0.5
2 units	634	252	1.2%	0.5
3 or 4 units	1,698	355	3.3%	0.7
5 to 9 units	2,670	521	5.1%	1
10 to 19 units	5,652	733	10.9%	1.3
20 or more units	40,557	1,379	78.0%	1.6
Mobile home	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	158	0.0%	0.1
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	52,021	1,706	52,021	(X)
Built 2005 or later	230	141	0.4%	0.3
Built 2000 to 2004	592	202	1.1%	0.4
Built 1990 to 1999	780	295	1.5%	0.6
Built 1980 to 1989	1,495	366	2.9%	0.7
Built 1970 to 1979	1,749	323	3.4%	0.6
Built 1960 to 1969	2,518	451	4.8%	0.9
Built 1950 to 1959	5,955	628	11.4%	1.1
Built 1940 to 1949	3,682	589	7.1%	1.2
Built 1939 or earlier	35,020	1,595	67.3%	1.8
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	46,486	1,527	46,486	(X)
Owner-occupied	6,535	684	14.1%	1.4
Renter-occupied	39,951	1,492	85.9%	1.4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	46,486	1,527	46,486	(X)
No vehicles available	37,499	1,361	80.7%	1.5
1 vehicle available	8,349	766	18.0%	1.5
2 vehicles available	538	182	1.2%	0.4
3 or more vehicles available	100	88	0.2%	0.2
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	46,486	1,527	46,486	(X)
1.00 or less	43,832	1,473	94.3%	1.1
1.01 to 1.50	1,611	373	3.5%	0.8
1.51 or more	1,043	282	2.2%	0.6
Average household size	2.47	0.07	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	3,768	555	3,768	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	1,584	348	42.0%	7.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	823	266	21.8%	6.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	480	219	12.7%	5.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	207	183	5.5%	4.7
35.0 percent or more	674	270	17.9%	6.6
Not computed	0	158	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	37,995	1,460	37,995	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	6,344	826	16.7%	2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	4,208	569	11.1%	1.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	3,888	630	10.2%	1.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	3,960	637	10.4%	1.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3,337	577	8.8%	1.5
35.0 percent or more	16,258	1,163	42.8%	2.7
Not computed	1,956	500	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 09, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL	FY2011 ADOPTED	THREE YEAR PROGRAM	THREE YEAR PROGRAM	THREE YEAR PROGRAM	REQUIRED TO
		APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10					
HB-1170	RECON AC POWELL BLVD N.B./AC POWELL BLVD, MANHATTAN	1,647 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	4,943 (CN)	21,174 (CN)
HD-DN056	BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF HARLEM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN552	ML WILSON BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB -COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTER/AFFORDABLE CO-OP	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN635	BROADWAY HOUSING COMMUNITIES, INC.	CP	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-N506	FORTUNE SOCIETY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-589	RECONSTR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE FROM 135TH TO 153RD STS., ETC., MANHATTAN.	3,942 (CN) 5,969 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-1149	AIP FOR HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY, MANHATTAN	4,616 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)
HW-1667	RECONSTRUCTION OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS CIRCLE & MANHATTAN AVE, MANHATTAN	18,858 (CN) 8,285 (F) 1,554 (S)	57 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
LN-C001	RECONSTRUCTION AND F&E, GEORGE BRUCE LIBRARY, 518 W 121ST ST., MAN.	155 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-C380	RECONSTRUCTION OF RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
P-M380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-Y380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	63 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,171 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
P-559	BROADWAY MALLS, REHABILITATION	8,187 (CN) 86 (F) 85 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
PV-DN122	DANCE THEATER OF HARLEM, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N122	DANCE THEATER OF HARLEM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN077	BROTHERHOOD/SISTER SOL	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN178	HAMILTON HEIGHTS WEST HARLEM COMMUNITY PERSERVATION ORGANIZATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN182	HARLEM TEXTILE WORKS, LTD.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-247	RECONSTRUCTION OF LEASED FACILITY AT 125 E. 149TH STREET	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP



CB9M

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COMMUNITY BOARD #9, MANHATTAN STATEMENT OF NEEDS FISCAL YEAR 2012

INTRODUCTION

The “West Harlem” neighborhoods' of Morningside Heights, Manhattanville and Hamilton Heights comprise Community Board No. 9 Manhattan (CB9M). Our boundaries are Cathedral Parkway (110th Street) on the South; 155th Street on the North; Manhattan/Morningside Ave/St. Nicholas/ Bradhurst/Edgecombe Avenues on the East; and the Hudson River on the West.

Each neighborhood is a district community; Morningside Heights in the southern portion of the Board contains many of the area’s numerous institutions: Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine. Bank Street College of Education, Columbia University, Barnard College, Teacher's College, Manhattan School of Music, Union Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary, The National Council of Churches, Riverside Church, Grotto of Notre Dame, and the St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center. At the northern end of Morningside Heights are two large housing complexes: the General Grant Public Housing Development and the limited equity cooperative Morningside Gardens.

Manhattanville begins at roughly 123rd Street and extends northward to 135th Street. This area includes the City College south campus of City University of New York, the Manhattanville Housing Development, Riverview Towers/Riverside Community Housing at 3333 Broadway, (a former Mitchell-Lama cooperative), a number of small commercial establishments. Manhattanville is also the site of Columbia University’s planned new Campus.

The northern most section of Community Board No. 9 is comprised of Hamilton Heights (part of this area is designated the "Hamilton Heights/Sugar Hill Historic District"). Hamilton Heights is home to a substantial number of owner-occupied brownstones and, also includes the city-owned Audubon houses and, a large number of Housing Development Fund Cooperatives. There are very few vacant structures. The majority of the small businesses in this area are operated by a diverse group, including Hispanic/Latino, Middle Eastern, Caribbean and Asian. Hamilton Heights is also home to the North River Pollution Control Plant with the Riverbank State Park on its Roof.

These three neighborhoods form the Board area, each reflecting the potential and promise of the community, as well as its corresponding problems.

SERVING HAMILTON HEIGHTS/MANHATTANVILLE & MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

HOUSING

Existing Housing Stock Not Adequate

We assume that existing housing stock in Community Board 9 continues to be inadequate to meet the needs of its current recorded population. Until the results from the ongoing Census will be available we continue to look at the available data from the US Census 2000 report that states that there were just over 43,000 units of housing in CD9, a drop from 1990 in contrast to Manhattan's and New York City's overall gains. Over the last decade (1991-2001) CD9 was one of the community districts with the smallest number of new housing units built during this period at 195 out of a total of 94,000 new unit (measured by final certificates of occupancy) in New York City.

There are less than 40 city controlled buildings in the District in addition to vacant lots. Many are in various stages of disrepair but are either being rehabilitated or in preparation for major rehabilitation. We are deeply concerned about the need for timely rehabilitation of deteriorating and often over occupied housing stock. As such, the Board supports the continuation of initiatives to coordinate the necessary repairs, rehabilitation and contract monitoring. The Neighborhood Entrepreneur Program (NEP), Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP), and Anti-Abandonment Program have potential to remedy these matters; however CB9M has reservations about the effectiveness of these programs. The track record of the entity chosen to oversee a site is of greatest importance, as many current residents fear displacement in the name of renovation.

Need for the Creation of New, and Preservation of Existing, Affordable Housing

The need for affordable housing has become a major problem for low, medium and middle income families. A significant portion of CD9 renter households are under financial burden to pay rent. Technically, this includes households who have to use 30% or more of their income towards rent. There are concentrations of such households where almost half the households are "rent-burdened." CD9 also has 23% of its residents paying more than 50% of their income in rent.

As a result of the expiration of public subsidy contracts for affordable housing, and of rapid private development, long-term residents of public and rent-regulated and subsidized housing face the threat of displacement. River View Towers and Riverside Park Community is a recent example of a lost Mitchell Lama property with over 2,000 apartments. We encourage

the City to take all steps necessary to protect NYCHA, HPD and Mitchell-Lama properties from privatization.

We support the completion of the Tenant Interim Lease (TIL) Program, as well as expansion of programs to create more HDFC's with more stringent guidelines to guarantee major repairs for tenants associations before the sale of such designated buildings, along with built-in requirements for more thorough tenant education around purchasing and maintaining these tenant controlled cooperatives. We continue to encourage the early identification of HDFC's in jeopardy due to lack of performance and the establishment of specific remedies to cure problems that these HDFC's are suffering.

As CB9 is undergoing a rezoning of the northern section of the District we appreciate City Planning's efforts of including areas of Inclusionary Zoning, however it is imperative that further creation of new affordable housing units are explored through additional opportunities for more Inclusionary Zoning and any other City initiatives. These units must be affordable within the context of the incomes of the residents of our District. We plan to continue discussions with all pertinent city agencies and developers seeking support for our efforts to facilitate the creation of new affordable housing units.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Overview

West Harlem has been hard hit like many other communities during these tough economic times. Unemployment is high and new jobs are scarce. The only employment data we have available was collected by City Planning in 2008. We know that the unemployment figures must be higher now. In 2008, only 59.1% of our eligible working population (104,719) was employed while the remaining 40% of residents were without jobs. Incomes seem to average between \$15,000 and \$24,000 per year. Most of our residents still commute outside of the area for jobs. And we still have a high illiteracy rate in English and Spanish that limits employment opportunities for residents.

In the past year, there have been a number of store closings. The southern portion of our district has been more fortunate with only a few closings and a number of those vacant spots have new tenants building out those spaces. Our northern district has seen an increase of fast food establishments and communication stores like Metro PCS that can pay higher commercial rents limiting space for small "mom and pop" stores. We still believe that it is in everyone's best interest to support more retail business and professional office spaces where appropriate in our community.

Our community has certain advantages that could be attractive to new business owners. We have large sidewalks and boulevards. This distinct feature can lend itself for future street fairs, promotional events and art installations that could attract residents, tourists and fellow New Yorkers to our community. Steps towards re-zoning our manufacturing district, is moving forward with City Planning. Our M1 District also known as our proposed New Amsterdam Special Mixed Use District is one of the last remaining areas we have to realize new economic growth. This district is between Amsterdam and Convent Avenue from 126th Street to 130th Street. There's an assemblage of old manufacturing buildings which could be transformed into a hub for creative professionals, museum, artists, high tech manufacturing and digital communications. This would be very similar to other neighborhoods like the Meatpacking district in Manhattan and other communities around the country where diversification is the new "future" for urban cities.

Streetscaping for West 125th Street from Old Broadway to Marginal Street has been approved by the local Community Board and the Public Design Commission. Work is scheduled to begin in March, 2011. There will be larger pedestrian sidewalks, new lighting, bicycle racks, an intermodal area for bus and ferry riders, trees and historical interpretations. Again, this will make West Harlem more attractive and viable. With Dinosaur BBQ moving on the western side of 12th Avenue, all of our restaurants in Manhattanville will be on the same side of the street which we hope will generate more foot traffic from our new waterfront park. A plan to further stretch streetscaping to Morningside Avenue on West 125th Street would complete the transformation beginning with the refurbished triangle that is home to a Richard Hunt sculpture.

Our most challenging area economically is Upper Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue and West 145th Street. Though Upper Broadway has many small businesses, open spaces and good transportation, the range of retail and business services are limited. Many of these businesses are locked into agreements with suppliers that make it difficult to expand offerings and improve facades. It would be better if the City would support existing businesses and not just new businesses to offer a balance in service and offerings to our residents. We still believe that Amsterdam Avenue, which has less foot traffic, should support more professionals – creative professionals and lawyers needing office space or meeting spaces. Mixed with City College, some park spaces, elementary schools and residential apartments on the street level, this could help enliven the strip that is also very dark at night. The proposed re-zoning on 145th Street could also help with needed foot traffic by bulking up the corners on Broadway with mixed use towers with up to three to four floors of commercial and income targeted housing.

Small Business Retention

New business models are needed for our district north of 120th Street. Many of these businesses are small, family-owned operations. There is very little hiring from local residents. The only exception is the mega Duane Reade located on 125th Street and Broadway. The management of the store reached out to the local housing projects nearby and tenant associations to hire local residents. Funding that is available through the City is for new businesses and not existing businesses. Therefore, we need to encourage some of our local businesses to consider new models in order to qualify for training support and loans. Helping some of our immigrant businesses become more “Americanized” could possibly expand their audience and generate more income.

Adult Education & Literacy

Much has not changed in the year regarding adult education. Though much deserved attention is paid to elementary and secondary education, the Community Board understands that adult education and literacy needs to be a part of the conversation for our district. Community Board 9 has a large population of residents who were born in a foreign country. Many travelled to the United States so that their children would be able to get a good education. Nonetheless, the family suffers if the parents are not able to navigate life in the United States and offer the support that is necessary to help their children. Unfortunately, for many of these individuals, they did not receive a quality education in their native homeland and so it’s important that we push for more literacy programs in West Harlem. ESL programs are great for those persons who just need to learn English, but it’s not helpful for someone that cannot read. This is directly tied to economic survival, development and sustainability. Job preparedness demands a basic skill level. Our Community Board has many people who are willing to work but lack the necessary skills. Therefore we need this situation addressed.

Access to Capital

Businesses and cultural institutions in Community Board 9 need access to more capital. For decades we have sought investments for equipment, inventory and employee training. Our community desires an integrative, economic mix. Therefore, we need subsidies from the City to off-set the cost for a local incubator that can help develop more jobs or offer opportunities to expand.

Waterfront development

The Community Board has been in negotiations for three years with the City of New York over the re-development of the old Marine Transfer Station at 135th

Street. Delays have pushed community engagement back but in late 2009 and spring 2010, there have been two meetings drawing community residents to re-vision the site as a potential “green” site for jobs in aqua farming, hydroponics, and other sustainable jobs for local residents. The Community Board wants to push the City towards conducting a feasibility study that would help realize that goal. Also, the Board would like the City to move the Public Design Commission to approve a pedestrian bridge improving access to the waterfront at 150th Street and Riverside Park along with Phase One of a new re-landscaping plan for the inland portion of Riverside Park North.

Arts and Culture

Arts and cultural programming and organizations are hit hardest and hit first during times of economic uncertainty. The growing crisis in the decline of the stability of many of our institutions that sponsor creative endeavor and preserve cultural heritage is of particular and primary concern for the arts and culture community of West Harlem.

Most recently in our community, Harlem School of the Arts was temporarily closed and Riverbank State Park had to cutback hours, depriving students, senior citizens, young adults and children the creative outlets crucial to artistic pursuit and expression. Funding has been restored to both the school and the park but only for the short term. As soon as one school or park is rescued we learn of another in jeopardy. The loss of arts and cultural institutions and programming destroys neighborhoods and radically deteriorates the quality of life for all residents.

Preserving and expanding cultural opportunity in our community ranked highest on our needs list, as we discussed the issues most important to the arts and cultural community of Manhattan Community Board Nine (MCB9). Developing a strategy of systemic sustainability to fuel the economic engine that cultural and creative enterprise provides is our top priority. We have created a Task Force specifically to address the challenges of revitalizing cultural opportunity in our community.

Local arts and cultural organizations need tools to collectively respond to economic challenges as they arise; technical support to integrate and improve fund raising and marketing initiatives; leadership and advocacy training are needed to educate the next generation of arts support and service delivery entrepreneurs. We need to identify ways to increase capacity, improve outreach and implement structural change in such a way that we are prepared to meet the fiscal challenges that force closings &

curtailments rather than react to each situation on a one-trouble spot-at-a-time basis.

To heighten artistic and cultural opportunity in our West Harlem community, the Arts and Culture Committee has identified the following needs:

1. Technical support, as described above, particularly for arts and cultural organizations that have a history of service to the community;
2. Continued funding for *Percent for the Arts*;
3. Tax abatement legislation that allows small theaters to stay in business (Economic Development; all community boards in Manhattan)*;
4. Development of government-supported work space for artists (Housing, Land Use and Zoning);
5. Signage – allow free advertisement that highlights arts and culture activity in the community (Transportation);

6. The systemic inclusion of arts and education programming in school curriculums (Youth and Education);
7. An Arts and Culture Charter School, especially since Music and Art High is no longer in our district;
8. The formation of an advocacy group that works to ensure that a fair share of arts funding is allocated to smaller, minority-owned arts organizations whose primary mission is to support and to serve communities of color;
9. Development of job opportunities via cultural programming and the creation of a ‘Teaching Artist Program’ to ensure economic advancement for artists;
10. Preparation for future arts and culture entrepreneurs by assuring summer jobs for youth in arts festivals and special event planning industries, i.e., providing opportunity and fostering understanding of arts as a business.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CB9M is greatly concerned that the City has a complacent attitude about Health Services in our area. For almost a decade, despite the availability of funds, Manhattanville Health Station has not been rehabilitated. Programs originally on site have dispersed with no guarantee of their return leaving a major gap in services for this area. Threatened cut backs in space and services at the Sydenham Clinic and local school sites have been prevented and are maintained only through the efforts of Community and local council members.

CB9M believes that the high incidence of rats in this community is directly related to many illnesses, the elimination of 3 inspectors and 2 exterminators in the latter part of 2001, as well as massive private construction of late without monitoring by the Dept. of Buildings as to mandated baiting account for the very visible rodent population explosion. Even with added Personnel the Department of Health will not be able to keep up. We urge that staffing for upper Manhattan be tripled. In addition agencies with their own Pest Control units such as HPD and Parks staffing should be increased so they can be more responsive to complaints.

CB9M will strive to assure that the City adheres to the Fair Share guidelines in the Charter as to the placement of Social Service Facilities. More importantly the Board needs the assistance of our State elected officials as well as local elected officials due to the fact that the majority of programs sited north of 125th Street are funded through New York State with no local oversight or comments mandated. The Department of Homeless Services has put in writing that all new facilities must come before the board and we would ask that the State do the same.

We are requesting that the City continue to lobby and demand from the federal and state government funds that will sponsor permanent low and moderate-income housing. That will include day/child care, job training and placement, and permanent housing assistance while families work to “pull themselves up”. Currently the majority of day/child care facilities in our area are too expensive for Community Board 9 residents to afford. There are over 400 children on waiting lists. This produces a needed mandate that the city generate funding for free/affordable day/child care programs for pre-school age children increasing the availability to address the need.

The continued soaring of rents in CB9 has resulted in an increase in homeless families and a decrease in subsidies and services to prevent eviction when families fall victim to the lack of available employment which is a critical issue for Community Board 9. In order to help these families break the vicious cycle of poverty, it is imperative that the appropriate agencies establish better collaboration coordinating their services to meet the multitude of problems confronting their clients.

The increase in ambulatory care services for prenatal care, for addicted mothers and teenagers continues to be a pressing need in the CB9M District. It is imperative that this need be addressed as the continued lack of service for this population promotes the development of children with major personality and emotional dysfunctions. Which burdens our educational services and creates additional issues for our community.

WestSide Harlem has been ranked among the highest in the incidence of lead poisoning cases in the City. Health officials are not examining Forty percent of our children. Mandatory screening for lead poisoning should be done at all day care centers and elementary schools in order to correct situations.

SENIORS

The elderly population in CB9M is increasing. During this time of budget constraints we must not lose sight of the special needs of our seniors, it is imperative that long range comprehensive planning includes housing, health and mental care, home care and senior centers. Only in this way can we ensure continued quality of life and prevent the isolation, which places many of our elderly at risk of poor health, unacceptable living conditions, poor nutrition and inaccessible services.

The astronomical cost of health care today takes an especially heavy toll on seniors, many of whom, while above the Medicaid eligibility level, cannot afford large out-of-pocket medical expenses. The Seniors Issues Committee of CB9M strongly urges support of a National Health Bill, that unlike the current prescription bill actually works, which would guarantee access to community based, affordable, quality, and health care.

A priority need of the seniors of CB9M was an additional van for the Hamilton Grange Senior Center, which was delivered. So that it can be effectively utilized, funding to cover the salary of a driver must be included in the package, which DFTA is unable to fund. Board 9 needs the assistance of City and State Legislators to secure the funding for vital personnel. In order to encourage the independence of our seniors and facilitate their ability to maintain their social networks, it is imperative that accessible safe reliable means of transportation is made available. The escalators at the 125th Street and Broadway IRT line and the 145th Street 8th Avenue line subway station are all too often not operational, making it impossible for the frail, elderly, mother with young children, and physically handicapped adults to use these stations. While both escalators were allegedly reconstructed they continue to break down on almost daily basis. It is completely unacceptable that CB9M residents around 125th Street should have to walk twelve blocks down to Broadway and 116th Street to access the subway. Reliable access to the subway is an essential needed Senior service. The job must be done right this time and then the experience must be replicated at 145th Street.

In response to the increasing number of seniors and disabled persons in our community it is imperative that immediate attention be given to

facilitating access to public places, affordable housing and other needed senior services.

POLICE

We had until recently been pleased to a point with efforts of the Department with the Upper Manhattan Initiative which includes the 30th Precinct. However recently that coverage had dropped and while crime numbers are down, by comparison to ten years ago Drugs remains a major problem. Many of the dealers have moved inside and taken over multiple apartments making under cover arrests more difficult. Increasingly Gang activity has flourished. In a briefing by the Harlem Drug Task Force in 2001 Board 9 learned that 60% of the identified Gang members lived in the Manhattanville and Grant Houses. The problem is still present although more localized in various focal points in the community.

As the only local employers are these criminals, CB9M urges full utilization of the Trespass Affidavit Program on every block to combat this situation.

The Board urges an increase in both Precinct Uniformed personnel with concerns that the Initiative in the adjoining Precincts will drive Drug Dealing into the 26th Precinct especially at our borders.

More manpower is needed for the Housing Police to facilitate sweeps so that Officers from the 26th and 30th Precinct can remain on the street as a visible presence. Civilian Personnel have returned due to CB 9's efforts to bring staffing to pre-1994 levels we urge the Department to maintain these levels.

SANITATION

While the drastic Sanitation cutbacks of the mid 1990's have been somewhat restored, problems with trash collection can negatively impact the quality of life in our community. This is especially true north of West 125th Street. .

This is in part due to the population being 20% higher (including undocumented) than reflected in the 2000 Census. We hope that the 2010 results will remedy this under-count. The staffing does not reflect the actual tonnage of garbage handled by Community Board 9's Sanitation Crews. Pick-ups along the Commercial Strips of Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue (W 135th – W 155th Streets), and 125th Street cannot keep up with

utilization. We urge the City to increase staffing to facilitate three pick-ups in these locations a day.

For lots and trouble locations we need the Clean Team Restored. Recycling figures have greatly improved since 1997 however the Public Schools and City owned buildings or agencies are the greatest violators. The Office of the Mayor must reach out to local agencies to follow the rules.

We need, if not increased then, consistent Sanitation Enforcement in our Area. Board 9 has recommended Flex Shifts to reflect or findings that the majority of violations occur in the afternoon when Enforcement Officers are finished their Tour. Super block structures require special attention for health reasons. The health and integrity of our community MUST be a top priority.

FIRE

CB9M strongly requests that Fire Marshals be located in Manhattan to respond effectively and quickly to arson inspections. Community Board 9 requests that all the ambulances covering our area be upgraded or replaced.

Emission controls should be upgraded on all such vehicles. CB9M requests the restoration of the five-man team to the engine companies. The deficiencies in our area are not limited to manpower alone. Community Board 9 requests the timely restoration of our Engine Company 69 and Ladder 28, which burned down in 2007. Also, that Ladder 23 and 30 must receive a hurst tool, air bags and chain saw: and Ladder 28 must receive air bags. There is also a need for the Red Cap Program in upper Manhattan. A long-term goal is to have resident sprinklers for all multiple dwellings. CB9M also requests the timely restoration of our much needed Fire House

Although our request for a Juvenile Fire Setters Intervention Unit has not been funded, we strongly recommend the creation of such a Unit in Manhattan. Because of the constantly growing population in the area there will be many children that need and would benefit from the resource that this unit can provide.

PARKS

Community District 9 is fortunate to encompass over 175 acres of city parkland. This includes two NYC scenic landmarks (Morningside Park

and a portion of Riverside Park) historic St. Nicholas Park and many smaller parks, triangles, a significant stretch of the Broadway Malls, half a dozen playgrounds outside of those within parks, and community gardens. CD9 is proud of the new West Harlem Piers Park which the community worked long and hard to see realized. Unfortunately our north-south greenway is still marred by a section bounded to the west by North River Sewage Treatment Plant and to the east by the Amtrak rail lines with southern and northern boundaries at approximately 138th Street and 146th Street respectively. This area is largely given over to uses such as salt storage and industrial sheds that are an eyesore and potential health hazard to our residents. Community Board 9 has overwhelmingly supported a resolution calling for this zone to be designated as parkland.

The need for safe, well maintained parks and open spaces has consistently been and remains a high priority for this community. It is imperative that our residents be provided with recreational havens for our youngsters (29% of our population) and our seniors (12% and ever increasing).

