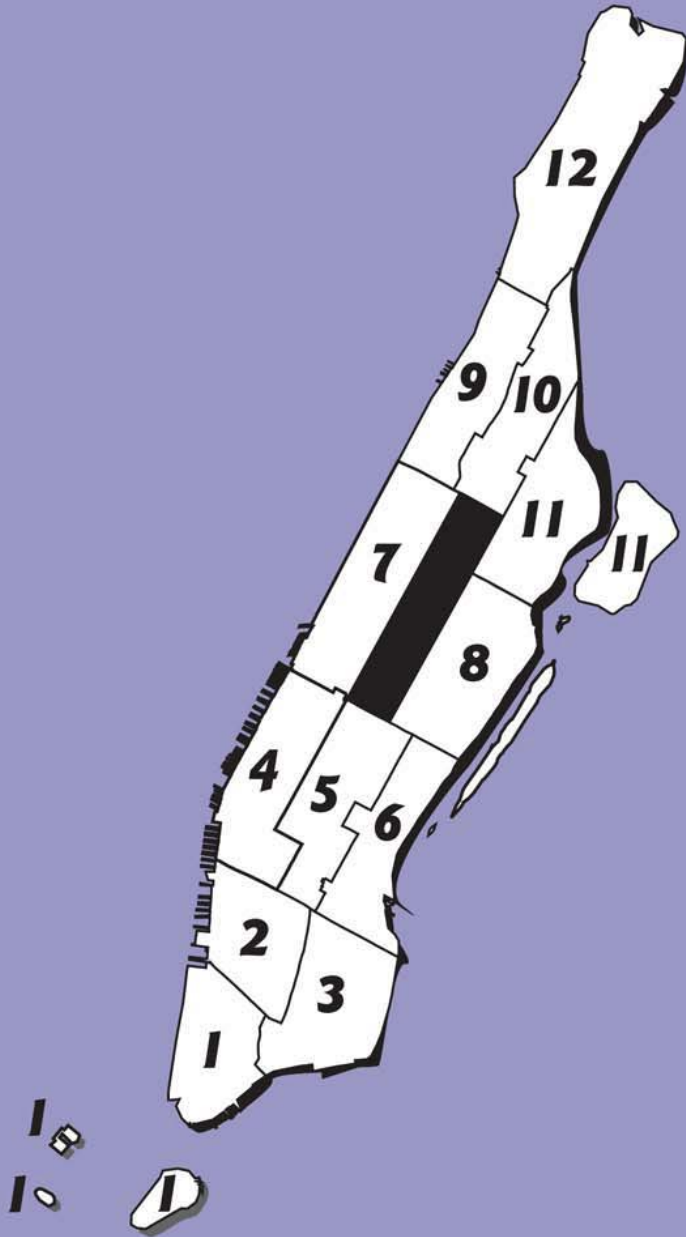


Community District Needs

Fiscal Year
2010



for the Borough of **Manhattan**



Community District Needs

Manhattan

***Fiscal Year
2010***



The City of New York

Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor

Department of City Planning

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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. 2005 population estimates are listed for the City and borough totals based on Department of City Planning estimates as adopted by the Census Bureau in September 2006. For more information on the 2000 census, see www.nyc.gov/planning;
- Resident births and deaths within New York City, 2000 and 2006, from data prepared by the New York City Department of Health;
- 2000 and 2008 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 2008, 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 day care and Head Start centers, senior centers, public libraries, and city-owned cultural institutions. Based on 2006 and 2007 data, maps of each community district show the location of these facilities. The maps are keyed to lists of the facilities with addresses and capacities.

This edition continues to include borough maps of City Council districts and computer-generated base maps of community districts. The base maps are available on the Department's website and sold in the Department's bookstore. Summary 2000 census data are provided. Each district profile also contains a listing of line-item projects funded in the Fiscal Year 2009 Capital Budget. More information by community district, including land use maps and selected community facilities, is available at www.nyc.gov/planning.

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

¹Condominiums, 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.