Expense Needs:

1. Park maintenance is the overriding priority in our district. Park usage in our district is exceptionally high especially in the warm weather and such heavy usage takes a tremendous toll on our parks and open space. In addition, much of the district's parkland is located on the rugged and steeply sloping terrain which lies on the east and west flanks of our district making routine maintenance a challenge. Park staffing and equipment are often seen as inadequate to meet these needs. Our parks are sorely in need of additional maintenance workers in all our parks. We need trash pickup to be doubled over the peak summer season from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Similarly the level of horticultural staffing is inadequate during periods of peak plant growth and heavy usage, leaving large portions of our beautiful parks often looking overgrown and neglected during this time of year.
2. Our district's need for safe and usable parks requires that park regulations are enforced. We have an acute need for additional Parks Enforcement Patrol (PEP) Officers to carry out this task. Dedicated PEP officers have been provided for the West Harlem Piers Park but our other parks including Upper Riverside, Morningside, St. Nicholas and Montefiore Parks are woefully understaffed in this regard.
3. Recreation programs, supervisors and more park rangers are needed to engage children in team sports and teach them environmental values, urban gardening and training in horticulture. Since there are so few day

care centers and many of our schools are poorly equipped, our parks must be programmed to provide alternatives, which can stimulate career opportunities for our older youth.

4. While many street trees have been planted in our district the board has identified a number of areas that still have an inadequate number of trees.

Capital Needs:

1. Pedestrian access through our parks and to our waterfront is a critical need in our district. While a number of park stairways have been rebuilt or repaired over the last five years, many park stairs remain in treacherous or unusable condition. These include the stairs leading down to St. Clair Place in Riverside Park, stairs at 114th and 121st Streets in the upper level of Morningside Park and Stairs at 133rd and 139th Streets in St. Nicholas Park. Access too much of Upper Riverside Park from points east is also severely limited. New pedestrian access routes over the railroad tracks are required as well as the completion of the renovation of the existing crossing at 148th Street. A section of asphalt sidewalk in Riverside Park along the eastern edge of northbound Riverside Drive between the north end of Sakura Park and the southern end of the Riverside Drive viaduct also needs to be replaced with a concrete sidewalk.
2. Recreational facilities are in great demand in our district and a number of DPR facilities need to be renovated or rebuilt including the playground at the north end of Morningside Park and the Morningside basketball courts at 118th Street. There are also a number of UN or underutilized DPR properties in the district that could become real community assets but they are in need of capital improvement. These include the park house in Annunciation Park at 135th Street and Amsterdam Ave. and the Croton Aqueduct Gatehouse at 119th Street and Amsterdam Ave.
3. Adequate lighting is critical to park safety. Lighting for bicyclists along Cherry Walk in Riverside Park between 110th Street and St. Clair place is critically important to the safety of riders who have to contend with the glare of oncoming headlights from the West Side Highway and a complete lack of park lighting for the bike path. The perimeter of St. Nicholas Park would be considerably enhanced by providing historic lamp posts with pedestrian side arms as has been done at Morningside Park. Inadequate lighting on the 135th Street Stairs in Riverside Park leading down to 12th Avenue is detrimental to the new business which are struggling and need safe and well lit pedestrian access in order to survive.

EDUCATION/LIBRARIES

As civic institutions anchoring our community, neighborhood schools ought to be encouraged to aggressively pursue after-school, weekend, and summer enrichment programs designed to encourage healthy activities that sharpen their charges physical, social, and cognitive skills. Neighborhoods with high poverty rates have higher rates of obesity, with corresponding increases in the rates of diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, cancer, heart disease, and, ultimately, morality rates. In 2007, nearly half of NYC's public high schools, students reported having engaged in sexual activities, of those, nearly two-thirds (63%) remained sexually active—approximately one-third of the *entire* high school population.¹ Though it's difficult to track, gang activity among our youth is rising with corresponding increases in truancy, vandalism, violence, and criminal activity. With so much at risk, to protect our youth and the institutions that service them, Community Board 9's Youth, Education and Library Committee has identified four broad categories of district needs for the coming year:

- (1) preserve and protect programs that enrich our youth's academic and employment opportunities,
 - (2) encourage the development and expansion of genuine parent support programs,
 - (3) monitor and offer constructive assessments of school quality and after-school programming, and
 - (4) Foster opportunities for productive community collaborations between residents and public offices, community-based organizations, philanthropic and advocacy organizations.
- To facilitate us in these endeavors, we will need an efficient partnership of government agencies, community-based organizations and motivated residents in order to:
- a. design, create and utilize a tool-box of media resources (word-of-mouth networks, flyers, public service announcements, on-line digital resources, etc.) to accommodate luddites and technophiles, allowing community leaders to conduct outreach, assess feedback, and implement follow-through measures; and

¹ "Teen Sexual Activity and Birth Control Use in New York City" NYC Vital Signs, A report from the New York City Youth Risk Behavior Survey, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, August 2007, Volume 6, No. 3

- b. expand youth and parent leadership development opportunities, interconnecting the work of existing community-based organizations and programs; and
- c. organize a series of neighborhood meetings inviting influential advocates, leaders and community based organizations from within the community to get an accurate, multicultural snapshot of our community concerns and recommendations pertaining to our youth, culminating with a public forum to explain and disperse solutions and, most importantly, create follow-up mechanisms.

There is little doubt that the \$9 billion gap in New York State's two-months-late is going to wreak havoc on Community Board 9. West Harlem's \$30,000 median income makes it disproportionately reliant upon the community based organizations such as the Harlem Commonwealth Council, "Our Children's Foundation," The M. L. Wilson Boys and Girls Club and the Boys Scouts etc. and government agencies that depend upon government funding. As the community attempts to adapt to unpredictable budget cuts, years of accumulating declines in public funding have already begun eroding public services in schools, libraries, parks, transit and government subsidized summer jobs. For example, NY State budget negotiations in recent months have threatened to drastically cut the hours of service of Riverbank State Park (from 16 to 7), eviscerating its invaluable public programs and services to youth and senior citizens; to close ten branches of New York Public Library (laying off one-third of library staff); to force public school budgets to absorb \$800 million in cuts, by firing thousands of teachers, cutting educational programs, and increasing class sizes.

Such cuts to public and private sector services in our community economy threaten recent gains in closing achievement gaps, including student performance on tests, admission to gifted and talented program, and rates of unemployment, increase in obesity and diabetes cases, school-aged sexual activity, incarceration, and premature mortality rates. Of course we should expect these remissions to have a disproportionately negative impact on our communities of Black and Latino population.

The Youth, Education and Library Committee bases these recommendations on assessments and actions undertaken during the 2009-10 term. CB9's Youth, Education and Library Committee passed three resolutions supporting changes to public school policies:

- supporting the Parent Commission on School Governance and Mayoral Control recommendation to rescind Mayoral Control and replace it with a

more collaborative and transparent accountability mechanisms of governance with checks and balances;

- supporting bills by Senator Kevin Parker and Assemblymen Daniel O'Donnell and Keith L.T. Wright enacting a public/charter school ULURP process for all school sittings; and
- supporting Planned Parenthood's "Take Me to the Principal's Office" campaign to enhance the public school sex education curriculum.

After assessing two new school proposals the Committee also wrote letters of support recommending the approval of the

- Teachers College Demonstration School (K-8) and
- Fortune Society-affiliated school modeled on Central Park East 1 (PreK-8).

Because the Teachers College demonstration school is proposed as a likely venue for actuating many of the education provisions in the West Harlem Community Benefits Agreement between the West Harlem Local Development Corp (WHLDC) and Columbia University, we have been working with Teachers College to establish baselines and benchmarks of its existing program.

Perhaps our most ambitious achievement this year was working with a dynamic group of teenagers from the CB9 area and beyond to form the CB9 Harlem Youth Council (HYC). For six months HYC has been meeting several times a month at the National Service Organization Operation HOPE's Harlem Center to organize and promote advancement opportunities for youth, parents, and other community members. Their self-determined mission is to bring awareness and bridge the gap between generations by working to find tangible solutions for the economic, social, and environmental issues in our community. August 21st they will be assisting in coordinating two workshops for teens and young adults 1) Dress for Success 2) Creating a Great Resume as a part of Operation Hope's "Day of Hope" street fair and indoor/outdoor expo.

In our continuous effort to evaluate the quality and effectiveness of schools in CB9 and the practice of implementing education policy, we facilitated meetings with State Senator Bill Perkins, Councilman Robert Jackson, and parent leaders to evaluate DOE's co-location plan for PS 153 and the Hamilton Heights School. We continue to monitor the precipitous growth of the KIPP Infinity Charter School with PS 192 and the Columbia Secondary School with PS 125. This year during our public meetings we provided public exposure to a the full spectrum of public and private organizations that provide or facilitate youth-and family-oriented

programs and services, including: The City College of New York, Columbia University, The Harlem School of the Arts, Harlem Hospital, Harlem Textile Works, The M. L. Wilson Boys and Girls Club, Harlem-based branches of the New York Public Library, Riverbank State Park, and Teachers College.

Of course many of the problems our children face can be traced back to challenges in the home, consequences of unemployment, low-income, incarceration, drug addiction, and debilitating illness. Other more benign causes include parents or guardians who are non-English speaking immigrants, participating in foster care, and single and working. Overcoming these difficulties often requires access to educational resources and support services like classes for English Language Learners, budget management, employment counseling, anger/stress management, homework coaching, healthy cooking options. While most of our schools are receiving Federal Title I grants, financial assistance for the education of children in low-income families, is not enough. To the extent that these programs exist, our community lacks sufficient outreach mechanisms to inform parents. Even our most stable and engaged parents have difficulties ensuring that their children's schools are providing them with a safe and effective learning environment.

To illustrate the complexity of the school system, consider the 17 public and charter schools under the auspices of Manhattan Community Board 9, whose borders overlap with three of northern Manhattan's Community School Districts: 3, 5 and 6. These three districts in turn overlap with four other Community Boards: CB7 (the Upper West Side), CB10 (Central Harlem), CB11 (East Harlem), and CB12 (Washington Heights/ Inwood). The schools themselves are subject to up to five chaotically interconnected levels of governance, regulation, and oversight (charter schools are exempt from most):

- i. **School level:** school Principals, Parent Coordinators, Parent Associations, and School Leadership Teams
- ii. **District level:** District Superintendents, Community Education Councils, Presidents Councils, District Leadership Teams, Community School District offices
- iii. **City-wide:** offices of the Department of Education, Department of Youth and Community Development, School Construction Authority, Citywide Education Councils representing high schools, English Language Learners (ELL), and special education parents (District 75 Council and the Citywide Council on Special Education, United Federation of Teachers (teachers union), Council of School Supervisors and Administrators (principals union)

- iv. **City officials:** The Mayor’s Office, NYC Comptroller and Public Advocate, City Council-members, School Construction Authority,
- v. **State officials:** NY State Assembly and Senate, NY State Education Department, NY State Board of Regents, SUNY Charter School Institute

Of course there are dozens of city agencies and thousands of non-for-profit and corporate organizations providing vital health, legal, social, logistical and educational services. Providing all parents with comprehensive understanding of how the school system and the city’s social service agencies work would help to alleviate many problems and ultimately benefit of the entire community.

In the past decade the number of schools serving high school students in our community has grown exponentially: A. Philip Randolph High School (9-12) has been joined by the City College High School for Math, Science and Engineering (9-12); Columbia Secondary School for Math, Math and Engineering (9-12); KIPP Infinity Charter School (5-12); KIPP Star College Prep Charter School; New Heights Academy Charter Schools (5-12). Because of the achievement gap – Asian and White students consistently out-performing their Black and Latino classmates by as much as 22%² – our community needs to pay particular attention to trends in graduation rates and curriculum quality. Perhaps the ultimate indicator of the quality of public schools is the preponderance of NYC school graduates who apply to CUNY schools and fail the placement exam (83% in 2008)—which tests basic math and reading comprehension, requiring remedial education coursework to gain admission (nation-wide the trend is 60%-70%).³

To put these figures into context, it is important to understand a few fundamentals of school governance. In 2002, the tumultuous but mostly buoyant system of community-oriented school governance was replaced by a corporate mayoral control regime. This drastic transformation was undertaken after decades of Byzantine administrative control under a decentralized Board of Education—which allowed marginal but conspicuous political cronyism and petty corruption— was presumed to have resulted in decades of lackluster student performance and abysmal graduation rates. This has led to three paradigmatic shifts in educational trends

² “The Racial Achievement Gap”, Jennifer L. Jennings and Aaron M. Pallas pp 31-37, NYC Schools Under Bloomberg Klein, Lulu, New York, 2009

³ “Many entering CUNY students failed placement exams last year,” NY Daily News, September 1, 2008

- reliance upon high-stakes math and reading tests to provide as the primary basis of scholastic assessment and a critical component of student placement;
- high-stakes teacher and school evaluations (using aggregated student tests scores as a decisive component) to determine hiring/firing decisions and ultimately school closures; and
- closing large schools charged with poor performance and replacing them with charter schools and “small schools” campuses

Mayor Bloomberg and Chancellor Klein have earned applause for their efforts to increase the level of funding for public education from \$11 to \$18 billion during their stewardship. (Though the Campaign for Fiscal Equity also deserves credit for indemnifying NYC’s unfair funding disparity and education quality relative to the rest of New York State.) Indeed, under their stewardship four-year graduation rates are approaching 60% after hovering below 50% for decades. Corresponding dropout rates for the class of 2009 are 11.8% (down from 22% in 2005).⁴ Given the high rate of college applicants who require remediation, alarms about the nature and quality of public education persist.

Given certain rules and regulations, school principals are given a certain amount of autonomy in developing their curriculum. But as a matter of city-wide policy the most significant metrics of success are the annual standardized tests of English language and math skills. Placing so much emphasis on readiness for high-stakes reading and math exams too often comes at the expense of a robust curriculum— sacrificing “enrichment programs” like art, history, music and science— and support services. A pattern is emerging: to accommodate school mergers and high stakes testing enrichment programs are considered increasingly superfluous and their dedicated science labs, art and music studios are dismantled and converted into classrooms. Ironically, this trend is squandering meaningful opportunities to provide a sound education by dulling our children’s rational and creative abilities— to debate, to rationalize, to synthesize, to analyze, to create, to innovate, etc. Failing to develop these abilities puts the attainment of a sound education at risk, tacitly encouraging our youth to underachieve.

The results of the high-stakes reading and math tests are considered dubious for a number of other reasons. While the student body has continuously makes impressive gains on the annually standardized tests

⁴ NYC Graduation Rates Class of 2009 (2005 Cohort), NYC Department of Education, March 2010

administered New York State Education Department (NYSED) on these subjects, overlapping local performance on the biennial National Assessment of Education Progress (NAEP) — the so-called nation’s report card, has been consistently inert.

Why the discrepancy? Critics claim a host of causes, including: (1) some principals and teachers are finagling the system (coaching students, allocating additional time, encouraging absence for student likely to perform poorly), and (2) for the sake of expedience state tests are dumbed-down (or minimum passing scores are lowered). A constant stream of press accounts buttresses these claims.⁵ For students, teachers and school administrators, high-stakes state tests increasingly determine rewards (student placement, and teacher advancement, bonuses, and promotion) and punishments (teacher and principal termination, school staffing and funding levels, and school closure). Beyond its value as a metric, the only high-stakes reward for high scores on the NAEP tests are bragging rights. Such divergence between state and NAEP scores allows troubling conclusions to be inferred about state tests: their academic value is at best ambivalent and at worst, given influential their political and economic worth, fraudulent. Rather than emphasizing the development critical cognitive skills, the Chancellors’ primary metric of success encourages schools to instruct children in how to take the state’s tests.

After several cycles of this divergence, in March 2010, when NAEP results were released, NY State Education Commissioner David Steiner issued a press release remarking upon this troubling discrepancy at the state-wide level:

The NAEP scores in Reading released today show New York’s performance remains essentially flat, with no significant gains between 2007 and 2009. The Board of Regents and I are concerned by these results. We remain troubled by our overall results, and we especially note the gaps that separate the achievement of too many of our African-American students, Hispanic students, low-income students, English Language Learners, and students with disabilities from the results from other students.⁶

An earlier report by a commission of educational authorities impaneled by then Public Advocate Betsy Gotbaum to study the effects of mayoral control expressed many misgivings about correlating “improved” test scores with an improved school system,

⁵ “Test Score Inflation: Campbell’s Law at Work,” Steve Koss, NYC Schools Under Bloomberg and Klein

⁶ “State’s reading scores show no improvement on national exam,” GothamSchools.org, Anna Phillips March 24, 2010

As the Commission deliberated, it was cheered by the news that reading and math scores on state tests are up in New York City. Here again, however, we need to be cautious in using such data as a measure to evaluate governance. There were similar improvements recorded in cities and school districts throughout the state that do not have mayoral control. Some analysts have interpreted the general upswing as an indication that the tests themselves may have become easier. Scores for New York City from the nationally administered NAEP test remain flat.⁷

A similar report issued by a city-wide commission of parent leaders characterized the regime of mayoral control as

... more and more layers of test preparation, data analysis, and high-stakes standardized testing— with principals, teachers and even students being paid to produce good scores. It has become a commonplace that our schools have become testing factories rather than places where our children can be provided with a well-rounded education and critical thinking skills.

Rather than supplying our schools with additional classroom teachers to reduce class size, the administration has added new data coaches, school achievement facilitators, school support officers, and a growing cadre of educrats—all of them tasked with wringing good test scores out of teachers and students in under-resourced, overcrowded classrooms.⁸

As stewards of City Hall and the school system, Mayor Bloomberg and Chancellor Klein control vast financial and human resources as well as the means of analyzing and disseminating critical data. They use these as armaments to routinely, disparagingly encourage critics (whether benign or hostile) to seek remedies through lawsuits or the ballot box. On July 1st the teachers union and NAACP won two rounds of such a lawsuit when a five judge appellate court panel unanimously affirmed a lower court ruling rejecting the DOE's proposed closure of 19 public schools on the basis that legally required hearings and educational impact statements provided too little due process and due diligence.⁹ Typically, rather than accept the decision and rectify the systemic flaws, Mayor Bloomberg again vowed to appeal on the expectation of getting more appeasing judges.¹⁰ For many parents actively engaged with the school system, mayoral accountability has become an Orwellian slogan invoked— with media-savvy and

⁷ Commission on School Governance, Final Report, September 2009

⁸ Parent Commission on School Governance and Mayoral Control, Recommendations on School Governance, March 2009

⁹ *Mulgrew v Board of Educ. of the City School Dist. of the City of N.Y.*, NY Supreme Court Appellate Division, First Department, (2010 NY Slip Op 05863)

¹⁰ "Bloomberg vs. The Judicial Branch," Eliot Brown, *The New York Observer*, July 2, 2010

bureaucratic chicanery— to control public outrage: promoting high-stakes student tests, teacher and school evaluations and charter schools; trivializing alternatives priorities like smaller class sizes, authentic community collaboration and transparent accountability.

Besides, high-stakes testing and evaluation another problem is real estate. One of the persistent sources of strife between new and established schools is over real estate. In its five-year capital plan DOE and the School Construction Authority refuses to acknowledge or provide for the need for new school construction to provide new seats. As a consequence new schools approved by DOE are often “co-located” with an existing school in a building without sufficient space to accommodate classroom, enrichment programming and administrative space. This problem is exacerbated by a reliance on a notoriously inaccurate utilization formula in which

“[o]vercrowding is even worse than indicated above because the enrollment, capacity and utilization formulas actually overstate schools’ capacity. This inflation occurs because the formulas adjust for overcrowding by adding to schools capacity non-classroom spaces if such space is in fact used for classrooms. For example if a crowded school is forced to convert its gymnasiums or auditoriums into classroom space, the capacity formula indicates increased capacity.”¹¹

Some of the consequences of the resulting overcrowding are larger class-sizes, lunch periods which begin at 10 AM and end at 2 PM, and a narrowing of the curriculum because art and music studios, gymnasiums and laboratories are converted into classrooms. In CB9, these combustible experiments are playing out between PS 153 and the Hamilton Heights School, PS 125 and the Columbia Secondary School, and PS 192 and KIPP Infinity Charter School.

Since the charter school cap has been raised, when proposing new schools or re-siting established ones (charter school or otherwise), DOE officials should be required to have a more open and authentic exchange with the effected community. Much of the criticism against charter schools has little to do with innate flaws in charters schools per se, but rather how forcefully they executed and supported, often at the expense of existing, struggling community schools. Rather than merely conducting hearings in which impact statements are read and public testimony merely recorded, school officials ought to consult with community agents who are

¹¹ State Supreme Court Decisions 719NYS 2d 475 Index 111070/93/ CFE et al versus The State of New York, 1/10/2001

knowledgeable about relevant historical details, underutilized resources and potential collaborators for constructive community partnerships.

In 2009 the state legislature reauthorized mayoral control with modest changes for an additional seven years. Since then, many of the Mayor and Chancellor's most ardent priorities coalesce with those of the Obama Administration. In pursuit of the Obama Administration's millions of dollars in Race to the Top financial inducements, competitive state legislatures are required to enact policies

- to implement high stakes standardized student testing, teacher and school evaluation
- to close failing schools, and
- to remove caps on charter school deployments.

These policies are being implemented at a dizzying pace, many argue without sufficient due process to include the full range of stakeholders or due diligence to anticipate consequences. In her testimony reluctantly supporting the extension mayoral control, Katherine Eckstein, the Children's Aid Society Director of Public Policy, identified two vital components missing from the Bloomberg and Obama Administration's campaigns to revive schools:

Ensuring that there are multiple opportunities for authentic parent and community engagement at all levels – from budget and space School Leadership Teams to effectively transforming education policy. When we say parents, we mean families. When we say community, we mean community members, community-based organizations, businesses, higher education and health providers.

One promise of mayoral control and the Obama administrations have yet to genuinely act upon: harnessing the power of government agencies to respond in an integrated and coordinated way to the real and multiple needs that children and families have, using schools as the vehicle.¹²

Since schools are woven into the fabric of our communities, revitalizing them requires authentic inclusiveness in the decision-making process at all levels, for all stakeholders.

In 1929 when the stock market crashed the worst effects of the resulting catastrophic fiscal crisis were not felt immediately, but rather from the devastating shockwaves of prolonged and demoralizing recessions that

¹² Testimony of Katherine Eckstein, Director of Public Policy, The Children's Aid Society Prepared for the Assembly Standing Committee on Education: Governance of the New York City School District March 13, 2009

lagged behind it from 1933 through 1940. During this seven-year span of the Great Depression, the American economy was characterized by widespread, perpetual unemployment and ruinous cost of living increases. Leading economists currently speculate that the 2008 economic collapse may have triggered a similar wave of economic shockwaves. In the first report to provide relatively current unemployment rates at a neighborhood level for New York City on the basis of race/ethnicity and gender, the Fiscal Policy Institute characterized it this way:

[December 2009] marks the second anniversary of the start of the “Great Recession”—the steepest and longest downturn in the United States since the 1930s. While the recession started later in New York City, unemployment has skyrocketed over the past year-and-a-half, reaching 10.1 percent during the third quarter of 2009. This has been the sharpest rise in unemployment in the 34-year history of monthly unemployment data for New York City and there are now over 400,000 unemployed persons in New York City—the highest number on record.¹³

While city-wide unemployment hovers around 10.1% (for Manhattan it’s slightly lower at 9.1%), according to the report Harlem and Washington Heights’ Black and Latino households unemployment is 17.0% and 16.9% respectively.

Neighborhood		White non-Hispanics	Black non-Hispanics	Hispanics	Asian and other	Total for nbhd	Labor force estimate
M1	Downtown	8.5%	21.8%	15.9%	6.4%	9.1%	189,000
M2	Midtown	7.1%	29.5%	10.5%	4.5%	7.6%	208,000
M3	East & West Sides	4.8%	12.4%	4.3%	3.9%	5.1%	261,000
M4	Harlem/Wash. Hts	4.6%	17.0%	16.9%	3.7%	13.6%	301,000
Manhattan total		6.3%	17.5%	15.0%	5.0%	9.1%	960,000

The same data disaggregated by race and gender reveals that unemployment for Black and Latino males in our community is 22% and 20% respectively and 12% and 14% for Black women and Latinas respectively.

Neighborhood		Males				Females				Total for nbhd	Labor force estimate
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other		
M1	Downtown	10%	8%	17%	8%	6%	n.d.	15%	5%	9.1%	189,000
M2	Midtown	8%	n.d.	12%	8%	6%	n.d.	8%	n.d.	7.6%	208,000
M3	East & West Sides	5%	n.d.	5%	4%	5%	20%	4%	4%	5.1%	261,000
M4	Harlem/Wash. Hts	7%	22%	20%	4%	2%	12%	14%	4%	13.6%	301,000
Manhattan total		7%	21%	17%	6%	5%	15%	12%	3%	9.1%	960,000

The report also revealed that many in our community continue to live at subsistence levels, with a median income of \$30,000.

Neighborhood	Median Income	Number of households	Income group
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¹³“New York City in the Great Recession: Divergent Fates by Neighborhood and Race and Ethnicity,” Fiscal Policy Institute, December 2009

M1	Downtown	\$60,000	162,500	High-middle
M2	Midtown	\$100,000	193,500	Highest
M3	East & West Sides	\$100,000	260,200	Highest
M4	Harlem/Wash. Hts	\$30,000	234,700	Lowest
Manhattan total		\$70,000	850,900	

If this economic trend continues to worsen we must expect a cyclical return of the deplorable social conditions of the 1970's and 1990's (or worse) when social and economic factors that erode quality of life (unemployment, homelessness, vandalism, gang activity) caused increases in the rates of crime, malaise, and drug abuse ravaged West Harlem. Faced with such economic, social and moral peril, to protect our families we must work together to restore our community's safety net. It is imperative that we proactively, strategically work together to create and exploit opportunities to avoid such a regression. To accomplish this, we need three things: (1) efficient tools and resources to enable us to stay better connected to one another, (2) more opportunities to effectively cultivate our youth and parents' leadership abilities, and (3) vibrant public forums.

ENVIRONMENT

The need an increase of inspector personnel to assure good quality drinking water is a vital need in our community. We are pleased that the Department of Environmental Protection has shared our concern and hope that it will continue its demonstrated support when additional funds become available.

The staffing has to be maintained at the mandated levels at the Sewage Treatment Plant. Board 9 strongly requests the assistance of our elected officials to prevent DEP's plans for the removal of air quality monitors. The failure of the backup generators during the August 2003 Northeast Blackout almost led to disaster. Board 9 calls for an expedited delivery of the new equipment as well as coordinated training of the staff during emergencies.

Complaint about air pollution and noise are handled by DEP with a staff of nine Inspectors citywide in the evenings and weekends that is entirely too small. Because they are expected to respond also to calls from 311 about late night or illegal construction it is urgent that they increase the number of inspectors currently available in CB9. It often takes months to arrange an inspection for noise or fume complaints that can entirely disrupt a neighborhood. DEP must have its inspection forces increased

significantly, especially in light of our North River Pollution Control Plant.

Flooding of catch basins in CB9M is a constant problem along, St. Nicholas and Morningside Drive; it is commonplace to see "mini lakes". This has become an intolerable situation that must be addressed immediately as in light of West Nile Virus concerns it creates a health hazard and makes it especially difficult our senior citizens to "navigate" the cross walk.

TRANSPORTATION

The City has recognized the fact that deferred maintenance often results in higher costs than yearly upkeep with so much roadway improvement scheduled and deferred, it is necessary the Mayor's Traffic Construction Coordinating Council (MTCCC) to monitor this activity closely to ensure a minimum amount of traffic congestion negative impact on the small businesses and residents in our area. For our community, the availability of convenient and reliable mass transportation is a requirement. Most of our workers have low paying jobs and cannot afford alternative forms of commutation; they need subways and buses that deliver them to their place of employment on time. The failure of the MTA to increase services that correspond with the 15% growth in mass transit utilization causes delays that make our residents travel more difficult.

CB9M has been able to maintain (M18, M4, M5 & M104 or extend (M60) service, however the lack of additional buses on a regular basis is causing buses to bypass bus stops southbound to expedite schedule adjustments for lower Manhattan leaving our community stranded. CB9M is also in the need for bus pads along the route of Amsterdam Avenue and 153rd Street as well as a Bus Shelter. Reconstruction efforts both within and without our Board area has placed undue strain on other of our arteries. For instance, the work on Columbus Avenue for the Frederick Douglass Circle to our south has resulted increased heavy truck traffic on Broadway; and the rebuilding of the 155th Street entrance/exits to the Miller Highway [Westside Highway] has significantly increased usage of Amsterdam Avenue and the 125th Street Corridor. Additionally, the junction of Broadway and 125th Street has become heavily congested; given the many differing objects of the drivers entering the intersection, it has become increasingly hazardous. During peak period, traffic enforcement is required for this area.

There is a desperate need for adequate need for parking facilities. Board 9 successfully coordinated with Sanitation to change street sweeping signage reducing lost parking time. One branch of the Department of Transportation removed over 90 spaces for HPD of which to this date only 50 are used without the knowledge or input of either CB9 or the Manhattan Borough Commissioner.

Board 9 recommends that a method" of coordination be "created so that all changes are routed through the Manhattan Borough Commissioners Office, with subsequent input from the Board before implementation.

The conditions of our road surfaces north of West 135th Street require reconstruction, NOT RESURFACING, on Amsterdam Avenue, St. Nicholas Avenue, as well as Broadway.

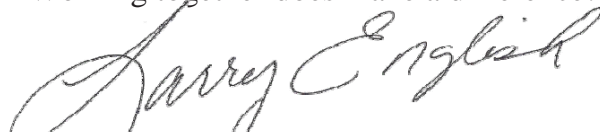
197A PLAN

As early as the 1980's, this Board recognized the need to identify comprehensive and integrative approaches to improve the quality of life in CB9M.

After modifications to the original Plan, City Council adopted CB9's 197A Plan in December 2007. In 2009, the Department of City Planning undertook the West Harlem Rezoning Project. This Project is key to the implementation of goals and objectives articulated in the 197-A Plan, specifically the creation and maintenance of affordable housing, support of Economic Development, and the preservation of neighborhood character. Notwithstanding, there are many other goals and objectives to be met.

We are aware of the budgetary restrictions affecting all phases of government funding. We want to do our part in conserving these resources and utilizing them in a way that will be beneficial to all in the community.

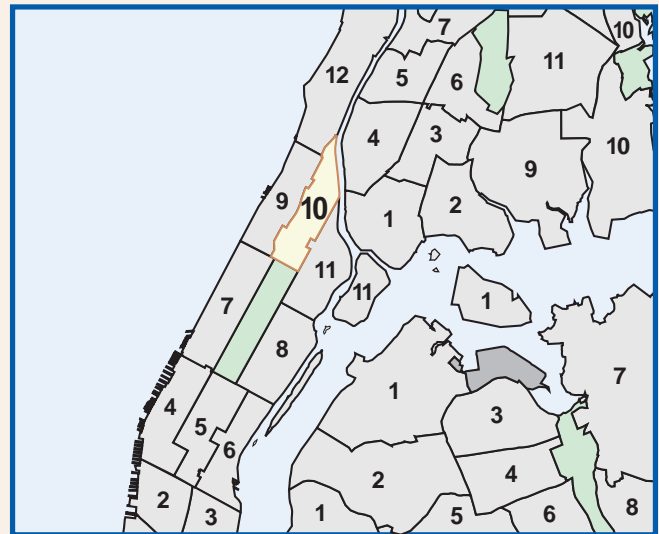
Working together does make a difference!



Larry English, Esq.

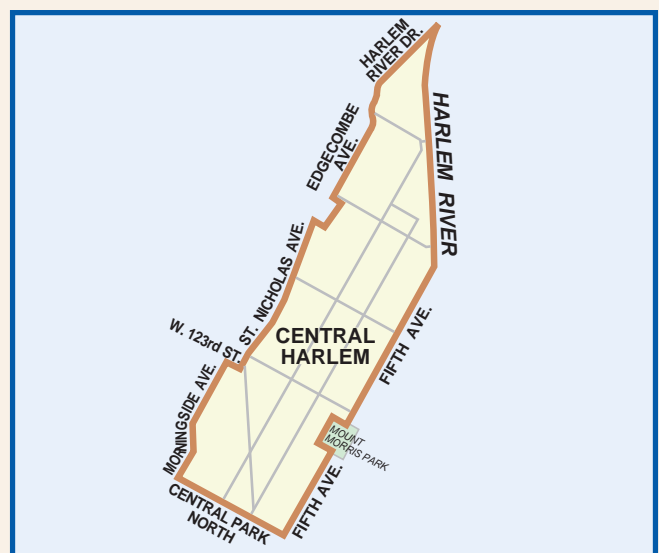
Chair

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 10



TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	105,642	99,519	107,109
% Change	—	-5.8	7.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	1,785	1,755
Rate per 1000	16.7	16.4
Deaths: Number	1,127	937
Rate per 1000	10.5	8.7
Infant Mortality: Number	18	12
Rate per 1000	10.1	6.8

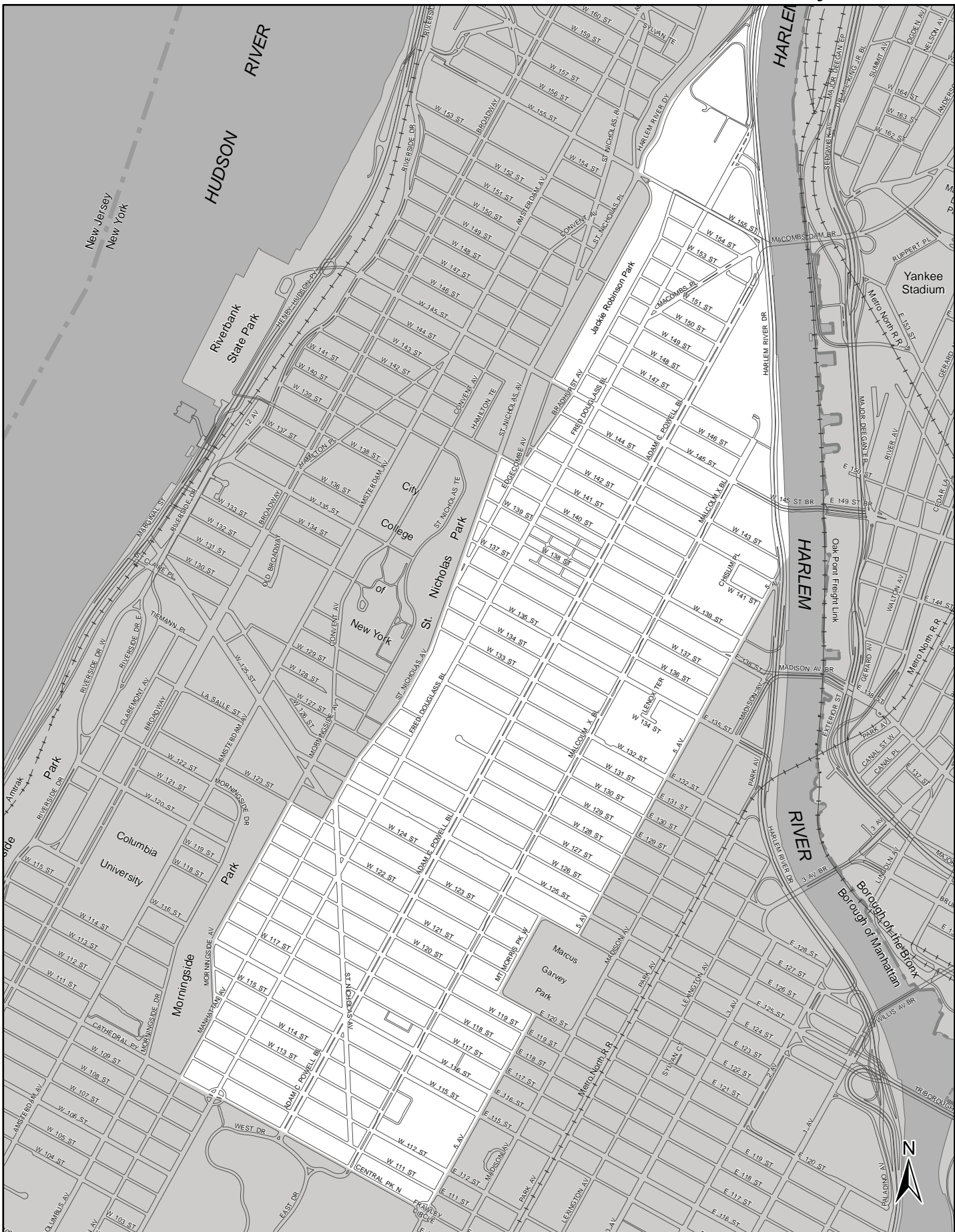


INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	16,387	8,462
Supplemental Security Income	8,962	8,822
Medicaid Only	11,338	29,051
Total Persons Assisted	36,687	46,334
Percent of Population	34.3	43.3

	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	520	884.8	3.5
Multi-Family Residential	2,479	10,511.9	41.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	660	5,631.5	22.2
Commercial / Office	159	1,305.6	5.2
Industrial	20	186.5	0.7
Transportation / Utility	18	201.1	0.8
Institutions	290	3,706.6	14.6
Open Space / Recreation	40	1,394.3	5.5
Parking Facilities	36	205.4	0.8
Vacant Land	287	1,010.2	4.0
Miscellaneous	16	322.6	1.3
Total	4,525	25,360.4	100.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	897.0
Square Miles:	1.4

Manhattan Community District 10



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

Manhattan Community District 10	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	99,519	100.0	107,109	100.0	7,590	7.6
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	1,511	1.5	2,189	2.0	678	44.9
Black/African American Nonhispanic	87,149	87.6	82,750	77.3	(4,399)	-5.0
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	382	0.4	938	0.9	556	145.5
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	296	0.3	372	0.3	76	25.7
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	126	0.1	195	0.2	69	54.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,646	2.5	-	-
Hispanic Origin	10,055	10.1	18,019	16.8	7,964	79.2
Population Under 18 Years	25,696	100.0	29,573	100.0	3,877	15.1
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	181	0.7	273	0.9	92	50.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	21,995	85.6	21,799	73.7	(196)	-0.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	62	0.2	173	0.6	111	179.0
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	66	0.3	107	0.4	41	62.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	55	0.2	55	0.2	0	0.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	625	2.1	-	-
Hispanic Origin	3,337	13.0	6,541	22.1	3,204	96.0
Population 18 Years and Over	73,823	100.0	77,536	100.0	3,713	5.0
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	1,330	1.8	1,916	2.5	586	44.1
Black/African American Nonhispanic	65,154	88.3	60,951	78.6	(4,203)	-6.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	320	0.4	765	1.0	445	139.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	230	0.3	265	0.3	35	15.2
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	71	0.1	140	0.2	69	97.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,021	2.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	6,718	9.1	11,478	14.8	4,760	70.9
Total Population	99,519	100.0	107,109	100.0	7,590	7.6
Under 18 Years	25,696	25.8	29,573	27.6	3,877	15.1
18 Years and Over	73,823	74.2	77,536	72.4	3,713	5.0
Total Housing Units	47,054	-	53,261	-	6,207	13.2

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 10	Number	Percent
Total Population	107,109	100.0
White Nonhispanic	2,189	2.0
Black Nonhispanic	82,750	77.3
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	938	0.9
Other Nonhispanic	567	0.5
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,646	2.5
Hispanic Origin	18,019	16.8
Female	57,920	54.1
Male	49,189	45.9
Under 5 years	7,894	7.4
5 to 9 years	9,108	8.5
10 to 14 years	8,382	7.8
15 to 19 years	6,992	6.5
20 to 24 years	7,038	6.6
25 to 44 years	34,487	32.2
45 to 64 years	20,956	19.6
65 years and over	12,252	11.4
18 years and over	77,536	72.4
In households	104,059	97.2
In family households	78,454	73.2
Householder	23,648	22.1
Spouse	7,201	6.7
Own child under 18 years	23,071	21.5
Other relatives	21,230	19.8
Nonrelatives	3,304	3.1
In nonfamily households	25,605	23.9
Householder	22,086	20.6
Householder 65 years and over living alone	6,093	5.7
Nonrelatives	3,519	3.3
In group quarters	3,050	2.8
Total Households	45,734	100.0
Family households	23,648	51.7
Married-couple family	7,201	15.7
With related children under 18 years	3,900	8.5
Female householder, no husband present	13,841	30.3
With related children under 18 years	10,072	22.0
Male householder, no wife present	2,606	5.7
With related children under 18 years	1,334	2.9
Nonfamily households	22,086	48.3
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	10,561	23.1
Persons Per Family	3.18	-
Persons Per Household	2.28	-
Total Housing Units	53,261	-
Occupied Housing Units	45,734	100.0
Renter occupied	42,734	93.4
Owner occupied	3,000	6.6
By Household Size:		
1 person household	19,407	42.4
2 person household	10,949	23.9
3 person household	6,752	14.8
4 person household	4,309	9.4
5 persons and over	4,317	9.4
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,884	4.1
25 to 44 years	19,664	43.0
45 to 64 years	14,459	31.6
65 years and over	9,727	21.3

Manhattan Community District 10 (PUMA 03803)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03803 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	58,885	1,687	58,885	(X)
Occupied housing units	50,031	1,543	85.0%	1.4
Homeowner vacancy rate	2.6	1.9	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	4.4	0.9	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	58,885	1,687	58,885	(X)
1-unit, detached	907	358	1.5%	0.6
1-unit, attached	1,952	428	3.3%	0.7
2 units	1,131	347	1.9%	0.6
3 or 4 units	3,970	579	6.7%	1
5 to 9 units	4,597	530	7.8%	0.9
10 to 19 units	11,501	1,008	19.5%	1.6
20 or more units	34,735	1,594	59.0%	1.9
Mobile home	0	158	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	92	106	0.2%	0.2
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	58,885	1,687	58,885	(X)
Built 2005 or later	1,131	289	1.9%	0.5
Built 2000 to 2004	3,350	539	5.7%	0.9
Built 1990 to 1999	2,498	483	4.2%	0.8
Built 1980 to 1989	3,000	506	5.1%	0.8
Built 1970 to 1979	3,146	436	5.3%	0.7
Built 1960 to 1969	7,167	766	12.2%	1.2
Built 1950 to 1959	7,723	852	13.1%	1.4
Built 1940 to 1949	4,435	666	7.5%	1.1
Built 1939 or earlier	26,435	1,289	44.9%	1.9
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	50,031	1,543	50,031	(X)
Owner-occupied	6,270	798	12.5%	1.5
Renter-occupied	43,761	1,413	87.5%	1.5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	50,031	1,543	50,031	(X)
No vehicles available	38,228	1,686	76.4%	1.9
1 vehicle available	10,541	948	21.1%	1.9
2 vehicles available	1,138	281	2.3%	0.6
3 or more vehicles available	124	99	0.2%	0.2
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	50,031	1,543	50,031	(X)
1.00 or less	46,551	1,517	93.0%	1
1.01 to 1.50	2,344	508	4.7%	1
1.51 or more	1,136	281	2.3%	0.6
Average household size	2.44	0.08	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	3,943	605	3,943	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	994	296	25.2%	6.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	606	263	15.4%	5.8
25.0 to 29.9 percent	559	202	14.2%	5.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	353	122	9.0%	3
35.0 percent or more	1,431	370	36.3%	7.1
Not computed	23	38	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	42,457	1,430	42,457	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	6,529	655	15.4%	1.5
15.0 to 19.9 percent	4,840	762	11.4%	1.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	4,578	670	10.8%	1.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	5,530	765	13.0%	1.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	4,137	634	9.7%	1.4
35.0 percent or more	16,843	1,137	39.7%	2.2
Not computed	1,304	384	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 10, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-MN334	PRESBYTERIAN SENIOR SERVICES	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
BR-287	RECONSTRUCTION: MACOMBS DAM BRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER	94,604 (CN) 91,143 (F) 58,770 (S)	136 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	5,116 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	70,000 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
CO-306	170 EAST 121TH STREET, HARLEM COMMUNITY COURT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	115 (CN)	2,750 (CN)	CP
CS-DN057	BRADHURST VILLAGE EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAINING ACADEMY, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-DN138	ECDO DAY CARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-DN139	ECUMENICAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION DAY CARE CENTER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-MN057	BRADHURST VILLAGE EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAINING ACADEMY, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN005	ABYSSINIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN514	GREATER HARLEM HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORP.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN480	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN514	GREATER HARLEM HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORP.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-155	BRADHURST, ASSOC. COSTS, MANHATTAN	53,703 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HR-4	NEIGHBORHOOD MULTI-SERVICE CENTER, CENTRAL HARLEM, FORMER P.S. 68	4,155 (CN) 2,387 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
HW-297	RECONSTRUCT AND REPAVE 5TH AVENUE, ETC.	6,973 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	290 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-591	RECONSTR. LENOX AVE. FROM 116TH TO 125TH STS. ETC. MANHATTAN.	23,042 (CN) 20,577 (F) 3,850 (S) 30,442 (P)	109 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
HW-1667	RECONSTRUCTION OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS CIRCLE & MANHATTAN AVE, MANHATTAN	18,858 (CN) 8,285 (F) 1,554 (S)	57 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
L-C001	CONS, RECON, F&E - SCHOMBURG CTR & COUNTEE CULLEN CULT, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-C002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDG-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-D001	CONS, RECON, F&E - SCHOMBURG CTR & COUNTEE CULLEN CULT, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-D002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDG-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	1,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-M100	NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES - SYSTEM WIDE	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C050	RECONSTRUCTION OF JACKIE ROBINSON PARK, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-C525	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM SCULPTURE GARDEN/GALLERY, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 10, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2013	FY2014	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN027	APOLLO THEATER FOUNDATION	CP	132 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN181	HARLEM SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN578	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM	CP	800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D525	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM SCULPTURE GARDEN/GALLERY, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN027	APOLLO THEATER FOUNDATION	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN122	DANCE THEATER OF HARLEM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N027	APOLLO THEATER FOUNDATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N122	DANCE THEATER OF HARLEM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N181	HARLEM SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N314	MAMA FOUNDATION FOR THE ARTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N578	THE STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM	CP	800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-525	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM SCULPTURE GARDEN/GALLERY, IMPROVEMENTS	6,991 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,018 (CN) 1,000 (F) 1,000 (S) 5,000 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	1,057 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)
PW-MN005	ABYSSINIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP	712 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN174	GREENHOPE SERVICES FOR WOMEN, INC	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP



Community Board No. 10 - Manhattan

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SCOTT M. STRINGER
Borough President

W. FRANC PERRY
Chairman

PAIMAAN LODHI
District Manager

2012 District Needs Statement

Manhattan Community Board No. 10, commonly known as Central Harlem, is located in Northern Central Manhattan; it is bounded by Fifth Avenue on the east; Central Park on the south; Morningside Park, Saint Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues on the west and the Harlem River on the north. A chain of three large linear parks; Morningside, St. Nicholas and Jackie Robinson are situated on steeply rising banks and form most of our districts western boundary. On the east, Fifth Avenue and Marcus Garvey Park (formerly Mount Morris Park) separate this area from the East Harlem Community.

Harlem has witnessed a phenomenal amount of social and physical change, perhaps more than is evident at first glance. This change has often had destructive influences on the neighborhoods in this community. The successes and bright spots in Harlem's revitalization today are a profound testament to the commitment and tenacity of Harlem's residents who many times have had only themselves on which to depend.

In the beginning of the 20th century, New York City's black community lived mainly on the west side of Manhattan, currently designated as the Clinton Special District. They moved northward after building speculation in Harlem, following the completion of the Lenox Avenue Subway, led to over development. Between 1904 and 1950, Harlem rapidly became the center of black settlement in New York City. Along with black southern migrants; artists, musicians, writers and poets were also drawn to Harlem and their talent provided the foundation of what was known as the "Harlem Renaissance."

Presently, African Americans make up 81 percent of the District's population, the highest percentage of any community district in New York City. As recently as 1980, this figure stood at 96 percent. Despite these populations' shifts, Harlem still remains an urban cultural center for African Americans of New York City as well as the nation.

Manhattan Community Board No. 10 is currently updating its 197-a Plan for submission to City Planning. The 197-a Plan is a planning device created by the New York City Charter Revision of 1989, aimed at insuring local participation related to land use issues.

Community Board No.10 solicited the help of Hunter College Graduate Program in Urban Planning through the Manhattan Borough President's Office. The students were provided a list of goals and objectives and issues of concern by the board. The graduate students provided a report designed to serve as a framework for the development of the 197a Plan. Subsequently, all recommendations were examined, edited and revised by community residents and board members. The Board partnered with Columbia University's Urban Technical Assistance Program; under the aegis of Professor Lionel McIntyre to update and revise the 197-a plan.

HOMELESSNESS:

The City of New York, Department of Homeless Services recognizes the need for an array of services for the homeless. Manhattan Community Board No. 10 has been the recipient of housing programs for the homeless for an excessive number of years. Since 1984 more than 4,500 families have been relocated from the City's hotel shelter system into Harlem. This has resulted in the District being over saturated with housing for the homeless that are not accompanied by adequate social service support.

The existing programs in Manhattan Community Board No. 10 need adequate budget allocations to allow for complementary social service components. This would enable many of the clients to become productive members of their communities and would minimize the exposure of undesirable behavior which spills over into the residential fabric of die community.

Manhattan Community Board 10 has its fair share of housing for the homeless, and is keeping the tradition of Harlem's commitment to social justice. However, it is in fact over-saturated as a community. There are at least sixteen (16) facilities in the District. The existing facilities need adequate budget allocations to provide needed complementary services. The aim should be to integrate the homeless population as productive independent members of the community.

HOUSING:

Affordable housing

The City, working primarily with local not-for-profit community development groups, has recently created thousands of affordable housing opportunities. Over 6,000 units were developed during the 90's as a result of the City's then 10-year housing plan; however, it is estimated that approximately 8,700 units were lost during this same period, resulting in a net loss in affordable housing for the district. The city's plans must create a larger number of affordable units to offset lost housing units. The Community Board is hopeful that Mayor Bloomberg's "New Housing Marketplace Plan" will build or preserve a net total of 65,000 units of affordable housing over the next four years as promised.

Mitchell Lama

The Board also supports the attempts to preserve affordable units in the Mitchell-Lama program. The affordability of thousands of units in this program is set to expire in the coming years. It is imperative that the property owners do not buy out of the program and move thousands of family units out of affordability.

Housing Stock Preservation

Central Harlem's architecturally significant housing stock and its low-rise, pedestrian-oriented neighborhoods are considered important assets for revitalization. Private, public and non-profit developers, who also recognize the unique quality of Harlem's neighborhoods, are hoping to attract mixed-income households in order to increase diversity and economic stability in the area.

Current issues of concern that affect housing conditions in Central Harlem include:

- lack of preservation, stabilization of the residential fabric and housing stock

- limited homeownership opportunities, and
- limited affordable housing opportunities for community residents

Home Ownership Preservation

A key source of home ownership opportunities for Harlem residents is based on the transfer of formerly city-owned properties to the residents. This is facilitated through two related programs run by the Housing Preservation Department (“HPD”) known as the Tenant Interim Lease (“TIL”) and Housing Development Fund Corporation (“HDFC”). Under the TIL program residents get the opportunity to self-manage their buildings. After certain thresholds are met, the building is transferred to home-ownership under the HDFC program at modest cost.

While HDFCs offer an important means of access to home ownership for low- and moderate-income residents, this access to home-ownership is at risk for many buildings in Upper Manhattan. In contrast to traditional market-rate cooperatives and condominiums, the HDFCs often do not have the budget to hire a professional external management company as well as skilled superintendents and staff. Oversight and operations are heavily reliant on the volunteer activities of the coop board and pro-active tenants who may be overburdened with responsibilities or lack critical skills. While HPD does provide a project liaison to interact with the HDFCs and address their issues, the staffing and skill of these liaisons are often inadequate to address the property management and board oversight needs of the HDFCs. When problems with the HDFCs become critical, with limited alternative avenues for help, many of these organizations in Harlem turn to Community Board 10 (“CB10”) for help in resolving their problems. The District Manager and the Housing Committee of the Board of Directors of CB10 are responsible for responding to the community’s housing concerns. We perceive that a growing number of these HDFCs are at risk of failing. Once deemed no longer independently viable, the buildings would be taken over by HPD and potentially subject to disposition, thus ending this valuable path to home ownership for Harlem families.

We perceive that the challenges faced by HDFCs in Central Harlem may also apply to other HDFCs in Upper Manhattan and citywide. It would also be valuable to know how the issues faced by HDFCs in Harlem differ from issues faced in other neighborhoods and whether lessons can be applied across neighborhoods.

CB10 believes that is imperative to devise strategies to strengthen the long-term viability of HDFCs in Harlem. We see the following key areas of the scope of work:

- Quantifying and documenting the scale of problem;
- Convening key stakeholders including the HDFC property owners, city agencies, elected officials and non-profit service providers;
- Identifying and documenting best practices among successful HDFCs; and
- Recommending actions for HDFCs at risk of failure, including adopting best practices of more successful HDFCs and/or exploring innovative new solutions.

Housing Recommendations:

1. Preserve, stabilize and enhance the existing residential fabric:

- A detailed plan for assessing all blocks in Central Harlem should develop to determine the potential for development and to guide targeted development activities. The City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) should preferably use the Tenant Interim Lease Program and Homeworks for housing development, and as alternative measures, Community Board 10 will consider with critical support the Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP) and Neighborhood Entrepreneur Program (NEP).
 - The City should strictly enforce laws relating to the sale of drugs on streets and in buildings throughout the District.
 - Ensure that urban renewal plans generate the maximum amount of new construction as possible.
 - Encourage new contextual residential development on vacant lots along side streets (inner blocks) to reflect the existing traditional and physical characteristics of the neighborhood.
 - Eliminate the use of low-rise residential buildings, especially those on the side streets, for any type of special needs housing.
 - Establish a program to stabilize rather than demolish brownstones with structural defects.
 - Identify at-risk buildings and determine how abandonment can be prevented.
 - Seek out every opportunity for new housing construction to ensure variety in age of Central Harlem's housing stock.
 - When consistent with the plan's retail strategy, require all residential construction along major streets (i.e. 116th, 125th, 135th, and 145th streets and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Malcolm X, and Frederick Douglass boulevards) to include ground floor commercial space or other residential amenities.
2. Ensure that Community Board 10 plays a key role in the decision-making process:
- City agencies should consult Community Board 10 prior to issuing an RFP or RFQ for special needs housing projects. Community Board 10 should be given the opportunity to evaluate such RFPs or RFQs to determine if it complies with the Board's goals and that of the City's fair share policy. The Board would take into account federal, state and private facilities as well as city-funded facilities in its own fair share analysis.
 - Community Board 10 should have maximum participation in decisions relating to the HPD housing programs, especially as it relates to the selection of managing organizations.
3. Increase affordable homeownership and housing opportunities for low and moderate-income residents of the district:
- Transfer abandoned city-owned brownstones and row houses to private owners through negotiated sales. Ensure that at least 51 percent of the buildings are made available to current Central Harlem residents. Sale prices should be based upon current physical condition. Central Harlem residents should be targeted for mortgage readiness programs, which could make it possible for residents to borrow construction loans from local banks.
 - Develop a program to assist Harlem residents to qualify for financing for homeownership in the community.
 - Increase the availability of quality affordable housing for low, moderate and middle-income individuals and households as well as senior citizens that currently live in Central Harlem.

- Encourage the development of homeownership units (i.e. the rehabilitation of brownstones for sale as fee-simple purchases, the rehabilitation of apartment buildings to create affordable condominiums and cooperatives, the new construction for homeownership and expansion of limited equity cooperatives).
- Ensure at least 50 percent of all units housing developed by HPD or non-for-profit organizations be reserved for Harlem residents and ensure that Community Board 10 be provided with documents to confirm that the 50 percent target is met.

4. Address the Single Room Occupancy unit housing stock in Central Harlem:

- Streamline the process for converting brownstones that are now classified as SRO units and return city-owned brownstones with existing SRO units back to their original design as single-, two-family or multiple-dwelling buildings (up to 4 dwelling units per building).
- SRO housing should be developed primarily for the elderly population and in buildings that are structurally suited for SRO such as hotels.
- Provide SRO livable housing in Harlem using existing structures classified as hotels (both occupied & vacant).

The origins of Harlem's struggle to maintain affordable and decent housing are rooted in dynamic social and economic forces that have brought a range of public and private interests into the housing arena. Today, a slower, yet enduring rate of deterioration, coupled with the current trends of investment and revitalization, characterize the fundamental forces currently effecting housing conditions and population change. Critical to achieving neighborhood stability in Harlem will be housing policies that encourage a new income mix among residents, while providing opportunities for existing low and moderate income residents to acquire residency in the new housing stock being built in Community Board 10.

Additionally, there is a need to increase the rate of homeownership among community residents. A way must be found to preserve the physical character of the area, while recognizing the needs of Central Harlem's growing population.

STATE OF HEALTH:

Within the past decade the overall health of the African American population has declined even further, as evidenced by the decreasing life expectancy of both males and females, the increase in infant mortality rates, as well as the rise of African Americans diagnosed with AIDS. And this is only a partial listing of health issues.

Most of the African Americans health problems are linked to social and environmental factors related to unemployment, poverty, and restricted and segregated housing, which forces large numbers of people into smaller, older, overcrowded communities where school age children are confined to educational systems that automatically make them unable to cope with the technological demands of the job market. Unfortunately, the interrelatedness of this array of social and health problems has imprisoned succeeding generations of African Americans, precluding their chances of escaping the clutches of their confinement. The current narcotic and AIDS epidemics reflect the omission of these basic services. Members of these communities lack the option of mobility to move beyond their problem-plagued boundaries.

Hypertension or high blood pressure for example is one specific health problem that is especially deleterious to the African American population. Approximately forty percent (40%) of this population will be stricken by this illness as compared with thirty percent (30%) of Caucasians between the ages of 18 and 74 years of age. As a result, the Harlem Community is also disproportionately impacted.

Until recently, the scientific community assumed that African Americans' greater disposition for hypertension was linked to their genes and was passed from generation to generation. However, in a recently published report in The Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers noted that environmental factors could outweigh genetic determinants of high blood pressure in the African American community.

The Child Health Clinics, School based Clinics and extension clinics are vital to maintaining the health of Manhattan Community Board 10 residents. This District has experienced a large increase in population, many of whom are uninsured or underinsured. The working poor also comprise a large percentage of the population. The District has seen an increase in asthma, diabetes, the need for dental services, and breast cancer. These needs must be addressed in a manner that is accessible and affordable. Dental services must be maintained at their present level and should be expanded. Each city run dental clinic should be expanded in order to provide adequate services to area residents.

Harlem Hospital Center is a Level 1 Trauma Center and as a result is deserving of a new state-of-the-arts facility, which will encompass all of the services presently available.

In addition, an increasing number of adolescent mothers, upon giving birth, do not have human resources for their newborns. An alarming number of infants are reportedly spending the first three to six months of their lives in the Harlem Hospital Center. Ultimately, these infants face placement in foster care homes. As a result, Harlem is facing an increased demand for foster beds for infants.

It is necessary to immediately increase the number of preventive family assistance programs and resources in the district. Additionally resources must be made available for programs, which have as their aim, the education and prevention of teenage pregnancy.

Manhattan Community Board No. 10 continues to support the aforementioned goals and recommends the follow:

- Increase health education and the practice of preventative medicine.
- Ensure that there are adequate health and human services to address the needs of Central Harlem residents.
- Promote service facilities that enhance Central Harlem's quality of life
- Provide Health Services for Infant-to-Young Adult Population.

THE ELDERLY:

In 2000, 11 percent of Community District 10's residents were age 65 and older. More than one-third of this population of Harlem has incomes below the poverty line. Accessible and affordable health care is an important service for this sector of the population, as they tend to be on fixed incomes. There is a need to increase the total spectrum of services delivered to this population through the Department for the Aging and the Human Resources Administration, including home care, housekeeping and free meals programs.

Eighteen senior centers operate within Community District 10. Most have comprehensive programs to address a variety of needs within Central Harlem's senior population. Other smaller centers specialize in specific programs such as nutrition or emotional support. There are also a number of residential health facilities and senior housing facilities, many of which are Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly.

Improved outreach efforts are needed to identify senior citizens who are living in relative isolation and without their basic needs being met, such as adequate shelter, nutritional and utility support, are necessary. According to reports from senior services providers, there remains a significant number of elderly persons in Central Harlem who are eligible for available services but do not take advantage of them. Identification of this "at risk" population is of critical importance.

Housing services for seniors has diminished due to the needed focus on housing for middle and upper income families in Community Board No 10. As a result, the need for housing for the elderly is becoming more pronounced.

Approximately 33% of the elderly living alone, the need for home care has increased. We support alternative private and public programs to fill this need.

Expense needs for the elderly include the following:

- 50% increase in staff for DFTA to offer Technical Assistance to Community Based Organizations assisting the elderly.
- 50% increase in funding for employment services for the elderly.
- Continuation and expansion of essential services to low income and disabled elder adults in including job training assistance and opportunity.
- Expansion of assistance program to address new health needs for the elderly, i.e. AIDS.
- Develop family mentor program for grandparents.

YOUTH:

Community District 10 has suffered tremendously from the selection process and general disorganization of the Summer Youth Employment Program. The District office has been involved with this process in early 2004, and there are several aspects of the program that have been cause for concern.

The number of slots that Community District 10 has received from summer jobs grossly underestimates the number of children in this community who could benefit from this program. Furthermore, the Board feels that the children should have been accommodated on a "first come,

first serve” basis, rather than a lottery system. The lottery system gave most of the children who applied a false hope for employment that they would ultimately not secure.

As you know, children in Central Harlem are in desperate need of the experience, money and skill development that summer employment provides, and this program is a lynchpin to their efforts to obtain that employment. Among youth between ages, 16-25, the rate of unemployment is greater than 50%. The alternative to the positive experience of employment is far too often a “lost summer” for our youth, spent on the streets engaged in idle behavior that will invariably lead to criminalization for many of them.

SOCIAL SERVICES:

Adequate social services continue to be a need in the Manhattan Community Board No. 10. A large percentage of the population is unemployed, more than twice the borough rate and twice the city rate. Currently one of every three persons in the district is receiving some form of public assistance.

Support and distribution

Many of the people who relocated to the Harlem community through the city’s social services programs are not from the community, thereby distorting the numbers and increasing the need for social services. The extraordinary number of families relocated to Harlem through the City’s shelter system has created a pressing need for additional social/support services in the area.

Most of these families continue to face many of the same problems, which led to their homelessness: anti-social behavior, substance abuse, inadequate incomes, new overcrowdedness, and battered spouse syndrome. Simply re-housing these families does not solve their complex social problems. In order to attempt to meet the needs of these families, additional resources must be committed. Other communities must bear their fair share of relocated families and all communities must receive an increased funding for social programs to support relocated individuals and families.

Federal Mandates

An estimated 38,000 people are scheduled by mandate to be terminated from the federal welfare rolls. Neither, the city or state has created a supportive net that must be in place to avert a social disaster. It is imperative that programs be put in place to provide counseling, meaningful and relevant job training, and job placement. This District has a large population that will be impacted by the Welfare Reform Act.

Foster Care Support

Resources must be made available for preventative family assistance to stem the flow of children into foster care. Programs that provide education and prevention of early and unwanted pregnancies must be funded. Programs to work with families to remove their children from foster care must be given priority. In addition, programs that work with children and families, especially adolescents and their children must be supported.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

While Harlem has a significant economic base, the economic potential of the area is not being maximized. It is estimated that in 2004, Central Harlem residents spent approximately \$375 million on retail goods and services. However the area suffers from a limited supply of large for-profit businesses, high failure rate among local small businesses and chronically high unemployment rate. It is estimated that the unemployment rate for African-men in the area exceeds 50%. The severe economic contraction of 2008/2009 has increased pressure on families and small businesses in Harlem. Given that Harlem lagged in the economic growth of the rest of Manhattan during the last decade, it is reasonable to expect that Harlem's economic performance could significantly lag an economic recovery of the rest of Manhattan without strategic management of the community's human and financial resources.

Entrepreneurship and unemployment

The high level of unemployment in the area is unlikely to be addressed if Harlem remains a "bedroom community" for the rest of Manhattan. New local businesses in Harlem, particularly small businesses, can be an important source of new job creation. Successful economic development of Central Harlem will require the addition of new dynamic business clusters. In addition to building upon the current base of local businesses, the opportunity exists to leverage the 2009 federal economic stimulus to support the formation of new businesses. Potential areas of new business development include broadband technology, health information technology, as well as green jobs including weatherization.

The existing economic base of Central Harlem is adequate to support the formation of new businesses. Detailed documentation of this underutilized economic base in Harlem is available in the "Retail Analysis of North-South Corridors, Central Harlem" conducted in fall 2008 by the Urban Technical Assistance Project ("UTAP") of Columbia University. The study evaluated the expenditure potential in the area bounded by Malcolm X Boulevard and Frederick Douglass Boulevard, between 124th and 135th Streets and made the following conclusion:

*"As a result of \$158,673,738 of total trade area's projected household expenditure and \$85,096,916.73 of the estimated amount of revenue, total projected household expenditures in the trade area exceed the estimated sales in the corridors by at least \$73,576,822.01. This indicates that 54% of the projected expenditure by trade area households is captured locally, while the remaining 46% of expenditures are spent outside the study corridors."*¹

Despite this underutilization of the area's economic base, there remains significant levels of retail vacancy. The UTAP study identified 72 vacant storefronts in the area: with 43.1% of the vacancies occurring on Malcolm X Boulevard; 37.5% on Adam Clayton Powell and 19.4% on Frederick Douglass Boulevard. These high levels of retail vacancy occur despite availability of important public infrastructure, including extensive public transportation service from subways and buses as well as attractive wide avenues.

¹ Retail Analysis of North-South Corridors, Central Harlem", conducted by Urban Technical Assistance Project of Columbia University, prepared by Harlem Business Alliance, Fall 2008, page 11.

Role of small business in Harlem's revitalization

The economic revitalization of Harlem has to date focused on attracting large established retailers. While the success of these initiatives have been critical to addressing the chronic lack of services in the community, we believe that large retailers will not be the primary source of business and job creation over the next decade for a number of reasons:

- Small businesses are historically the leading source of job creation specifically in New York as well as overall for the United States;
- There is a declining number of suitable sites for big box retailers, particularly with the development already completed or planned along the 125th Street corridor; and
- The current economic crisis has hit large national retailers hard and it will likely be a significant period of time before these companies generally return to an aggressive national expansion strategy.

Physical environment for small businesses

Central Harlem's economic base is largely determined by its land use and zoning which designate it as a predominantly residential district with supporting retail and service centers, community facilities, and entertainment and tourist establishments along its principal east/west and north/south thoroughfares. Much of the focus on the commercial life of Harlem has focused on the 125th Street east-west corridor, Central Harlem's primary retail area. The 125th Street corridor ranks as a regional shopping and commercial street and serves as a cross-borough thoroughfare that provides direct connections to major regional transportation arteries. 125th Street was rezoned in 2008 with an increase in the residential and commercial density particularly in the central core between Malcolm X Boulevard and Frederick Douglass Boulevard. Other areas in Central Harlem with significant commercial zoning include the other east-west corridors of 116th, 135th and 145th Streets. These east-west corridors have also experienced increased economic activity in recent years and are achieving a critical mass of businesses.

While the east-west corridors have increased commercial activity, the north-south corridors in Central Harlem remain underutilized and potentially offer the most significant potential for small business formation. The majestic north-south corridors of Frederick Douglass, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Malcolm X Boulevards, as well as St. Nicholas Avenue which bisects them, are widely recognized as some of the most striking avenues in New York City and their revitalization would be a significant benefit to the neighborhood and the City.

Harlem's north-south corridors are mainly characterized by residential buildings with entrances that face the street and consequently reduce the amount of ground-floor commercial space available. Some existing building types along the corridors are not designed with retail space and thus serve as gaps to the corridor's retail continuity. The three main north-south corridors have mostly a C1 commercial overlay designation with a few exceptions of a higher zoning especially where east/west commercial corridors intersect. C1-2 is a local shopping and service district that is designed to accommodate the retail and personal service shops needed in residential neighborhoods. This coupled with the amount of limited ground-floor retail available (average size of 600 square feet per store) allows the north/south corridors to accommodate neighborhood type goods and services that are geared toward the local resident population.

Maximizing business visibility and traffic

In discussions with local small business, the Economic Development Committee of Community Board 10 has heard consistent feedback regarding the difficulty of small business in garnering visibility from local residents as well as other New Yorkers and tourists. Many of Harlem's small businesses are located off the main east-west corridors which suffer from a lack of critical mass in businesses. As previously mentioned, there is the lack of continuity of retail presence along the north-south corridors and this can create a condition in which businesses can often be isolated as a sole commercial presence on a block. Some small business indicated that neighboring residents have been unaware of their presence for years based on their pattern of commuting to the subway. In order to increase traffic and visibility of small businesses along the north-south corridors, key strategies to be developed including (i) streetscape improvements; (ii) maximizing tourist activity; and (iii) neighborhood marketing.

Streetscape improvement

While there has been some investment in streetscape improvements along the north-south corridors, particularly for Malcolm X Boulevard, a number of important opportunities for improvements remain. Key priorities include the following:

- Improved street lighting and façade illumination;
- Filling out gaps in tree planting along the sidewalk and improving landscape maintenance;
- Median improvements;
- Pedestrian-friendly street furniture; and
- Neighborhood markers including flagposts.

Maximizing tourist activity

The high level of tourism traffic to Harlem remains an untapped opportunity to grow small businesses. The tourism industry is the 6th largest industry in New York City generating in excess of \$17 billion of spending annually. However, while Harlem is one of the most visited neighborhoods in New York, it receives only “1/10 of a penny” of tourism spending according to the 2005 study by Columbia University students entitled “Tourist City–Social City? A Community Tourism Plan for Harlem”. This conclusion is not surprising to local residents who frequently note the fact that most tourists don't get off the bus or only do so at a few well-known destinations. Some of the key reasons identified by the study for the low level of tourism revenues for the area include “spatial fragmentation” and “lack of tourism related business coordination and visibility.” A focus of the revitalization of Harlem's north-south corridors would serve to maximize tourism revenue to Central Harlem as it would attract visitors to walk through the neighborhood in addition to visiting the iconic cultural anchors of the Apollo and the Studio Museum of Harlem on 125th Street and the Schomburg Center on 135th Street.

Neighborhood marketing

The density of commercial activity along the north-south corridors of Central Harlem is not adequate to support the formation of a business improvement district, as exists for 125th Street. Instead, the potential for neighborhood marketing can be best facilitated through the formation district marketing organizations to support these corridors, similar to the Meat Packaging District Initiative and the Soho Partnership.

In the past, going "uptown" meant an evening spent at a nightclub listening to jazz at a legendary club such as the Cotton Club or the Savoy. At present, the existing attractions still draw evening

crowds, but not like in the past. With its access to mass transit, parking availability and its existing and emerging attractions, Central Harlem has the potential to recapture its former title of "nightclub destination" of New York City. Highlighting these existing assets through the formation of district marketing organizations is likely to bring additional traffic to existing businesses as well as inspire the formation of new businesses.

Marshalling community resources

Community District 10's local businesses and entrepreneurs are well positioned to understand and address the specific needs of their community. However, a key requirement for their success is the successful implementation of a well-structured plan for local business capacity building through technical assistance and expertise, information sharing and financial resources. There is already significant time and treasure dedicated to fostering the economic development of Central Harlem, with a number of non-profit organizations and government agencies involved in the promoting Harlem economic development through harnessing resources at the City, State and Federal level. However our conversations with small businesses identified four key constraints to progress:

- (i) failure to systematically focus on the needs of small businesses;
- (ii) the lack of a coordinated "blueprint" for action designed with input from key stakeholders;
- (iii) the absence of a formal feedback mechanism between community development agencies/non-profits and the small business community;
- (iv) the need for more speed of action, particularly given the severity of the 2008/2009 recession.

Community Board 10's Economic Development Committee calls for the timely planning and implementation of a Strategic Economic Visioning of Central Harlem, with involvement of the community's diverse stakeholders, to allow for its transformation by 2020 from a bedroom community with chronic unemployment to a thriving and sustainable *Village*. Potential models for Strategic Visioning include "Great Expectations, Citizens Agenda for Philadelphia's Future", which was facilitated by the Penn Project for Civic Engagement and the Philadelphia Inquirer.

POLICE:

Manhattan Community Board No. 10 supports Community Policing and would like to see more police officers on the streets, not only on the commercial post on West 125th Street but also patrolling to eradicate the pockets of persistent drug trafficking and usage.

The narcotic problem contributes to a high rate of violent crimes including robberies, burglaries and assaults. While "CRACK" and the cocaine epidemic appear to have subsided at the moment, the quality of life problems, associated with dependent populations still exist. Manhattan Community Board 10 is extremely concerned about the reemergence of Heroin sales on the Frederick Douglass Boulevard from 114th Street through 127th Street and on Manhattan Avenue in the area between 115th and 118th Street.

The 28th, 32nd, PSA5 and PSA6 precincts need additional manpower and updated technology to provide the community with adequate police services. Many officers have retired, transferred

out, or left for other reasons, while not being replaced. Now that we are experiencing rapid development and growth with new residents, businesses and tourists, the tables have turned. With this growth for the most part positive, came expected negative consequences and a need for more police officers.

Narcotics interdiction must be increased. Over the last four years from 2001, both Central Harlem precincts has seen a loss of over 100 police officers (each) dedicated to this function. As the new housing starts translate into increased population, additional manpower and quality of life enforcement must be addressed.

Listed below are some of the problems that need immediate attention, especially on and within the vicinity of our major economic corridors.

- Grand Larceny Theft of Property
- Loitering by Methadone clinic clients
- Illegal cigarette selling and bootleg items on 125th Street.

There has been an increase in the following as well that warrants immediate attention.

- Grand Larceny Auto
- Robberies
- Burglary
- Felonious Assault

Community Board 10 requests that additional officers be assigned to the 28th precinct to deal with the new challenges this community is being faced with. We are in need of additional officers for all shifts, especially the 8am – 4pm and the 4pm – midnight.

SANITATION:

Street Pickup

With the redevelopment of city-owned properties and the growth of the population residents the Sanitation staffing has not kept pace with the need to process the additional waste tonnage, therefore, adjustments need to be made with tonnage process in this community. Staffing allocations must be increased to adjust for the increases in population, as well as increased basket service.

Many of the complaints received by the Community Board concern the condition of the district's streets, particularly during the weekends. Area residents, churches and other community organizations continue to complain about the excessive street litter and overflowing litter baskets, which they witness on Sundays.

The Central Harlem Community has now become a designated route for sightseeing tour buses resulting in additional refuse and a need for cleaner streets and sidewalks. Additional pickups are needed, in the high tourism / commercial areas to accommodate increase foot traffic as Harlem's visibility grows evermore and as a common sense means of addressing the ongoing rodent problem. Therefore, increased basket service is strongly recommended.

Vermin Control

The Department of Health has made drastic cuts in its Pest Control Unit and has only two Health Inspectors for the entire borough of Manhattan. This is unacceptable. The rodent problem in residential and commercial areas has become unbearable. The department must assign additional rodent control resources to address the rodent issues impacting the residents of Manhattan Community Board 10.

There must also be a coordinated effort on the part of Department of Health, Housing Preservation and Development and the Department of Sanitation to maintain the vacant and occupied properties. Often debris/trash is allowed to sit on pavement in front of vacant lots/buildings for long periods of time. The Department of Citywide Administrative Services must be allocated additional funds to fence city-owned vacant property to prevent illegal dumping, vehicle abandonment and unhealthy conditions.

Many fences that are in place have been destroyed or are in a state of disrepair exacerbating illegal dumping at vacant lots they are meant to protect. Better efforts between agencies are needed to clean these lots and repair broken fences. This condition also creates breeding grounds for rodents, fleas and other vermin, thereby creating a serious health problem for the community and surrounding areas.

The Board also supports the following: additional sanitation workers operate the additional mechanical sweepers, additional basket and dump truck, and motorized litter patrol, additional pest control and health inspectors. There is a clear need to increase the number of enforcement officers.

PARKS AND RECREATION:

The ecology of Community Board 10 is a complex mix of residential and institutional buildings, businesses, factories, municipal infrastructure, parks, recreation facilities, and community gardens, among others. In the last decade, there has been an increasing scientific and popular understanding about how greener urban infrastructure improves environmental quality and public health in densely populated, heavily constructed communities like Central Harlem.

The foliage from tree canopy captures and breaks down air pollution—particulate matter and toxins that both cause and exacerbate asthma. Trees and vegetation in parks and graders also reduce ground surface temperatures in summer, thus helping to reduce the chronically elevated temperatures associated with the urban heat island effect and global warming. Parks and gardens also provide a critically needed network of recreational and learning spaces for this generation of young people, who are suffering from alarming increases in obesity and childhood diabetes, as well as asthma. Finally, trees and green spaces also help to reduce storm-water surges and flooding that plague parks and boulevards in CB10.

Most CB10 residents are moderate to low income-working people who must make the most use of green public spaces in their immediate vicinity. As a Harlem Pastor in 2001 once put it, “City parks are the Hamptons of working people in Harlem.”

Harlem is surrounded by six major parks: Central Park on the southern border, Morningside Park, St. Nicholas Park, Jackie Robinson Park and Highbridge Park on the western border, and Marcus Garvey Park on the eastern border. In addition to these parks, Central Harlem has 13

playgrounds, five sitting areas, two sandlot ball fields and several informal parks such as Success Garden on 134th Street near P.S. 175. This usage serves as an excellent model for unused vacant land located near schools.

While CB10 does have 23.6 acres of parkland, we cannot ignore the fact that it still ranks 34th in the City in terms of its open space ratio (open space acres per thousand residents). The four linear public parks—Morningside, St. Nicholas, Jackie Robinson and Highbridge—that help form the western boundary of Community District 10 are located on top of a ridge that runs from 110th Street to the southern end of Dyckman Street creating a physical boundary that separates Central Harlem from Morningside and Hamilton Heights. Central Park defines the southern boundary while Marcus Garvey Park is part of the eastern boundary along Fifth Avenue. Jackie Robinson Park is the only one of these parks that is located in Community District 10. It covers approximately 13 acres. In addition to this park, there are thirteen playgrounds in the community. Seven of these are part of school or housing complexes. Other open spaces include triangles and sitting areas such as the A. Phillip Randolph Square at 117th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and Hancock Park at 123rd Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. At least a portion of this open space/parkland is in fact cemented or otherwise sealed over protectively for playgrounds, games, and other recreation. This covering is necessary and important; nevertheless, we need to recognize that the “cementing over” of open space does reduce the overall greenery in the neighborhood and, therefore, the benefits that come with this greenery.

The public health aspect of greenery and open space is an incredibly important focus point for CB10. The community, in conjunction with the City, must plan wisely for the health and well being of its future generations. A 1999 City Council study found that CB10 had 2791 asthma and respiratory illness hospital admissions, as compared to a citywide district average of 676. The asthma problem in Harlem has been, and is currently being, widely studied and documented. Parks and open space are an enormous part of the solution to this monumental problem. An increase of maintenance of current parks and open space, as well as an increase in the number of such spaces, is a must if Central Harlem is going to continue to flourish.

TRANSPORTATION:

Harlem is located at the center of a very vital transportation network and has the basic facilities and infrastructure for an efficient transportation system. However, many of the elements of the transportation system in this district continue to suffer from lack of maintenance and show signs of deterioration that now warrant the investment of capital funds for their improvement. Manhattan Avenue is long over due of a compressive roadway reconstruction.

Harlem is well serviced by subway transportation including the IND 6th and the 8 Avenue lines, the IRT Lenox / Broadway lines and the IRT Lexington Avenue lines offer easily accessible service to area residents and workers.

Bus shelters are needed throughout this heavily traveled community. Proposed cut backs on bus services are a serious concern of community Board No. 10, since many of the local residents who work within the community ride the busses to and from work at staggered hours during the day and evenings. Also, many elderly use the buses to run errands, seek medical treatment, and access other city services.

The Department of Transportation must allocate funds to the Bureau of Engineers office. Replacement of Bus Stop, Parking, Street Name signs are vital to this community. Drastic cuts in this area have caused parking problems, inconvenience to commuters and visitors. There is a need for additional personnel for traffic studies to determine the need of additional traffic signals as the neighborhood continues to be revitalized.

We are also requesting that the Department of Transportation and the Department of Design and Construction include in their budget ongoing extermination and pest control measures for the major construction project that is presently underway and any proposed work.

The issue of truck traffic enforcement has long been neglected by the city's enforcement agencies. Community Board 10 calls on the DOT to limit the number of truck routes in Community Board 10, particularly on West 110th Street (Central Park North) and also on Manhattan Avenue. Limiting truck traffic should have a net impact of moving vehicular traffic along while reducing the particulate pollution, which contributes to the high incidence of asthma in Central Harlem.

Transportation and Infrastructure Recommendations:

- Improve access and amenities near subway and bus services.
- Address infrastructure deficiencies.
- Improve residential and commercial parking availability.
- Improve vehicular circulation.
- Control the flow of commercial traffic and reduce air pollution.
- Increase pedestrian safety.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:

The newly formulated Region 10 holds two Community School Districts—Districts 3 and 5, which serve Central Harlem. School District 5 mostly serves Community District 10; the area north of 122nd Street, while a small portion of School District 3 covers 122nd to 110th streets. The greater portion of School District 3 covers the west side of Manhattan from 122nd to 59th streets. The majority of Community District 10's schools are located in School District 5. In addition to 20 public schools, Central Harlem has two charter schools, nine private and parochial schools.

The schools that fall within the boundary of Community Board 10 now comprise of the newly formulated Region 10 (parts of District 3 and District 5). However, with the influx of the new students, relocating into the district, the school needs to increase its effectiveness to attract the students and reclaim its original standing for academic excellence. In fact, all of the elementary and middle schools which fall within those boundaries must improve their academic performance in order to gain the academic attractiveness that the students in the Community deserve.

The vast majority of Community Board No. 10 schools are included in this school district. Among the capital needs of schools in Central Harlem is the restoration of unused school buildings for the increased student population. Community Board No. 10 supports the efforts of the local school district to obtain funding for additional computer rooms. We also support after school programs and the use of schools for afternoon and evening community use.

Recommendations:

- Set aside small buildings and land for use as early learning centers, private schools, business ventures and technical learning centers to address the needs of the community.
- Identify space in the district to be set-aside for college collaborative efforts.
- The district will encourage major established colleges and universities, along with new qualified groups to address the issues of low college attendance of the residents of Central Harlem.
- Pre-kindergarten and nursery schools should be available for every child in the District. Adequate space can be provided through Department of Education leases along with present space in available schools.
- Buildings and land should be identified for the provision of quality alternative programs for parents who choose to send their children to schools in the neighborhood for special educational programs.

Manhattan Community Board No. 10 strongly supports the students right of safe passage to and from schools by recommending that no land use within two blocks of it's schools in any direction be approved for liquor stores, pill mills, drug paraphernalia, bodega, cigarette or alcohol advertisement or any other undesirable, or immoral unsightly or unhealthy usage.

LIBRARIES:

Community Board 10 urges the restoration of funding to library services 6 days a week. The four neighborhood library branches need to remain open at least six days a week to provide learning opportunities to an already underserved population. Manhattan Community Board No.10 supports the request for an increase in funding for books, materials and electronic databases, computer networks to access twenty first century learning and communications.

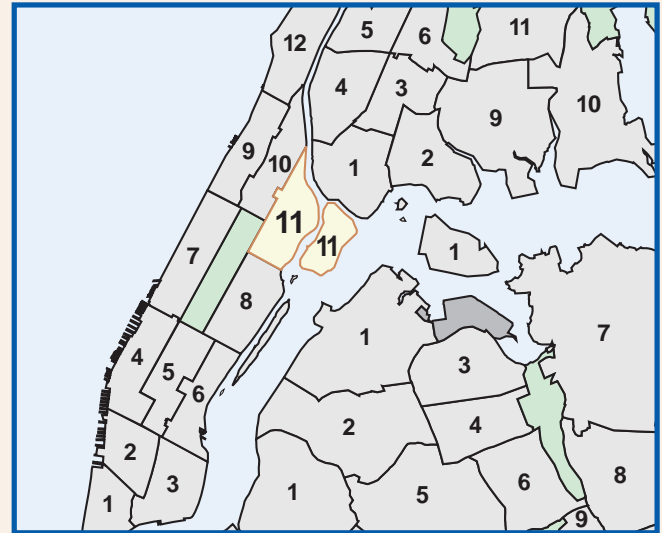
With the increase in housing and population, there is a critical need to provide full spectrum library services. The libraries play a vital role to address and complement the educational environment and provide a valuable resource to residents in the community. Libraries serve, as educational and cultural centers that often are the only resources children have to go after school. They are the knowledge base of the community and the future.

There is a need for sufficient hours of public service more mornings and evening hours, adequate levels of staffing, a safe and clean library environment and security for library materials and facilities at all times. Community Board No.10 continues to recognize its branch libraries as important educational, informational and cultural resources in the district. We support capital budget requests, which include funding for the site selection for a full - size replacement branch for Macombs Bridge Library. The present facility is only 685 Sq. feet. The population of that area has increased due to renovated housing stock. This merits a much larger facility to serve the needs of the community.

W. Franc Perry
Chairman

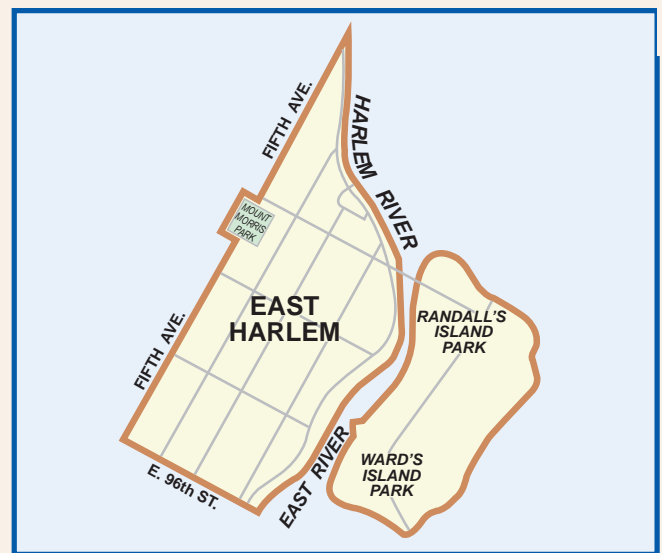
Paimaan Lodhi
District Manager

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 11



TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	114,569	110,508	117,743
% Change	—	-3.5	6.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	1,930	1,766
Rate per 1000	16.4	15.0
Deaths: Number	1,112	1,005
Rate per 1000	9.4	8.5
Infant Mortality: Number	17	10
Rate per 1000	8.8	5.7

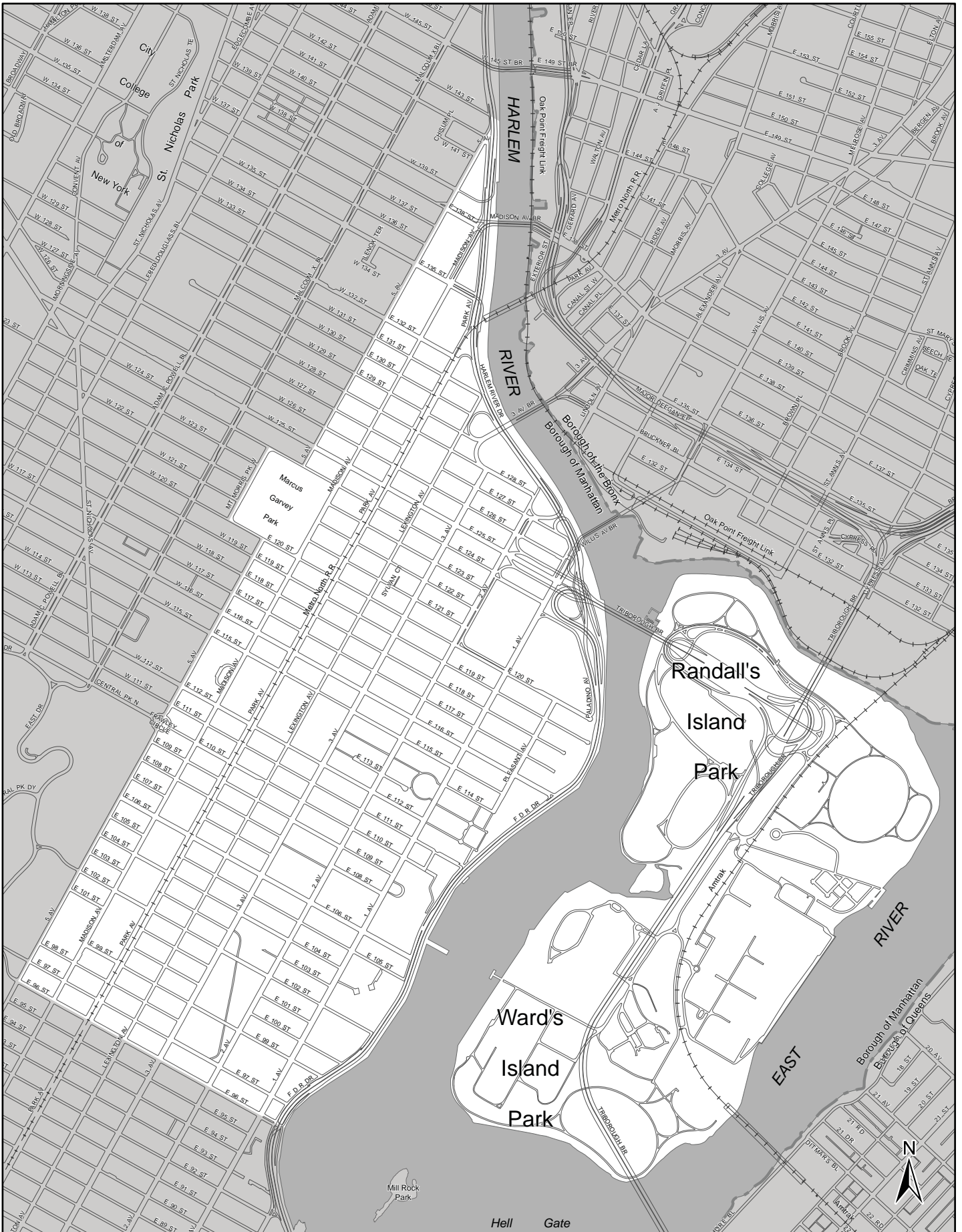


INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	17,937	9,353
Supplemental Security Income	12,381	12,126
Medicaid Only	12,930	33,237
Total Persons Assisted	43,248	54,717
Percent of Population	36.7	46.5

LAND USE, 2010			
	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	97	152.5	0.3
Multi-Family Residential	1,301	11,980.8	22.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	726	3,349.7	6.4
Commercial / Office	258	1,580.6	3.0
Industrial	95	447.0	0.9
Transportation / Utility	50	1,559.3	3.0
Institutions	241	5,405.1	10.3
Open Space / Recreation	57	24,580.2	46.6
Parking Facilities	110	876.5	1.7
Vacant Land	385	1,455.1	2.8
Miscellaneous	43	1,336.7	2.5
Total	3,363	52,723.5	100.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	1,520.2
Square Miles:	2.4

Manhattan Community District 11



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

Manhattan Community District 11	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	110,508	100.0	117,743	100.0	7,235	6.5
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	7,859	7.1	8,565	7.3	706	9.0
Black/African American Nonhispanic	43,022	38.9	42,062	35.7	(960)	-2.2
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,583	1.4	3,185	2.7	1,602	101.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	205	0.2	240	0.2	35	17.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	453	0.4	384	0.3	(69)	-15.2
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,964	1.7	-	-
Hispanic Origin	57,386	51.9	61,343	52.1	3,957	6.9
Population Under 18 Years	31,034	100.0	32,400	100.0	1,366	4.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	1,040	3.4	981	3.0	(59)	-5.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	11,675	37.6	11,767	36.3	92	0.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	289	0.9	518	1.6	229	79.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	51	0.2	70	0.2	19	37.3
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	199	0.6	74	0.2	(125)	-62.8
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	525	1.6	-	-
Hispanic Origin	17,780	57.3	18,465	57.0	685	3.9
Population 18 Years and Over	79,474	100.0	85,343	100.0	5,869	7.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	6,819	8.6	7,584	8.9	765	11.2
Black/African American Nonhispanic	31,347	39.4	30,295	35.5	(1,052)	-3.4
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	1,294	1.6	2,667	3.1	1,373	106.1
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	154	0.2	170	0.2	16	10.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	254	0.3	310	0.4	56	22.0
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	1,439	1.7	-	-
Hispanic Origin	39,606	49.8	42,878	50.2	3,272	8.3
Total Population	110,508	100.0	117,743	100.0	7,235	6.5
Under 18 Years	31,034	28.1	32,400	27.5	1,366	4.4
18 Years and Over	79,474	71.9	85,343	72.5	5,869	7.4
Total Housing Units	42,415	-	45,964	-	3,549	8.4

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 11	Number	Percent
Total Population	117,743	100.0
White Nonhispanic	8,565	7.3
Black Nonhispanic	42,062	35.7
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,185	2.7
Other Nonhispanic	624	0.5
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	1,964	1.7
Hispanic Origin	61,343	52.1
Female	62,323	52.9
Male	55,420	47.1
Under 5 years	8,256	7.0
5 to 9 years	9,717	8.3
10 to 14 years	9,216	7.8
15 to 19 years	8,889	7.5
20 to 24 years	9,745	8.3
25 to 44 years	36,207	30.8
45 to 64 years	22,233	18.9
65 years and over	13,480	11.4
18 years and over	85,343	72.5
In households	111,519	94.7
In family households	90,458	76.8
Householder	25,924	22.0
Spouse	9,349	7.9
Own child under 18 years	24,503	20.8
Other relatives	26,228	22.3
Nonrelatives	4,454	3.8
In nonfamily households	21,061	17.9
Householder	17,394	14.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	5,286	4.5
Nonrelatives	3,667	3.1
In group quarters	6,224	5.3
Total Households	43,318	100.0
Family households	25,924	59.8
Married-couple family	9,349	21.6
With related children under 18 years	5,013	11.6
Female householder, no husband present	14,070	32.5
With related children under 18 years	9,912	22.9
Male householder, no wife present	2,505	5.8
With related children under 18 years	1,184	2.7
Nonfamily households	17,394	40.2
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	10,524	24.3
Persons Per Family	3.32	-
Persons Per Household	2.57	-
Total Housing Units	45,964	-
Occupied Housing Units	43,318	100.0
Renter occupied	40,529	93.6
Owner occupied	2,789	6.4
By Household Size:		
1 person household	14,940	34.5
2 person household	10,752	24.8
3 person household	7,149	16.5
4 person household	4,826	11.1
5 persons and over	5,651	13.0
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	1,904	4.4
25 to 44 years	17,625	40.7
45 to 64 years	14,206	32.8
65 years and over	9,583	22.1

Manhattan Community District 11 (PUMA 03804)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03804 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	46,940	1,842	46,940	(X)
Occupied housing units	44,176	1,907	94.1%	1.1
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.9	1.5	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	1.4	0.6	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	46,940	1,842	46,940	(X)
1-unit, detached	143	159	0.3%	0.3
1-unit, attached	184	97	0.4%	0.2
2 units	386	180	0.8%	0.4
3 or 4 units	1,528	375	3.3%	0.8
5 to 9 units	2,957	523	6.3%	1.1
10 to 19 units	6,015	758	12.8%	1.5
20 or more units	35,437	1,649	75.5%	1.8
Mobile home	14	24	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	276	237	0.6%	0.5
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	46,940	1,842	46,940	(X)
Built 2005 or later	492	137	1.0%	0.3
Built 2000 to 2004	3,112	436	6.6%	0.9
Built 1990 to 1999	2,141	367	4.6%	0.8
Built 1980 to 1989	2,393	463	5.1%	1
Built 1970 to 1979	5,507	711	11.7%	1.4
Built 1960 to 1969	7,440	852	15.9%	1.7
Built 1950 to 1959	7,261	712	15.5%	1.5
Built 1940 to 1949	5,794	724	12.3%	1.4
Built 1939 or earlier	12,800	1,082	27.3%	1.9
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	44,176	1,907	44,176	(X)
Owner-occupied	3,257	464	7.4%	1
Renter-occupied	40,919	1,876	92.6%	1
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	44,176	1,907	44,176	(X)
No vehicles available	35,079	1,687	79.4%	1.8
1 vehicle available	7,955	830	18.0%	1.7
2 vehicles available	970	328	2.2%	0.7
3 or more vehicles available	172	119	0.4%	0.3
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	44,176	1,907	44,176	(X)
1.00 or less	39,796	1,877	90.1%	1.4
1.01 to 1.50	2,361	414	5.3%	0.9
1.51 or more	2,019	470	4.6%	1.1
Average household size	2.78	0.08	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	1,509	302	1,509	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	640	202	42.4%	10.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	78	65	5.2%	4.5
25.0 to 29.9 percent	299	175	19.8%	10.7
30.0 to 34.9 percent	33	40	2.2%	2.8
35.0 percent or more	459	195	30.4%	10.7
Not computed	0	158	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	39,610	1,808	39,610	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	7,906	927	20.0%	2.2
15.0 to 19.9 percent	5,094	767	12.9%	1.8
20.0 to 24.9 percent	4,879	819	12.3%	2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	5,141	719	13.0%	1.6
30.0 to 34.9 percent	4,357	597	11.0%	1.5
35.0 percent or more	12,233	1,091	30.9%	2.3
Not computed	1,309	381	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 11, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10		FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2012	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
						FY2013	FY2014		
BR-76	RECONSTRUCT WILLIS AVE BR. OVER HARLEM RIVER, MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX	414,570 (CN)		10,567 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
		381,394 (F)		0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)
		74,146 (S)		0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)
CO-306	170 EAST 121TH STREET, HARLEM COMMUNITY COURT	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	115 (CN)	2,750 (CN)		CP
CS-DN312	NORTHSIDE CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT	CP		276 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
CS-MN312	NORTHSIDE CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
F-204	NEW TRAINING CENTER FOR THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT	CP		71 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
				0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	
				0 (P)	0 (P)	0 (P)	0 (P)	0 (P)	
HB-1027	BRIDGE REHABILITATION, HARLEM RIVER DRIVE VIADUCT, ETC., MANHATTAN	7,922 (CN)		3,660 (CN)	0 (CN)	13,047 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
		0 (F)		0 (F)	0 (F)	73,332 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)
HB-1159	RECON WARDS ISLAND PEDESTRIAN BR/HARLEM RIVER, MANHATTAN	14,490 (CN)		19,918 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
		14,300 (F)		0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)
HD-DN235	LENOX HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HD-MN035	HOPE COMMUNITY INC.	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HD-MN046	EL BARRIO'S ARTSPACE (PS109)	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HD-MN525	HOUSING PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-DN079	TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE HEALTH CARE CENTER	CP		683 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-DN135	EAST HARLEM HEALTH CENTER	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-DN155	EAST HARLEM COUNCIL FOR HUMAN SERVICES	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-DN163	SINERGIA	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-DN271	MOUNT SINAI ADOLESCENT HEALTH CENTER	CP		210 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-DN295	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-DN298	NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
HL-MN079	TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE HEALTH CARE CENTER	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
P-C057	RECONSTRUCTION OF MARCUS GARVEY PARK, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
P-C475	EAST RIVER PARK, IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
P-M890	RECONSTRUCTION OF MARCUS GARVEY RECREATION CENTER, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)		CP
P-475	EAST RIVER PARK, IMPROVEMENT	85,275 (CN)		5,959 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
		178 (F)		0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)
		400 (S)		0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)
P-944	DOWNING STADIUM AND OTHER, RECONSTRUCTION, RANDALL'S ISLAND, MANHATTAN	149,478 (CN)		1,193 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
		640 (F)		0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)	0 (F)
		5,440 (S)		130 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)	0 (S)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 11, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10		FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE					
					FY2012	FY2013	FY2014						
P-996	RECONSTRUCTION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON PARK, MANHATTAN	15,450	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)		
PV-DN087	CARLOS LEZAMA ARCHIVES & CARIBBEAN CULTURAL CENTER (CLACC-C)		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-DN162	FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS CARIBBEAN CULTURAL CTR AFRICAN DIASPORA INST		CP	125	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-DN277	MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART		CP	500	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-DN452	NATIONAL JAZZ MUSEUM IN HARLEM		CP	0	(CN)	2,000	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-DN570	ARTSPACE PROJECTS INC.		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-D018	EL MUSEO DEL BARRIO, RECONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS		CP	400	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-D241	MUSEUM OF CITY OF N. Y. IMPROVEMENTS		CP	565	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-D525	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM SCULPTURE GARDEN/GALLERY, IMPROVEMENTS		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-MN255	MANHATTAN NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK FIREHOUSE		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-MN277	MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-MN452	NATIONAL JAZZ MUSEUM IN HARLEM		CP	1,000	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-M018	EL MUSEO DEL BARRIO, RECONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS		CP	450	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-M241	MUSEUM OF CITY OF N. Y. IMPROVEMENTS		CP	725	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-N087	CARLOS LEZAMA ARCHIVES & CARIBBEAN CULTURAL CENTER (CLACC-C)		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-N162	FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS CARIBBEAN CULTURAL CTR AFRICAN DIASPORA INST		CP	125	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-N277	MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PV-102	EL MUSEO DEL BARRIO, MANHATTAN	0	(CN)	400	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
PV-241	MUSEUM OF CITY OF N. Y. IMPROVEMENTS		CP	4,525	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
				1,000	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)		
				1,000	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)		
				0	(P)	0	(P)	0	(P)	0	(P)		
PW-DN174	GREENHOPE SERVICES FOR WOMEN		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	
PW-MN529	BAILEY HOUSE		CP	40	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	CP	



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MATTHEW WASHINGTON
Chair

GEORGE SARKISSIAN
District Manager

STATEMENT OF DISTRICT NEEDS **FISCAL YEAR 2012**

A Call for Action: Alleviating Gentrification and Displacement in El Barrio/East Harlem

This Statement of District Needs describes the challenges and opportunities that Manhattan District Eleven will face in the coming years. Among those challenges are the gentrification of the District, lack of affordable housing for working families, lack of commercial and retail space for local entrepreneurs and the highest jobless rates in the City. Secondary challenges such as the second highest cumulative AIDS rate (4,682 per 100,000 adults) in the entire city and high levels of Asthma among the youth are issues that need a sound strategy from the Department of Health, as well as local elected officials to be alleviated and hopefully overcome.

Gentrification is an urban phenomenon affecting the entire City, but especially working class neighborhoods such as District 11. The median household income for District 11 was \$21,480 in 2000, which was 45.7% of the median income of Manhattan (\$47,030) (UTAP, 2003). The gap in incomes between the residents of District 11 and the rest of Manhattan put our residents at risk of displacement. New Town Houses developed by the NYC Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) through Homework's and Third Party Programs require buyers to have annual income sufficient to qualify for mortgage financing, approximately \$52,607. These homes are not affordable for the working class residents that are the engine of this vibrant community. The disparity in incomes between the residents of District 11 and the proposed prices of new homes and apartments is the main reason for the negative ramifications of gentrification, such as the displacement of residents that create the social fabric of District 11. These same residents have fought over the years to improve the quality of life of the neighborhood and make it a safe haven for their families and children.

Manhattan Community Board 11 hopes that this Statement of District Needs will have the full consideration of Mayor Bloomberg, the Commissioners in charge of delivering City services to the residents of the District 11, the local elected officials, local not-for-profits serving the District, private developers looking for opportunities to invest in the District, and local activists interested in making a positive contribution to this community.

Brief Description of Community District Eleven

Manhattan Community District Eleven includes the communities of East Harlem, Spanish Harlem, El Barrio, Wards and Randall Island, in Northern Manhattan. The geographical boundaries are East 96th Street on the South, East 142nd Street on the North, Fifth Avenue on the West and the Harlem River on the East. Although not contiguous with East Harlem, Wards and Randall Islands are a part of Community District Eleven. Geographically, the District is almost 1.5 square miles, with major transportation arteries including the FDR/Harlem River Drive, Tri-borough Bridge, three Harlem River Bridges to the Bronx, Metro-North Railway and the Lexington Avenue 4, 5, 6 Subway lines.

According to the 2000 Census, the population of Community District Eleven was 117,743 representing 7.6% of Manhattan's population and 1.5% of the total population of New York City. According to estimates by the INS, there are 500,000 illegal immigrants in New York City, or 5.9% of the population, which would translate to 6,947 illegal immigrants in Community District Eleven, for a total of 124,690. (There are most likely more illegal immigrants Community District Eleven than other Districts considering the relatively large legal immigrant population.) The population of Community District Eleven is mostly low and moderate income, first and second generation Puerto Ricans, African-Americans, Italians and a growing population of Mexicans, West Indians, Dominicans, Asians and Central American immigrants. In the 2000 Census, 52.1 % District Eleven residents describe themselves as of Hispanic origin, 35.7% as Black Nonhispanic, 7.3% as White Nonhispanic, 2.7% as Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic, 1.7% as Two or more races Nonhispanic and 0.5% as other.

Youth in East Harlem make up a larger than normal percentage of the population with 30.6% of residents age 19 or younger. The population age 20 to 64 years is 58%. The senior population of 65 years of age and older is 11.4%.

East Harlem is a "renter-occupied" community as 93.6% of housing units are renter occupied and only 6.4% of housing units are owner-occupied. In 2000, District 11 had 45,891 housing units.

There are 8 homeless shelters in the district, housing 196 adults and children in family shelters, 953 men and 144 women. Also, 3 privately operated Methadone clinics. There are also 37 drug and alcohol treatment facilities and 37 mental health treatment facilities in Community District Eleven, the HIGHEST concentration of shelters and facilities of any community in the entire Borough of Manhattan and the 2nd largest in the City. The district is overwhelmed with more than our "FAIR SHARE" of shelter and treatment facilities. Each District must bear its "fair share" of social service facilities. The City has violated the City Charter's "fair share" mandate that established that the City should take into account: fair distribution across communities of the burdens and benefits of facilities; community needs for services; efficient and cost-effective delivery of services; and social and economic impacts of facilities on surrounding area.

NYC DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS SERVICES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The elements for the economic revitalization of Manhattan Community District 11 already exist. A planning assessment conducted by the Urban Technical Assistance Project (UTAP) at Columbia University discovered that the four major commercial corridors are capturing 19% of the consumer expenditures in the area. As was projected for 2003, the total expenditure potential for our community is over \$1.49 billion, while the actual total potential sales on the four major corridors

was only \$282 million. This analysis, coupled with the low percentage of vacant commercial space available on the four major commercial corridors, reveals that it is likely that the projected consumer expenditures are far exceeding the potential sales of the entire District.

Manhattan Community Board 11 recommends the creation of a partnership between us, the Department of Business Services, NYC Economic Development Corporation and the Department of Housing Preservation and Development that would develop a comprehensive economic development plan for Community District 11. The recommendations listed below provide a general guideline for such an approach.

The goals of this comprehensive approach would be to:

- 1) To support the efforts of local development organizations and micro-loan programs that provides low-interest loans, grants, free one-on-one business consultation to local entrepreneurs, business plan development and implementation, which would attract new businesses and services that are underrepresented in the District.
- 2) Strengthen and expedite existing economic development plans; create and develop new economic development projects that take into consideration the social fabric of the District residents for employment and business ownership opportunities.
- 3) Develop legislation and policy guidelines to strengthen City Agency power to negotiate with private developers for the creation of commercial, office, and retail space that is AFFORDABLE to local not-for-profit and entrepreneurs.

Explore Options of Linking Jobs and Other Community Needs with Real Estate Development Projects Via Zoning and other Land Use Regulations:

- 1) Use new re-zoning of East Harlem to link development benefits to developer's willingness to help meet community and city-wide needs.
- 2) Make sure linkages are mandatory in the case of higher density, more lucrative and more burdensome forms of development; provide adequate incentives to encourage linkage with all possible ranges of density.
- 3) Review the feasibility of using zoning to provide clearer incentives for the employment of local residents (both in construction and operation) and preserve and encourage the development of commercial and manufacturing land uses.

Businesses are attracted to areas that have quality schools, clean streets and good parks. Therefore, an effort should be made to:

- 1) Publicize the quality schools in East Harlem. Improve those schools where needed, develop partnerships with businesses to train youth for future employment opportunities.
- 2) Improve the northern end of Central Park, which never receives the same maintenance or repairs as the 61st Street through 90th Street area.
- 3) Develop a community pride awareness project to enlist community support with government cooperation on maintaining clean streets.

- 4) The Mayor's Community Assistant Unit should hire a contractor in Manhattan to clean graffiti in District 11 as is done in the outer boroughs.

East Harlem: A Good Place to do Business

The City must package and market the East Harlem area to a wide variety of existing and emerging industries that can develop existing resources and provide long-term benefits to the community. These industries may include:

- Health Care
- Tourism
- Professional Services
- Back Office Operations
- Property Management.
- Retail Business.
- Light Manufacturing.
- Domestic and Foreign Trade Opportunities.

Job Development/Placement Programs

- 1) Increased access to job training programs that have been successful in East Harlem.
- 2) The training of East Harlem's youth is a top priority.
- 3) For youth, an in-school job-training program should be developed that links youth, employers and schools, identifying employment opportunities.
- 4) Training programs should have services geared toward the specific needs of the East Harlem community, especially English as a Second Language programs and customer services development programs.
- 5) Require the N.Y. Department of Labor to publicize or develop a job placement program in East Harlem.
- 6) Link job placement with future capital investment projects in housing, infrastructure, and the private sector. This can be done by taking large-scaled capital investment projects aimed at reconstruction and rehabilitation of the decaying infrastructure and reassessing them in the context of community needs such as job placement.
- 7) All new or rehabilitated developments in Community District 11 must hire at least 65% of their employees from the East Harlem community.

Minority and Women-Owned Business Entrepreneurs

The fact that East Harlem has one of the highest populations of Latinos in N.Y.C. but only has less than 3% Latino and less than 1% of African-Americans owned businesses operating in District 11 indicated the need for the Department of Business Services (DBS) to promote M/WBE. The Bloomberg Administration should develop a pilot project to increase the participation of M/WBE businesses in the redevelopment of CD # 11.

Second Avenue Corridor Streetscape Enhancement Framework

We would like to request the support of DBS and EDC to fund the recommendations of the Second Avenue Corridor Streetscape Enhancement Framework. This report, which was developed by Community Board 11 and the Regional Plan Associations, provides specific recommendations to enhance Second Avenue's streetscape based on surveys of existing residents and businesses along the corridor and know best practices. We believe the recommendations, if implemented, can produce the sought after economic improvements along and around Second Avenue, from East 96th Street to East 128th Street.

La Marqueta (Park Avenue between East 116th and 112th Streets)

Manhattan Community Board Eleven has entertained the proposals presented by the East Harlem Business Capital Corporation (EHBCC), the organization selected by the City to redevelop La Marqueta. With plans to develop both sections above and below East 116th Street, underneath the MetroNorth Viaduct, Community Board Eleven looks forward to working with EHBCC and the New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC) in the future to plan for the effective development of this historical market. We encourage EDC to expedite the process of establishing a lease and transfer property management to EHBCC. Local businesses and residents are looking forward to see and live the rebirth of La Marqueta as a driving market place.

East 125th Street/Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd

The 125th Street Commercial Corridor accounts for 16.6% of all commercial activity in District 11. Food service and drinking places and personal and laundry service establishments comprise the largest portion of commercial activity on 125th Street. Food service and drinking places are primarily limited services restaurants. The majority of personal services are concentrated in beauty and barber shops. A focus on a wider variety of services will enhance the retail business establishment by serving, not only residents of the area, but also draw people from other areas to this commercial corridor (UTAP, Winter 2003-04).

It is time for EDC and DBS to work with Community Board 11 to develop and implement a comprehensive plan for this major commercial corridor, especially in light of the construction of the Potamkin Auto-mall and future development of Harlem Park.

We would also like the City to reassess the goals of the planned development of the area between East 125th Street and East 127th Street, from Third to Second Avenues. This predominantly City-owned property has been suggested for commercial development. We believe that if the site is to include more square footage of housing than commercial space, it should be disposed by the Department of Housing Preservation and Development through a new RFP. Any housing proposal on that site MUST include a majority of units which are affordable to the residents of our community.

Business Improvement Districts (BIDS)

The City must support and encourage the expansion of the 125th Street BID from 5th Avenue to 2nd Avenue.

TOURISM AND CULTURAL ARTS

Rich in culture and arts, East Harlem has the potential to capitalize on its cultural identity and use it a driving force for local economic development. More effort and resources have to be put into nurturing and marketing East Harlem's cultural allure to the outside community. Just as Little Italy and Korea Town lure customers from all over the City, creating an image of El Barrio/East Harlem as an ethnically distinct and attractive neighborhood in which one can obtain a unique cultural experience can bolster a stagnant local economy.

East Harlem is rich in cultural institutions: (El Museo Del Barrio, the Museum of the City of New York, the Salsa Museum, the National Black Theater and Julia de Burgos Latino Cultural Center). Harlem's East Side is home to several landmarks (official and unofficial): the Islamic Cultural Center, St. Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral, Cecily Tyson's House, Holy Agony R.C. Church, Mt. Carmel R.C. Church, the Greek Orthodox Church of St. George and St. Demetrios, St. Cecilia's R.C. Church, St. Ann's R.C. Church, St. Paul's R.C. Church, First Spanish Baptist Church, First Sharon Baptist Church, Chamber's Memorial Baptist Church and La Marqueta. Also, the Mount Morris Bank, (Corn Exchange) Harlem Court House, Elmendorf Reformed Church, Holy Rosary Church, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Langston Hughes' House, Marcus Garvey Park-Watch Tower Bell, All Saint's R.C. Church, I.S. 201 (the windowless School) and Kelly Temple Church of God in Christ. Famous restaurants include: Rao's and Pasty's. Bakeries: Valencia and Marrone. Parade/Festivals: Three Kings Day Parade, Good Friday Procession, The Cinco de Mayo Mexican Festival, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Festival, St. Ann's Festival and the 116th Street Pre-Puerto Rican Day Parade Festival. El Barrio/East Harlem is an untapped resource for tourism in NYC.

The development of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone's Cultural Industry Plan and \$25 million Cultural Investment plan concluded that the creation of Destination and Heritage Tourism Initiatives will generate tourism in Upper Manhattan. The financial stability of cultural organizations are mixed and basic capacity issues need to be addressed for groups and communities like El Barrio to participate in a major tourism initiative. Capital improvement recommendations include the development of facilities, performance spaces, visitor service networks, themed streetscapes and signage, new lampposts, the creation of visitor amenities like restaurants and hotels and neighborhood centers. Earned income projects developed must reflect the rich cultural identity of the community and promote accessibility for tourist and community residents.

Specific to the East Harlem community, efforts must be developed to assist the community in building capacity to identify and access cultural assets and stabilize programs for emerging and existing cultural programs. The designation of El Barrio as an Arts District is the strategy for tying together fragmented cultural programs, events, and activities, into a larger critical mass that can promote development and revitalization. The transformation of El Barrio requires the coordination of public art projects and marketing efforts to target audiences.

The coordination and organization has started with the East Harlem Tourism Board, which has just completed its inaugural year. Including members of local arts organizations and government agencies, the Tourism Board has organized efforts to promote East Harlem as a tourist destination. With an active seat on the Tourism Board, Community Board Eleven has been an active participant in future planning of the tourism industry of East Harlem.

The following initiatives should be considered by the State and City agencies which provide funding to the East Harlem Tourism Board:

- Streetscape improvements
- Artist incubator
- Artist Housing
- Restaurant District
- Theater Development
- Production Facilities
- Landmarking and Preservation efforts

NYC DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Julia De Burgos Cultural Center must be categorized in the Institutional Group and not in the N.Y.C. Cultural Affairs Programs budget. This institution must receive this designation to attract ongoing philanthropic funding. The NYC City Council and the Mayor's Office must increase the annual funding for the project.

The City must sell these community facilities currently managed by non-profits to these groups. Community facilities, such as Julia De Burgos and El Museo del Barrio operate their services within these large City-owned community facilities.

We support and request increased funding for El Museo Del Barrio, the Museum of the City of New York, the National Black Theatre and other cultural institutions in our community.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT (HPD)

HPD needs to redefine there mission of creating affordable housing in working class neighborhoods such as District 11. HPD has missed opportunities for creating affordable housing in District 11. Every remaining City-owned lot must be developed in a manner which creates real affordable housing opportunities for the people of our community. The proposed Housing Plan by Mayor Bloomberg needs to take into consideration Household's Median Income by DISTRICT in order to provide real opportunities for working class families such the ones living in District 11.

There is a need for homeownership opportunities in District 11. We request HPD to set aside a greater percentage of future development possibilities for homeownership. The homeownership initiative should be directed to working class families looking to upgrade their housing needs and to stay in the community. Among these residents are teachers, firefighters, police officers, social workers, local artists, government employees and small business owners.

Community Board 11 has created and approved our own Affordable Housing Development Guidelines which we request ALL future housing developments in our District to adhere to (see attached Manhattan Community Board 11 Affordable Housing Development Guidelines). We must make sure we develop the type of housing our community needs, and we MUST get it right 100% of the time from now on.

Vacant Buildings

Vacant buildings are a continuing problem in the community. Not only are they an untapped housing resource, they eventually become health and safety hazards. Deterioration, squatters, illegal dumping and vermin are all problems at these sites. Though it is said that these buildings will

eventually be rehabilitated, they usually end up demolished or forgotten. In addition HPD and the Department of Buildings (DOB) need to create a partnership to encourage private landlords to rehabilitate vacant buildings in District 11. Private landlords on Third Avenue have denied this community the necessary housing units our residents have needed for years. HPD and DOB should be a catalyst force in encouraging landlords on Third Avenue to redevelop their housing stock.

Maintaining these structures is critical to the quality of life in District 11. The City should identify and renovate all vacant City-owned buildings through programs such as NEP, NRP, 2 and 3 family homes. The Homework's buildings are beyond the financial reach of the community. The average Homework's building's sells for \$400,000.00. HPD needs to find developers willing to rehabilitate City-owned buildings (including the 203 (K) buildings) and sell those buildings for a price that takes into consideration the Household Median Income of District 11.

Preservation Programs

- 1) Develop an Energy Conservation Pilot Project that could save the City funds which will be used to upgrade heating systems thus reducing the breakdown of boilers in the winter, as well as for new exterior doors, roofs, windows, etc.
- 2) Maintain the ratio of staff needed to effectively manage and upgrade In-Rem occupied tenements.
- 3) Increase Maintenance Mechanics.

Tenant Interim Lease Program (TIL)

There are numerous East Harlem buildings in the HPD TIL Program. Several buildings are being rehabilitated via the capital repair program, which we support and encourage increased funding for. Sadly, the lack of supervision by HPD coordinators in the daily operation and management of these buildings results in poor management, poorly attended tenant meetings, illegal election of officers, incomplete financial reports and unlicensed contractors who are not supervised. UHAB, the contracted group who is supposed to provide technical assistance, creates divisions among the tenants and fails to provide the technical assistance they are contracted to provide to TIL buildings.

The concept of the TIL program that results in low-income cooperatives is commendable and encouraged, however the lack of support by HPD and UHAB will result in the failure of the TIL Program in East Harlem. HPD needs to increase its supervision of TIL building operations.

We request that HPD re-evaluate the system of the relocation of tenants during capital repairs which cause disruption in tenant lives, particularly the elderly. We challenge HPD to work with us in correcting and improving the TIL Program in East Harlem through cooperation.

Code Enforcement

Hire additional inspectors to record building violations, respond to heat/hot water complaints and lead paint complaints.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS

The City must increase inspections of hazardous building facades and vacant buildings that have an open roof and exposed to the elements. The City should also do random inspections of elevators, particularly in hi-rise developments (NYCHA) and boiler inspections beyond the required annual inspection.

DOB must monitor buildings being rehabilitated or constructed for safety hazards. The Building must be secure and safe and include fences, security personnel, scaffolding (as well as better lighting underneath the scaffolding), visible D.O.B. work permits and the required D.O.B. signage.

Conduct routine inspection of buildings with UB orders after one year.

Manhattan Community Board Eleven would like to encourage the DOB Manhattan Borough Commissioner to improve communications with the Community Board and play a more active role in our Community. While Community Board Eleven often receives paper notification from DOB, they usually provide very little information. Correspondences must be accompanied with verbal conversations regarding building constructions and development in Community Board Eleven (as the number of new constructions in our community increase every year).

Construction sites MUST adhere to DOB's Noise Ordinances. After hours construction is very common in Community Board 11. DOB must make sure all construction in Community Board 11 on Saturday's is done with the appropriate permits.

New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA)

We would like to commend the work that the Bloomberg Administration is doing in the rehabilitation and capital improvement in Johnson Houses, Jefferson Houses and Taft Houses in District 11. In addition we want to thank the Bloomberg Administration for listening to the community and changing the management company at the Metro North Houses. There are 23,028 Public Housing (NYCHA) units in District 11, the highest number of units in the City of New York. We request additional capital improvements, maintenance, personnel and security equipment on all doors and improved lighting. The improvement of lighting would help the Police Department to better patrol the developments and the surrounding areas.

Garbage needs to be collected more frequently around NYCHA developments, as they are often among the worst offenders in our community, leaving garbage on the curb for days.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION (DPR)

A demographic analysis of 2000 census data shows that District 11's population is unusually young. The youth population aged 20 and younger is 30.6%. This is a strong indication that there is a need for additional parks, playgrounds and recreational activities. There are approximately 28 parks and playgrounds in our district that require daily maintenance as well as the repair of benches and playground equipment. An increase in park personnel will keep our playgrounds clean and safe for our children and families. More parks security/enforcement is needed, from NYPD and Park Rangers. The City should consider developing parks and other open spaces as close to youth-oriented institutions as possible, such as schools, day care centers, youth community centers and large housing developments.

We look forward to the construction of Ron McNair Park. The monies have been allocated and construction is expected to begin Fall 2005. We expect construction to be complete in one year. Our community eagerly anticipates using the park for many years to come.

The Thomas Jefferson Park Recreation Center is in need of a functioning Air Conditioning system, as temperatures inside regularly reach unhealthy levels.

The City needs to increase funding for tree pruning, dead tree removal and the installation of new trees in parks and on the streets. We hope the City embraces the findings of the Trees for Public Health Initiative which has selected East Harlem as a community that is in desperate need of new trees to increase the quality of life and health of our residents. We request the city FULLY FUND the recommendations of the upcoming report and not waste this effort to beautify and improve our community's health.

DPR must assign PEP officers and Rangers to patrol Marcus Garvey and Thomas Jefferson Parks regularly, especially during the summer evening hours. DPR must enforce City laws regarding noise and other illegal activities.

The Marcus Garvey Park bell tower (the last in Manhattan) needs to be rehabilitated; it is in despair and in danger of becoming a safety hazard. The loss of this historical bell tower due to the City's neglect would be criminal. We also request the renovation of the Marcus Garvey Park Amphitheatre, which could serve as a vital resource for art and entertainment in our community.

Thomas Jefferson Park Recreation Center is currently over-utilized; we request a second floor addition to the current building to accommodate the increased usage.

Additional pools in the district must be considered and incorporated into DPR's capital budget. DPR must work closely with the community in the proposed developments at Randall's and Wards Islands. We request the Parks Department increase the number of Comfort Stations on Randall's and Ward's Islands.

Greenthumb Program

There needs to be more enforcement from the NYCHPD/Operation Greenthumb regarding the use of their gardens for what appears to be private use by tenants. Many Greenthumb lots are being used as private property, not available for public use. Many are closed and have vicious dogs and cars on their lots. Additional enforcement personnel should be hired to be responsible for working with local law enforcement entities in vacating a lot that has been canceled. Operation Greenthumb needs to make available more resources for their lots like gravel, trees, plants and wood.

Many greenthumbs are without minimal resources and could be greatly improved with additional resources. We believe the Parks Department should inventory all the Greenthumbs twice a year and inform the Community Board's Parks Committee of their results by May and November each year. We would like to be able track those organizations and individuals that manage Greenthumbs and hold them responsible to their duties of keeping up the gardens.

Waterfront

Pedestrian access is limited to the waterfront because of the limited number of pedestrian overpasses. We encourage and request that the City build additional pedestrian overpasses at East

106th Street and East 116th Street to increase waterfront use. We request the full development of the Harlem River Esplanade from East 123rd Street to 142nd Street. We wish to acquire the pilings with intent to reconstruct the pier at 118th Street in the East River.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEP)

DEP needs to strictly enforce noise complaints and prosecute violators. There is a need to carefully monitor the infrastructure problems in our district that occur because of improper maintenance and repairs. Many catch-basins in our district are in poor conditions and need regular and routine maintenance. Catch-basins that are not routinely cleaned cause hazardous conditions when it rains on major thoroughfares in the district. There are an increasing number of catch-basin “cave-ins” that requires immediate attention.

DEP needs to evaluate the existing aging water and sewer mains for replacement to avoid breaks in the system.

Randall’s/Ward’s Island DEP Facilities

A tour and review of the Randall’s/Ward’s Island DEP facilities should occur annually with Community Board No.11 members and the area’s elected officials.

DEP must regularly monitor the Ward’s Island Water Treatment Plan for adequate and efficient operations. DEP must keep the community informed of any problems, including the leakages of toxic liquid, “down-time”, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

Automatic Traffic Light System

Community District 11 experiences large fluctuations in traffic every weekday, primarily as a result of the morning and evening rush hours, as commuters from New Jersey and Westchester County pass through our District, either to avoid the FDR or cross the Harlem River Bridges. The worst traffic occurs on Third and First Avenues during the evening rush hour, which makes travel for our local residents a nightmare. We recommend that D.O.T. implement an Adaptive Traffic System, also know as “smart traffic lights”. Such systems are used all over the world, from small cities to major urban areas such as Shanghai, Hong Kong, Toronto, Sao Paulo, and in the U.S., Minneapolis and Oakland. An Adaptive Traffic System could assess traffic flows in real time and adjust traffic lights to compensate for the fluctuations in volume. Implementation of these systems have resulted 20% decreases in travel time, 40% reduction in stoppages and fuel savings averaging 12% (Taneerananon, 1998). Such a system on First and Third Avenues in our District could reduce travel time for commuters as well as make intra-community travel more tolerable for our residents. Our District also suffers from high rates of Asthma and other medical conditions caused by car traffic and the resulting air pollution. Reducing traffic is not only a matter of convenience and economics but also health and quality of life.

Street and Sidewalk Maintenance

We request the resurfacing of the following specific avenues and streets: East 115th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues, East 128th Street between Lexington and Second Avenues,

East 124th Street between Madison and Second Avenues and East 110th Street between Lexington and Third Avenues.

In addition, most of our side streets, off the avenues, are in need of major paving work. Extensive patching of potholes, especially inside blocks where the catch-basins are flooding with water, are in need of repair. A survey of all side streets is needed to determine the order of priority for repairing those streets that have been neglected for many years. The maintenance and repair of sidewalks in our district is also a high priority. Because of a large concentration of vacant land and the demolition of vacant deteriorated buildings, which require the use of heavy machinery and equipment, our district has experienced an increase in the number of cracked sidewalks. The contractors should immediately correct these repairs.

DOT must regularly maintain the street lighting under the Metro-North Railway on Park Avenue, between 99th and 132nd Streets.

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION (DOS)

Collection of Garbage and Street Cleaning

The City should continue to promote educational programs to encourage recycling. It is clear that the three-day collection of residential garbage is not sufficient; five-day service must be restored. Our district has the largest concentration of public housing units in the City of New York and requires a five-day collection schedule. Community Board 11 continues to advocate for more trucks, mechanical brooms, Sanitation personnel and equipment. We request the provision of additional litter baskets throughout the district and no litter signs. DOS must increase litter basket collection to twice a day on commercial strips (116th Street, 125th Street, Third Avenue, etc) especially during the time slot from 4:00pm to 12:00am. A survey conducted by the District Manager confirmed that District 11 received less services during these hours compared with others Districts in Manhattan.

DOS must vigorously issue violations to those who fail to remove ice and snow in the winter.

The City must relocate the Community Board 10 Sanitation Garage, currently at 130th-131st Streets and Park Avenue, to Community Board 10! A site is currently under evaluation and construction must proceed immediately! The site selected at 155th Street and Bradhurst Street is ideal for location Community Board 10 garage. The MCB11 garage can then relocate to 130th -131st Streets.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

There are two precincts within the jurisdiction of Community District 11 the 23rd and the 25th Precincts. The 23rd Pct. covers the geographical area of 96th street (north) to 115th street (south) from East of 5th Avenue to the FDR. The 25th Pct. covers the geographical area of 115th (north) to 142nd street, East of 5th Avenue to the River including Ward's and Randall's Islands. There is a need to hire more civilian employees to allow the uniform officers to patrol our streets.

C-POP Officers should be provided scooters during evening tours to cover more area. The Police Resource Van assigned to the 23rd Precinct should be stationed in different locations throughout the district to enable the larger community to benefit from the services and information provided

by the Resource Van. The Resource Van should be situated, on a routine basis, in locations where there is heavy drug dealing activities, including 101st, 103rd and 110th Streets at Lexington Avenue and 115th Street at First Avenue.

Community Board 11 continues to support the efforts of the 23rd and 25th Precincts and their many programs/units. Community Board 11 continues to advocate for more police officers, civilian personnel and equipment for our precincts. We specifically request the addition of 5 new officers to each Precinct's Conditions Unit to fight the many quality of life infractions in our community.

The combined efforts of HPD and both Precincts need to be coordinated and strengthened, regarding the use of City-owned buildings for drug sales.

Special attention should be given to community outreach, targeting residents, Community Based Organizations, local businesses, the clergy, etc, informing them of the Precinct's sensitivity training program. The Precincts should consider taking the training outside of the Precincts into the schools, churches and recreations centers such as Thomas Jefferson and Marcus Garvey.

The City needs to increase the number of officers assigned to the Precinct's SNEU Unit to combat the continued sale of illegal drugs and drug related crimes in District 11.

Transit Police

There are five subway stations in our district on the No. 4, 5, 6 IRT line, in Transit District Four. These stations are located on 96th, 103rd, 110th, 116th and 125th Streets along Lexington Avenue. A regular schedule of police patrol in all five stations should be assigned monthly to our community district. An increase in the surveillance and patrol of these subway stations is requested and needed, including uniform and undercover personnel. The transit police should patrol the surrounding areas of the subway stations in coordination with the 23rd and 25th Police Precincts in order to decrease incident response times.

Transit must especially step up patrols of uniformed police officers at the 125th Street Station to deter gang violence which has been on the rise recently.

Housing Police Bureau

Police Service Area 5 (PSA5) services our community. We support their efforts for additional officers, civilian personnel and new equipment. The Bureau needs to increase vertical patrols, enforcement of illegal activities on the grounds of NYCHA developments and drug surveillance.

Traffic Control Agents

East Harlem is a major thoroughfare for vehicular traffic traveling northbound on First Avenue crossing the Willis Avenue Bridge that connects to the Major Deegan Expressway and the Borough of the Bronx. During rush hours, the intersection on 125th Street and First Avenue is congested with vehicles going east to the FDR Drive and vehicles going north to the bridge. These highly congested intersections need traffic agents during rush hours at 135th Street and Madison Avenue, 97th Street and 1st Avenue, 125th Street and 3rd Avenue and 125th Street and First Avenue. It is extremely important that traffic at these intersections steadily flow because the toxic fumes emanating from chartered buses, trucks and other idling vehicles is a serious health concern to the residents who live along these busy intersections.

School Crossing Guards

Identify specific locations close to schools, especially busy intersections. School Crossing Guards are essential to the safety of our children; the Department needs to hire additional guards.

SENIOR CITIZENS

Community District No. 11 has a population of senior citizens who are in need of affordable housing, comprehensive health care coverage and escort service to shopping centers, clinics, etc. There are hundreds of senior citizens who are doubled-up and in need of housing. Every new housing development in our district should set aside at least five units for seniors who are homeless or doubled-up. These units should be located on the ground floors or the lower floors of renovated walk-up tenements.

Proactive efforts must be made to educate seniors on the recent Federal Medicare reforms and how they might impact them. Specifically, the complicated drug card program must be simplified and explained to seniors at senior centers throughout the community.

More funding must be made available to support programs for all senior citizen services in our district. Funding should also be provided for programs to help grandparents cope with raising their children, or grandchildren that have contracted AIDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The closing of Engine Company 36 on 125th Street between Lexington and Park Avenues is a major concern for District 11. We would like the Fire Department to provide an analysis of the resulting responses times in the area formerly covered by Engine Company 36. Please take into consideration the 4000 new housing units that are CURRENTLY under construction in our community. They will undoubtedly put an additional strain on the remaining Engines in our District.

The Fire Department must test and maintain all “Fire Alarm” boxes in the district. The Fire Department must also increase building inspections for fire hazards and violations. Educational programs about fire safety and prevention should be expanded in the district schools, youth centers, community facilities and churches. Expand and increase the outreach of the free “Smoke Detector Program”.

YOUTH

Community Board No. 11 has 36,078 youth under the age of 20, which is equivalent to 30.6% of our total population. Teenage pregnancy continues to force young mothers to seek public assistance. The East Harlem Income Maintenance Center has the second largest caseload in the City. Efforts to become independent of public assistance are lacking because of limited resources. Employment and educational opportunities and day care waiting lists are limited for young mothers. Funding for day care and afterschool programs are at minimal levels.

East Harlem has a large youth population that warrant’s evening youth recreation programs throughout the district. There is currently only one Beacon school in our district, which is inadequate for

our teenage population. We need and request two (2) additional Beacon centers to cover the entire district. After school and evening programs for older youth are alternatives that can compete with the allure of drug trafficking. There is a need to expand evening programming (6 p.m. to 8 p.m.). After school programs should be introduced which connect youth with jobs and internship, focusing on soft skill development and college preparation.

Youth and School Choices in East Harlem

One third of East Harlem youth are unemployed. Community School Board #4 is part of Community District 11 and boasts some best mini-school educational programs in the New York City's public school system. Parents throughout the city have grabbed a hold of this; students of other neighborhoods crowd the Schools of Choice Program in East Harlem and thus leave waiting lists for children who are East Harlem residents.

Some of the specialized schools require tests for admissions, making East Harlem students enter into a city-wide competition. Within the School of Choice Program system, it is believed that almost half of the student population is from other districts. East Harlem students must be given first priority.

The drop out rate for African-Americans and Hispanics has reached overwhelming proportions. Recent statistics show only one third of the total population in the district has a high school education (less than 10% are college graduates). We need to devote more resources to ensuring more residents of our community not only finish high school but are given the opportunity to attend college.

While there are three high schools in East Harlem, (1-Urban Peace Academy; 2-Manhattan Center and 3-Central Park East Secondary School) they are either alternative high schools or specialized schools requiring an exam to qualify. Therefore, East Harlem requests an additional high school be built; open to youth in the community.

Youth and Drug Trafficking

The crime prevention programs established in the last three years have reduced the amount of youth involved in drug related activities. We need to reinforce these successful programs, creating partnerships between local police precincts (25, 23), Police Service Area 5, the Parks Department and local non-profits that provide after-school programming.

The following strategies should be pursued to reduce drug traffic around youth:

- 1) A coordinated youth and police project should be developed for youth in large housing developments. Many youth congregate along First Avenue between 98th and 106th Streets resulting in public safety concerns. A youth-peer involvement program for Puerto Rican/Latino and African-American young people should be developed.
- 2) The reinstatement and refunding of the Community Board 11 Youth coordinator position should occur.
- 3) A coordinated youth project geared toward AIDS education and prevention is needed. Youth are increasingly becoming infected with the AIDS virus. AIDS education programs should maintain a culturally sensitive approach.

LIBRARIES (Aguilar 110th Street and 125th Street Branches)

We request the installation of additional computers, printers and access to the Internet. Our branches need additional books, staff, expanded service hours, security, and maintenance and handicap accessibility.

Funding should be increased for Aguilar Library and our 125th Street Branch. We also request a complete gut-rehab of the 125th Street Branch, including the installation of public bathrooms.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Asthma

We request the Department of Health conduct an environmental study on the high incidence of Asthma in Community District 11. Asthma is one of the major health problems facing women and their children. Community District 11's Asthma rate is 5 times the national average. A multi-agency initiative is needed to reduce the causes of Asthma including: less automobile and truck traffic, relocating one of the two Sanitation Garages in Community Board 11, relocating an MTA bus garage and pest control initiatives to minimize airborne fecal matter.

Aids in East Harlem

East Harlem has one of the highest populations of Adult AIDS cases in Manhattan and the City of New York. A coordinated system to assist this population is needed.

As of April 2002, there were 4,853 cumulative AIDS cases in East Harlem; 3,424 (70.5%) were males and 1,429 (29.5%) were females. The ethnic breakdown of this total is 2,089 Latinos, 2,469 Black, 280 White and 15 listed as Other. Overall, this represents an increase of 227 new cases since 2001. The pace of cumulative AIDS rate was clearly evident in the periods between April 3 and April 20, 2002 when the cumulative total went from 4,839 to 4,853. Ostensibly, this was an increase of 14 new cases, or one new case every two days! This becomes even more alarming when we consider that the CDC estimated that every cases of AIDS represents 3-5 HIV infections and that one out of every three HIV infected people are not even aware of his or her HIV status! A total of 3,094 East Harlem residents have died of AIDS. Of the surviving 1,759 persons living with AIDS (PLWAs) in East Harlem, 1,190 (68%) are male and 569 (32%) are female (NYCDOH/OAS, 2002).

Intravenous drug use (IVDU) stands as the leading risk behavior in the spread of HIV in East Harlem and accounts for nearly 60% of adult AIDS cases in East Harlem. We request the expansion of staff and services at the existing District Health Center on East 115th Street. Outreach must be expanded in the community. The Community Board requests a concerted effort that increases early access to HIV care and prevention. Identified funding priorities and gaps in HIV/AIDS include the following:

- 1) Substantial funding is needed to support substance abuse programs.
- 2) Services for female substance abusers, particularly for those who are mothers and are, or maybe, pregnant at the time they seek care, are seriously needed.
- 3) More HIV prevention education programs - particularly for adolescents - and funding for such is a major priority.
- 4) More housing for people who are living with HIV/AIDS.

- 5) Case management and a working referral system.
- 6) Psychiatric and mental health services, where needed.
- 7) Workshops, seminars, literature in our schools to help educate our youth and adults about HIV/AIDS.

Heart Disease and Diabetes

Greater funding for projects to reduce smoking, monitor blood pressure, lower cholesterol and monitor diabetes is essential. More attention and resources have to be devoted to outreach and educational programs that teach healthy living and nutrition. Such programs help prevent a multitude of disease and are cheaper than the countless dollars spent on treatment.

Pest Control

We look forward to continuing our work with the Department of Health and their Rodent Initiative Program. With high concentrations of infestation, Community Board 11 needs the continued support of the Department of Health in identifying and destroying rodents throughout the District.

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (MTA)

Metro North Commuter Railroad

The Metro North Police Department patrols must extend beyond the station, to the “dark spots” behind the station and at each exterior exit to and from the station daily. The safety of the area needs to be improved in order to make commuters more willing to transfer from Metro North to the Subways and Buses serving the area.

Efforts must be made to beautify the area immediately in front of the station, including better lighting and the creation of a kiosk/magazine stand across the street from the station.

NYC Transit

We would like to commend the MTA for taking the recommendations of Community Board 11 and the community at large into consideration and including the 116th Street Station in the plans for the proposed Second Avenue Subway. NYC Transit has proposed the completion of the Second Avenue Subway, from 125th Street to Hanover Square, which we encourage and support. We strongly urge the MTA to continue construction of the second segment of the Second Avenue Subway at 125th Street and proceed to 96th Street.

Due to the completion of the new bus depot on 100th Street and Lexington Avenue, we recommend the MTA not locate any new bus depots in District 11. We encourage the MTA to remove the buses parked on the parking lot across from the bus depot on the West Side of Second Avenue between 126th Street and 127th Street. We believe the space can be more effectively used with a combination of housing and a commercial hub, including retail and office space that will complement the new Potamkin Auto-mall development directly north of the site.

CONCLUSION

El Barrio/East Harlem is a dynamic and multicultural community that has the potential to create an economically balanced agenda that provides opportunities for all the residents. The economic development and growth of District 11 depends on Mayor Bloomberg's Administration and Local Elected Officials' willingness and commitment to work with the community in planning for its own future. The objectives and goals of any plan must be:

- To alleviate the negative effects that the gentrification process is creating, such as the displacement of long-term residents and local businesses, through the development of affordable housing, especially homeownership opportunities.
- To encourage private landlords along the Third Avenue, 125th Street, 116th Street, and 106th Street Commercial Corridors to work with the community to create the necessary physical infrastructure changes to develop attractive and vibrant commercial corridors.
- To develop a strong local economic base that includes residents as assets to support growth in the community.
- To coordinate City, State and Federal governments resources to support the betterment of our community's quality of life.
- To better coordinate NYPD strategies to prevent and fight crime. NYPD must plan their strategies taking into consideration the cultural heritage and diversity of the residents living in District 11.

Matthew Washington
Chair
Manhattan Community Board Eleven

George Sarkissian
District Manager
Manhattan Community Board Eleven

APPENDIX A

Manhattan Community Board Eleven Income and Rent Ranges

Many developers often come before our City Properties and Land Use Committee and propose housing developments with a wide range of rents, however the projects do not reflect what is affordable to our community in relation to our own community's average income. Affordability is based on the national and international standard that your rent should be no more than 30% of your total income. For example, if your annual income is \$24,000, your before tax monthly income would be \$2000. Given that rent which is affordable is 30% of your monthly income, \$600/month in rent would be affordable for an individual making \$24,000 a year.

The following is a range of rents and the necessary annual household income to make the rent affordable for residents and families. The chart also indicates what percentage of our Community Board residents make the necessary household incomes listed below. For example, based on U.S. Census 2000 figures, 59.5% of households in Community Board Eleven make \$24,000 a year or less; in other words, more than half of our community's households make \$24,000 or less. The data was provided to our Board by the Urban Technical Assistance Project at Columbia University. The Community Board 11 Planning Assessment where this data is found recommended that we analyze the income distribution of our community and how that affects housing affordability.

Monthly Rent	Necessary Annual Household Income	Percentage of Community Board 11 Resident making Necessary Annual Income
\$375	\$15,000	59.5%
\$438	\$17,500	59.5%
\$500	\$20,000	59.5%
\$563	\$22,500	59.5%
\$625	\$25,000	45.1%
\$688	\$27,500	45.1%
\$750	\$30,000	45.1%
\$813	\$32,500	45.1%
\$875	\$35,000	32.4%
\$938	\$37,500	32.4%
\$1000	\$40,000	32.4%
\$1063	\$42,500	32.4%
\$1125	\$45,000	32.4%
\$1185	\$47,500	32.4%
\$1250	\$50,000	20.1%
\$1313	\$52,500	20.1%
\$1375	\$55,000	20.1%
\$1438	\$57,200	20.1%
\$1500	\$60,000	20.1%

\$1563	\$62,500	20.1%
\$1625	\$65,000	20.1%
\$1688	\$67,500	20.1%
\$1750	\$70,000	20.1%
\$1813	\$72,500	20.1%
\$1875	\$75,000	9.8%
\$1938	\$77,500	9.8%
\$2000	\$80,000	9.8%
\$2063	\$82,500	9.8%
\$2125	\$85,000	9.8%
\$2187	\$87,500	9.8%
\$2250	\$90,000	9.8%
\$2500	\$100,000	5.7%

Data Source: U.S. Census 2000

APPENDIX B

Manhattan Community Board 11 Affordable Housing Development Guidelines

June 27, 2005

Commissioner Shawn Donovan
Department of Housing Preservation and Development
100 Gold Street, Room 5-O
New York, NY 10038

Dear Commissioner Donovan:

The following resolution details the Manhattan Community Board 11 Affordable Housing Development Guidelines, which were passed by our Full Board on June 21, 2005 and should be utilized by City Agencies and developers to design proposals that fit the housing needs of Manhattan Community Board 11:

Whereas, the negative effects of gentrification in Manhattan Community Board 11 have created a housing crisis to which City housing policy has not adequately responded, and

Whereas, current and past government programs to subsidize housing construction on City-owned properties have often produced housing which does not meet the needs of Manhattan Community Board 11 residents, and

Whereas, the need to clarify the specific housing needs of Manhattan Community Board 11 residents and encourage future housing proposals to meet those needs is paramount as the stock of City-owned land and opportunities to build truly affordable housing is diminishing.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, that Manhattan Community Board 11 will give priority to those proposals which seek Community Board approval and meet the following guidelines:

1. *Income and Rent Schedule*

- Income requirements are based on the Area Median Income (AMI) of \$62,800 (determined by Federal, State and Local governments)
- Target mixed income development should have 40% Middle Income, 40% Moderate Income and 20% Low Income units.
 - Low Income is defined as 30%-60% of AMI (\$18,840-\$37,680)
 - Moderate Income is defined as 60%-100% of AMI (\$37,680-\$62,800)
 - Middle Income is defined as 100%-130% of AMI (\$62,800-\$80,600)

2. *Target Population*

- East Harlem Residents
- Proposals should include units designed for both families and individuals

3. *Design Elements*

- Large windows to maximize transparency
- Accessible to physically handicapped individuals that live independently
- Energy efficient (utilizing Federal and State government subsidies)
- Family friendly design

4. *Ownership or Rental*

- 4 out of 10 new housing proposals should be affordable home ownership developments
- 70% community preference should be given for affordable home ownership developments

5. *Density and Zoning*

- Will allow proposals to seek zoning changes that increase the height of a building by a recommended 40 feet or 3 stories in exchange for more affordable housing units which meet our income guidelines
- Proposals must adhere to standard setback rules

6. *Characteristics of Developer*

- Developer must have an excellent track record of past work
- Preference will be given to those developers who most closely meet Manhattan Community Board 11's Affordable Housing Development Guidelines

7. *Included Programming/Special Needs Housing*

- We will not entertain 100% special needs housing proposals
- Special needs units must be a minority percentage of the overall housing development, and be it further

Resolved, that we request all our local elected officials support these guidelines and promote them amongst their colleagues and developers seeking their support to ensure future housing proposals in Manhattan Community Board 11 will serve the housing needs of the residents of Manhattan Community Board 11, and be it further

Resolved, that Manhattan Community Board 11 encourages all other New York City Community Board's to pass similar housing guidelines.

Sincerely,

Lino Rios

Lino Rios
(Former Chair)

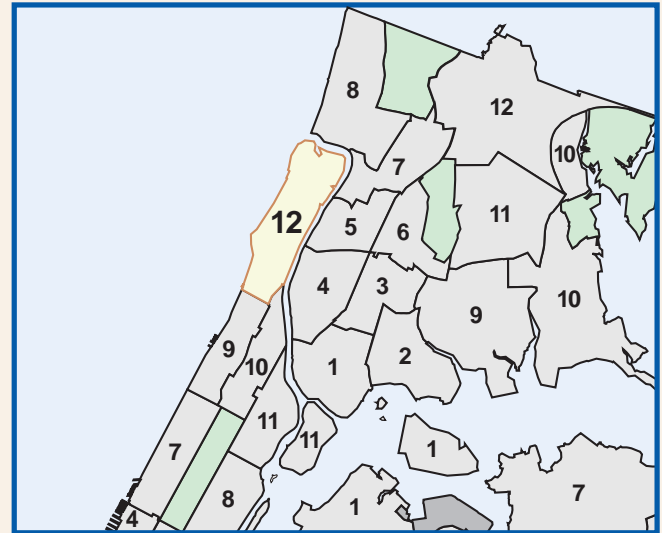
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	179,941	198,192	208,414
% Change	—	10.1	5.2

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2008
Births: Number	3,231	2,703
Rate per 1000	15.5	13.0
Deaths: Number	1,149	1,029
Rate per 1000	5.5	4.9
Infant Mortality: Number	17	10
Rate per 1000	5.3	3.7

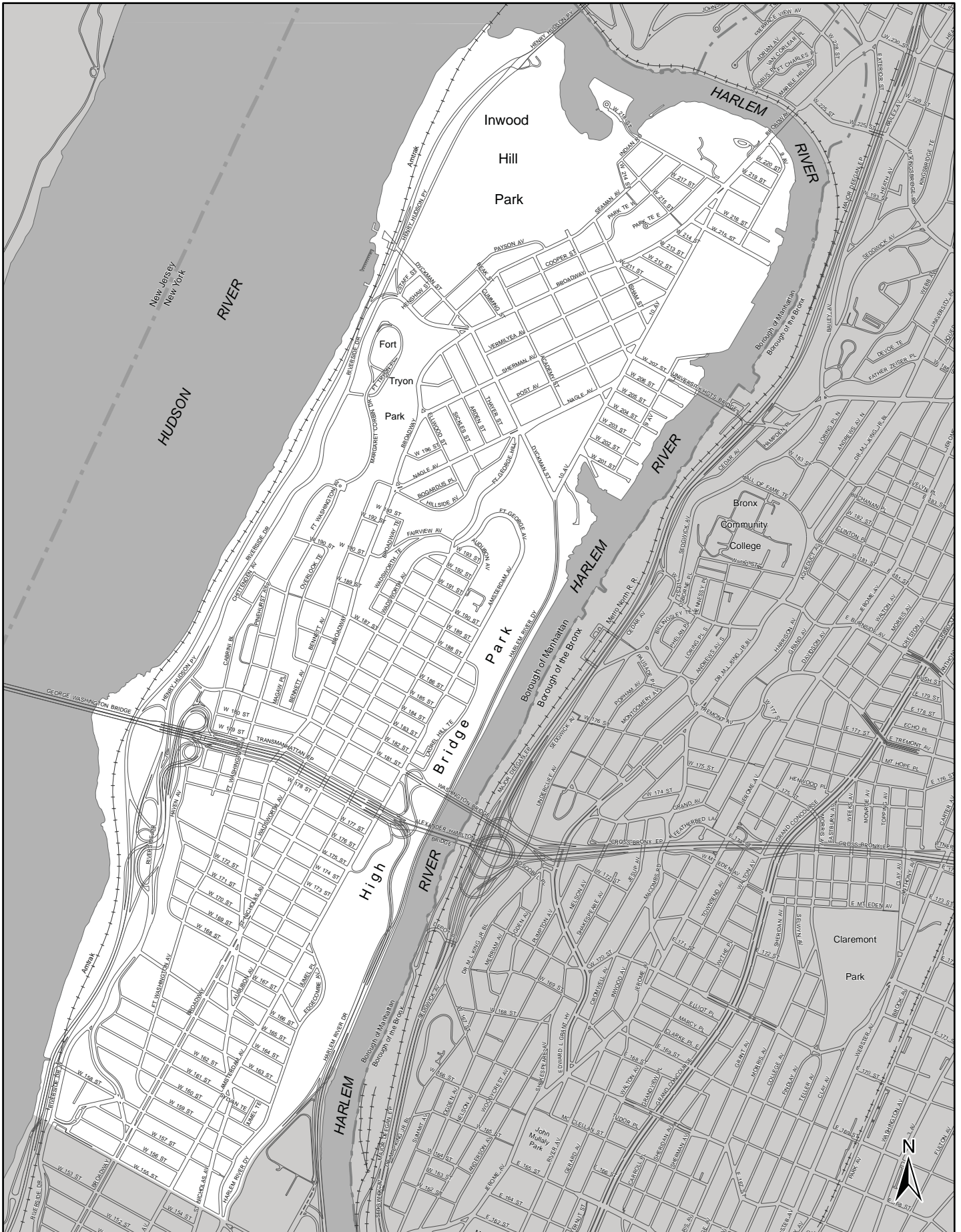
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2010
Cash Assistance (TANF)	22,356	8,427
Supplemental Security Income	16,947	17,052
Medicaid Only	30,094	66,513
Total Persons Assisted	69,397	91,992
Percent of Population	33.3	44.1

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	1,790.6
Square Miles:	2.8

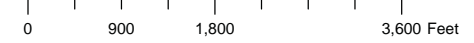


	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	175	298.5	0.5
Multi-Family Residential	1,352	12,190.4	20.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	526	5,543.3	9.2
Commercial / Office	205	1,833.0	3.1
Industrial	11	250.6	0.4
Transportation / Utility	63	1,555.3	2.6
Institutions	190	5,121.9	8.5
Open Space / Recreation	43	30,551.1	50.8
Parking Facilities	85	879.8	1.5
Vacant Land	103	1,121.8	1.9
Miscellaneous	12	845.1	1.4
Total	2,765	60,190.8	100.0

Manhattan Community District 12



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

Manhattan Community District 12	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	198,192	100.0	208,414	100.0	10,222	5.2
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	37,021	18.7	28,242	13.6	(8,779)	-23.7
Black/African American Nonhispanic	22,562	11.4	17,480	8.4	(5,082)	-22.5
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,217	2.1	4,310	2.1	93	2.2
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	393	0.2	505	0.2	112	28.5
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	1,277	0.6	727	0.3	(550)	-43.1
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,736	1.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	132,722	67.0	154,414	74.1	21,692	16.3
Population Under 18 Years	51,933	100.0	53,683	100.0	1,750	3.4
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	4,984	9.6	3,501	6.5	(1,483)	-29.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	5,080	9.8	3,459	6.4	(1,621)	-31.9
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	841	1.6	583	1.1	(258)	-30.7
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	147	0.3	253	0.5	106	72.1
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	855	1.6	276	0.5	(579)	-67.7
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	712	1.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	40,026	77.1	44,899	83.6	4,873	12.2
Population 18 Years and Over	146,259	100.0	154,731	100.0	8,472	5.8
Nonhispanic of Single Race:	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Nonhispanic	32,037	21.9	24,741	16.0	(7,296)	-22.8
Black/African American Nonhispanic	17,482	12.0	14,021	9.1	(3,461)	-19.8
Asian or Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	3,376	2.3	3,727	2.4	351	10.4
American Indian and Alaska Native Nonhispanic	246	0.2	252	0.2	6	2.4
Some Other Race Nonhispanic	422	0.3	451	0.3	29	6.9
Nonhispanic of Two or More Races	-	-	2,024	1.3	-	-
Hispanic Origin	92,696	63.4	109,515	70.8	16,819	18.1
Total Population	198,192	100.0	208,414	100.0	10,222	5.2
Under 18 Years	51,933	26.2	53,683	25.8	1,750	3.4
18 Years and Over	146,259	73.8	154,731	74.2	8,472	5.8
Total Housing Units	72,553	-	73,230	-	677	0.9

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

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

**Demographic Profile - New York City Community Districts
2000 Census SF1**

Manhattan Community District 12	Number	Percent
Total Population	208,414	100.0
White Nonhispanic	28,242	13.6
Black Nonhispanic	17,480	8.4
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	4,310	2.1
Other Nonhispanic	1,232	0.6
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	2,736	1.3
Hispanic Origin	154,414	74.1
Female	109,446	52.5
Male	98,968	47.5
Under 5 years	14,389	6.9
5 to 9 years	15,651	7.5
10 to 14 years	14,985	7.2
15 to 19 years	15,020	7.2
20 to 24 years	17,978	8.6
25 to 44 years	67,630	32.4
45 to 64 years	42,178	20.2
65 years and over	20,583	9.9
18 years and over	154,731	74.2
In households	204,714	98.2
In family households	171,983	82.5
Householder	45,885	22.0
Spouse	21,636	10.4
Own child under 18 years	43,480	20.9
Other relatives	50,546	24.3
Nonrelatives	10,436	5.0
In nonfamily households	32,731	15.7
Householder	24,691	11.8
Householder 65 years and over living alone	6,593	3.2
Nonrelatives	8,040	3.9
In group quarters	3,700	1.8
Total Households	70,576	100.0
Family households	45,885	65.0
Married-couple family	21,636	30.7
With related children under 18 years	12,306	17.4
Female householder, no husband present	19,674	27.9
With related children under 18 years	13,602	19.3
Male householder, no wife present	4,575	6.5
With related children under 18 years	2,330	3.3
Nonfamily households	24,691	35.0
Households with one or more persons 65 years and over	16,556	23.5
Persons Per Family	3.52	-
Persons Per Household	2.90	-
Total Housing Units	73,230	-
Occupied Housing Units	70,576	100.0
Renter occupied	66,019	93.5
Owner occupied	4,557	6.5
By Household Size:		
1 person household	19,149	27.1
2 person household	16,554	23.5
3 person household	12,243	17.3
4 person household	10,001	14.2
5 persons and over	12,629	17.9
By Age of Householder:		
15 to 24 years	3,159	4.5
25 to 44 years	30,372	43.0
45 to 64 years	23,969	34.0
65 years and over	13,076	18.5

Manhattan Community District 12 (PUMA 03801)

Selected Housing Characteristics: 2006-2008

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Geographic Area: PUMA 03801 Manhattan, New York

Selected Housing Characteristics				
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	74,239	1,611	74,239	(X)
Occupied housing units	70,000	1,758	94.3%	0.9
Homeowner vacancy rate	8.4	3.8	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	0.8	0.5	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	74,239	1,611	74,239	(X)
1-unit, detached	287	183	0.4%	0.2
1-unit, attached	164	117	0.2%	0.2
2 units	514	235	0.7%	0.3
3 or 4 units	928	390	1.3%	0.5
5 to 9 units	890	221	1.2%	0.3
10 to 19 units	4,600	617	6.2%	0.8
20 or more units	66,738	1,542	89.9%	1
Mobile home	22	37	0.0%	0.1
Boat, RV, van, etc.	96	139	0.1%	0.2
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total housing units	74,239	1,611	74,239	(X)
Built 2005 or later	131	106	0.2%	0.1
Built 2000 to 2004	324	161	0.4%	0.2
Built 1990 to 1999	365	156	0.5%	0.2
Built 1980 to 1989	868	210	1.2%	0.3
Built 1970 to 1979	1,936	406	2.6%	0.5
Built 1960 to 1969	3,606	533	4.9%	0.7
Built 1950 to 1959	6,979	741	9.4%	1
Built 1940 to 1949	6,699	719	9.0%	0.9
Built 1939 or earlier	53,331	1,544	71.8%	1.5
HOUSING TENURE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	70,000	1,758	70,000	(X)
Owner-occupied	5,956	519	8.5%	0.7
Renter-occupied	64,044	1,629	91.5%	0.7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	70,000	1,758	70,000	(X)
No vehicles available	53,411	1,742	76.3%	1.5
1 vehicle available	14,729	1,150	21.0%	1.6
2 vehicles available	1,639	390	2.3%	0.6
3 or more vehicles available	221	148	0.3%	0.2
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied housing units	70,000	1,758	70,000	(X)
1.00 or less	62,335	1,951	89.1%	1.2
1.01 to 1.50	5,680	700	8.1%	1
1.51 or more	1,985	434	2.8%	0.6
Average household size	2.95	0.08	(X)	(X)

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	3,584	460	3,584	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	1,489	322	41.5%	7.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	662	246	18.5%	6.2
25.0 to 29.9 percent	524	247	14.6%	6.5
30.0 to 34.9 percent	207	116	5.8%	3.2
35.0 percent or more	702	238	19.6%	6.3
Not computed	34	40	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)	Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent	Margin of Error (+/-)
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	61,735	1,591	61,735	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	9,630	855	15.6%	1.3
15.0 to 19.9 percent	7,214	843	11.7%	1.3
20.0 to 24.9 percent	6,262	649	10.1%	1.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	5,948	662	9.6%	1.1
30.0 to 34.9 percent	5,204	716	8.4%	1.2
35.0 percent or more	27,477	1,477	44.5%	1.9
Not computed	2,309	528	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Note: An '(X)' means the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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

For important information about ACS and using multi-year estimates go to: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/census/popacs.shtml>.

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 12, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10		FY2011 CAP BUDGET	ADOPTED	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
						FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	
BR-278	RECONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER	19,796 (CN) 31,609 (S)		0 (CN) 0 (S)		0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
ED-DN439	UPPER MANHATTAN COUNCIL ASSISTING NEIGHBORS (UCAN)	CP		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN447	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSN (YM&YWHA)	CP		750 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN543	ALIANZA DOMINICANA'S CASA AFRO-QUISQUEYA CULTURAL CENTER	CP		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-MN446	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	CP		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-555	RECONST AND STRUCT REHAB OF W.158TH ST. RAMP, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN) 0 (S)		0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
HB-1102	RECON OF APPROACH TO G. WASH. BR OVER RIVERSIDE DR., MANHATTAN	4,146 (CN)		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1147	RECON BROADWAY BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER, MANHATTAN	7,531 (CN) 0 (F)		1,642 (CN) 0 (F)		0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	31,441 (CN) 66,920 (F)	16,088 (CN) 0 (F)
HD-DN081	COMMUNITY LEAGUE OF THE HEIGHTS/BULGER CENTER FOR COMMUNITY LIFE	CP		1,000 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN081	COMMUNITY LEAGUE OF THE HEIGHTS/BULGER CENTER FOR COMMUNITY LIFE	CP		500 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HH-MN336	PROJECT RENEWAL	CP		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN108	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	CP		561 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-581	RECONSTR. ST. NICOLAS AVE. FROM 170TH TO 193RD STS, ETC., MANHATTAN.	4,813 (CN) 4,381 (F) 452 (P)		0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)		0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (P)
HW-1157	RECON OF/REMOVE COBBLESTONES ON TENTH AV, W.206 TO W.218ST, MANHATTAN	8,277 (CN)		18 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-C033	RECONSTRUCTION OF JAY HOOD WRIGHT PARK, MANHATTAN	2,778 (CN)		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-C380	RECONSTRUCTION OF RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN) 0 (S)		0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
P-C415A	HIGHBRIDGE PARK, RECONSTRUCTION, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-C997	RECONSTRUCTION OF INWOOD HILL PARK, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-DN510	NEW YORK RESTORATION PROJECT (NYRP)	CP		503 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-M094	RECONSTRUCT ROGER MORRIS PARK INCLUDING MORRIS JUMEL MANSION, MANHATTA	CP		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-M380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP		0 (CN) 0 (P)		0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-M997	RECONSTRUCTION OF INWOOD HILL PARK, MANHATTAN	720 (CN)		0 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-374	HIGHBRIDGE OVER HARLEM RIVER	27,470 (CN) 12,200 (F)		1 (CN) 0 (F)		0 (CN) 0 (F)	40,468 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2011 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 12, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/10	FY2011 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
				FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	
P-380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	63 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,171 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
P-415A	HIGHBRIDGE PARK, MANHATTAN, RECONSTRUCTION	6,860 (CN) 2,000 (F) 2,000 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
P-861	RENOVATION OF FORT WASHINGTON PARK	16,927 (CN) 4,359 (F)	1,349 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	10,756 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	7,500 (CN) 0 (F)
P-968	RECONSTRUCTION OF FT. TRYON PARK AND CLOISTERS	2,033 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-997	RECONSTRUCTION OF INWOOD HILL PARK, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
PO-207	CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PRECINCT, MANHATTAN	22,262 (CN)	1 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-D022	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN246	THE ARMORY FOUNDATION	CP	732 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN625	NORTHERN MANHATTAN IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION	CP	571 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP



Community Board 12M

Washington Heights & Inwood

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Pamela Palanque-North
Chairman

Ebenezer Smith
District Manager

COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12, MANHATTAN STATEMENT OF DISTRICT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FY 2012

Community District 12-Manhattan (CD12M) encompasses the neighborhoods of Washington Heights and Inwood; is bounded by the Harlem River Drive on the east side and by the Hudson River on the west side; and runs from West 155th Street to West 220th Street. We are a diverse community of 203,160 residents (based on the American Community Survey 1-year estimates for 2008), including a majority of residents (71 percent) of varied Latino or Hispanic heritage. Among the more populous ethnic groups, Dominicans make up the largest single (96,825 or 48 percent of the district population), followed by Puerto Ricans (16,521 or 8 percent); Mexicans (12,218 or 6 percent); Ecuadorians (5,206 or 3 percent); Colombians (3,023 or 1 percent), and many other ethnic groups. Ours is also an immigrant community, with 56 percent of Mexicans; 52 percent of Ecuadorians; 40 percent of Colombians; and 37 percent of Dominicans not possessing citizenship. Our median age is 38; almost 21 percent of our residents are under age 18 and 12 percent are age 65 or older.

NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Daycare and Early Childhood Education

The care and education of our youngest children remains among our highest priority. In the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) 2008 Community Needs Survey, our district was identified as one of the most undeserved in Manhattan. Over half of the children eligible for daycare are not served; ACS-funded services were "overutilized" at 105 percent and private daycare providers serve only 7 percent of children, according to the ACS report. Community District 12 has a severe shortage of childcare and many eligible children; our district has a poverty rate of 28 percent for preschool age children. Community Board 12 has repeatedly requested in its expense and capital priorities that daycare and early childhood education centers be constructed in our district and we have requested funding to increase the number of daycare providers.

Parks

Community District 12 features over 600 acres of parkland which is in need of additional maintenance and repairs. Our park pathways, paving, stairs and sidewalks require recon-

struction (Inwood Hill, Highbridge, Fort Tryon, Highbridge Water Tower); lighting needs to be re-stored or installed (Fort Washington); new playgrounds are needed, and existing playgrounds need renovation (Bennett, Fort Washington, Javits) and water fountains and new comfort stations are also needed (Fort Tryon, Inwood Hill). In addition, our parks require Parks Enforcement Patrol officers, maintenance workers and after-school program providers.

In a May 2010 resolution to the Mayor, City Planning and Parks and Recreation regarding Columbia University's plan to build an athletics facility on 218th Street at Baker Field, Community Board 12 recommended that the City of New York require Columbia University to implement and adhere to a community benefits agreement in recognition of Columbia University's long-term use of City-owned property without compensation, including blocked public access to the waterfront. Community Board 12 proposes that Columbia University provide: adequate coverage of Columbia University staff in the proposed new park; funding for additional Parks Enforcement Patrol in Inwood Hill Park, in addition to that provided by the Police Department and by the Department of Parks and Recreation; daily public access to the public waterfront/waterway by the Columbia University boathouse; host periodic "learn to row" classes or other such public events; provide a facility for the rental of canoes, kayaks, and other non mechanical watercraft; add another recipient to the Dyckman Institute scholarship program, bringing the total annual participants to five; provide an internship or some educational programming in environmental sciences with hands-on opportunities to middle and high schools located in Community District 12; and, make various improvements and repairs to Inwood Hill Park, including ensuring Americans with Disabilities Act compliance.

Community Board 12 also supports the following:

- Develop Sherman Creek properties into public parkland.
- Continue the Phase 1 renovation of Fort Washington Park as envisioned in PlaNYC 2030, subject to conditions in our May 2009 resolution to Parks Commissioner Benepe.
- Ensure that Riverbank State Park staffing, hours and services are not cut and the Park is fully operational as long as the North River Sewage Treatment Plant is also operational as requested in our March 2010 resolution to the Governor.
- Additional parks enforcement personnel and maintenance workers to clean our parks and to enforce regulations.

Housing

According to the 2008 Housing and Vacancy Survey, 89.7 percent of our occupied housing is inhabited by renters and 89.6 percent that rental housing is either rent stabilized or rent controlled. Data from 2008 from the Association of Neighborhood and Housing Development indicate that over 5,000 apartments in our district are owned by private equity firms that subject our tenants to harassment, overcharges, baseless litigation and failure to make repairs. Finally, housing organizers and community residents have complained

that Realtors refuse to show available apartments to Section 8 tenants. Community Board 12 supports:

- Increase funding (recurring annually) for housing organizers, legal services attorneys and paralegals to work at non profit organizations serving the community.
- Reform State and City laws and regulations to strengthen protection of tenants from harassment and discrimination as outlined in our May 2010 resolution to Housing Preservation and Development Commissioner Rafael Cestero.
- Improve data collection and dissemination regarding 311 calls for common housing complaints so that community boards will know the severity of common problems (such as intermittent heat and hot water) in their districts; hire additional enforcement staff; conduct unannounced inspections in buildings with a high number of complaints where City inspectors made no contact with tenants, as detailed in our May 2010 resolution to Housing Preservation and Development Commissioner Rafael Cestero.

Health and Environment

Community Board 12 recommends that the Department of Buildings conduct a study to determine what types of buildings can support cell towers; require landlords to post notices in their buildings for 30 days prior to applying for Department of Buildings permits to inform tenants of intent to install cell phone towers; certify through inspection prior to the installation of cell phone towers that a building can support the weight of the installation; and, conduct an inspection after the installation to ensure that the cell phone towers were properly installed. Most important, Community Board 12 strongly advocates that the New York State Department of Housing and Community Renewal prohibit landlords from passing any costs related to or ensuing from the installation of cell phone towers onto tenants in the form of major capital improvement rent increases or usual rent increases.

A 2003 Department of Health and Mental Hygiene survey noted that residents in Community District 12 found their access to medical care to be limited. According to this survey, the leading causes of death in our community were then: heart disease, cancer, accidents and injuries, pneumonia and influenza, stroke, diabetes, AIDS, kidney disease, chronic lung disease, and drug-related deaths. Community Board 12 supports public and private health initiatives to address the specific needs of our community, by reducing the death rates among the leading causes of death and by overcoming barriers to our residents obtaining necessary medical care. In addition, the 2008 American Community Survey finds that 12 percent of our residents are uninsured and that 37 percent of our residents are enrolled in Medicaid. Community Board 12 also supports policy reforms that would ensure that enrollment in public health programs is simplified so as to increase participation in those programs, and that would enable beneficiaries to more easily able to maintain coverage once enrolled, including using community-based organizations to conduct outreach in our community about the availability of all public benefits, as specified in our November 12, 2009 resolution to Human Resources Administration Commissioner Robert Doar .

Community Board 12 also supports the following policies to improve the health and environment of our community:

- Construct an Emergency Medical Service base station in our community district.
- Expedite construction of a sanitation garage in Manhattan Sanitation District 8.
- Increase funding for the Bureau of Pest Control.
- Create a special noise abatement unit for Community District 12.
- Increase funds for public education and outreach on disposal of household garbage and recyclables.
- Hire additional Sanitation workers, including street cleaners, and Sanitation officers for Community District 12.
- Hire additional staff for child and family health clinics in Community District 12.
- Increase funds for mental health programs and school-based health clinics in Community School District 6 schools.

Youth, Education, Job Training and Skills Development

According to the 2008 American Community Survey (1-year estimates), Community District 12 is home to 30,860 children from 5 through 18 years of age, of whom nearly 98 percent are enrolled in preschool or kindergarten through grade 12 schooling. The poverty rate for children age 5 through 18 in Community District 12 is 27 percent. To ensure that their educational needs are met, in a May 29, 2009 resolution to City and State elected officials, Community Board 12 proposed that the State Legislature give authority to Community Education Councils to approve all school sitings, openings and closings; and, strengthen parent input by reinstating the power of School Leadership Teams, and by creating an independent parent organization with a dedicated source of funding. Community Board 12 also recommended that our elected officials work to ensure that the school system meets the needs of every student with special needs. Community Board 12 also advocates pollution remediation and renovation of all our schools, with community notification and involvement in the process.

Community District 12 is also home to 21,847 young adults age 19 through 25 years, of whom 15 percent have not attained a high school diploma or equivalence certificate. The poverty rate for young adults age 19 through 25 in Community District 12 is 26 percent. These statistics underscore the importance of creating meaningful, effective and skills-appropriate employment and training programs to serve residents in our district. We have repeatedly asked the Department of Small Business Services to open a one stop employment and training center in our district, only to be told that “the agency will try to accommodate this issue within its existing resources.” The very high percentage of adults in our community who have not completed high school continue to suffer depressed incomes and skill levels because of the lack of relevant employment and training services.

Seniors

Senior citizens are a growing proportion of our population; we need better planning for their future needs and more support for their current needs. People over age 64 comprise 13 percent of our population (25,924), and of them, 29 percent are at or below the federal poverty level. Many rely heavily on the services offered in our senior centers, which are in need of renovation and additional funding for more programming and basic operational expenses, including cost-of-living increases for staff employed by senior centers. Community Board 12 supports interventions and increased funding to ensure that seniors remain housed in their apartments and have access to legal services when necessary for repairs or defense against eviction and harassment.

Police

Community District 12 lacks a sufficient number of officers to address growing resident complaints regarding quality-of-life crimes, especially noise, loitering, car vandalizing, disturbances in our parks or during parades and community celebrations, and illegal parking. As of 9/1/10 the 33rd Precinct had 159 active officers and the 34th Precinct had 170 active officers. Three-hundred and twenty-nine police officer is an insufficient number of law enforcement officers to prevent and respond to crime in a community of 206,000 residents. The substantial amount of parkland in the district also presents the opportunity for criminal activity in out of the way locations.

Community Board 12 urges the City of New York to recruit more applicants to its police academy and to increase its hiring of officers.

Fire

With our aged buildings, overstocked, narrow-aisle stores and high density population, Community Board 12 advocates that our firehouses remain open and fully staffed. In addition, Community Board 12 supports the construction of a new Emergency Medical Services base station that will improve response times in our community. In addition, we are requesting the full renovation of the Engine 67 firehouse on West 170th Street. Community Board 12 also supports hiring of additional inspectors and marshal's for enforcement issues, including ensuring that buildings are not violating the fire code.

Traffic and Transportation

Community Board 12 urges the City of New York to include both the Dyckman Marina site on the Hudson River, and the potential site of a Sherman Creek esplanade on the Harlem River, in the consideration and planning for expansion of ferry service in the Five Borough Transport Plan. Community Board 12 requests the City of New York to broaden its consideration of all feasible traffic-reducing and pollution-reducing measures that would benefit residents of Northern Manhattan, in its long-range planning for transportation services in Washington Heights and Inwood; measures such as protected bike lanes, smaller and more energy efficient crosstown shuttle buses, and congestion reduction on major Northern Manhattan arteries.

According to our June 8, 2010 resolution to Department of Transportation Borough Com-

missioner Margaret Forgione, Community Board 12 recommends that the Department of Traffic provide signage prohibiting standing, stopping and idling of buses on West 162 Street between the intersection of St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues and Edgecombe Avenue, and requiring buses to proceed to bus layover. In addition, Community Board 12 recommends signage prohibiting buses from entering West 160 Street via St. Nicholas Avenue and from using the Metropolitan Transportation Authority's bus stop at the southwest corner of Edgecombe Avenue and West 160 Street as a layover.

Community Board 12 advocates hiring additional pothole repaving crews to work in our district and to repair our streets. We also urge that West 207th Street from 10th Avenue to Seaman Avenue; Nagel Avenue from Broadway to West 205th Street; Seaman Avenue from Riverside Drive to West 218th Street be reconstructed.

Community Board 12 also supports intervention to clean, repair and increase safety and service in bus and subway lines serving our community, and to make our subway stations comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The Straphangers Association identified the W 163 Street ,IND Train as having the worst record as per performance on all levels eg. schedule, rat infestation and cleanliness of cars.

Community District 12 supports the immediate removal of the trash storage area by the TA at the W 163 Street Station. The station is over-run with rats on the stairs, platform and on the tracks. This is a threat to the safety of toll paying customers of the NYC Transit System. In addition, CD 12 requests the rehabilitation of the following stations: West 181st Street IND; West 157th Street IRT; Dyckman Street IRT; and, West 207th Street IRT.

Submitted by:

Pamela Palanque North

Pamela Palanque North

Chairperson, Community Board 12 Manhattan

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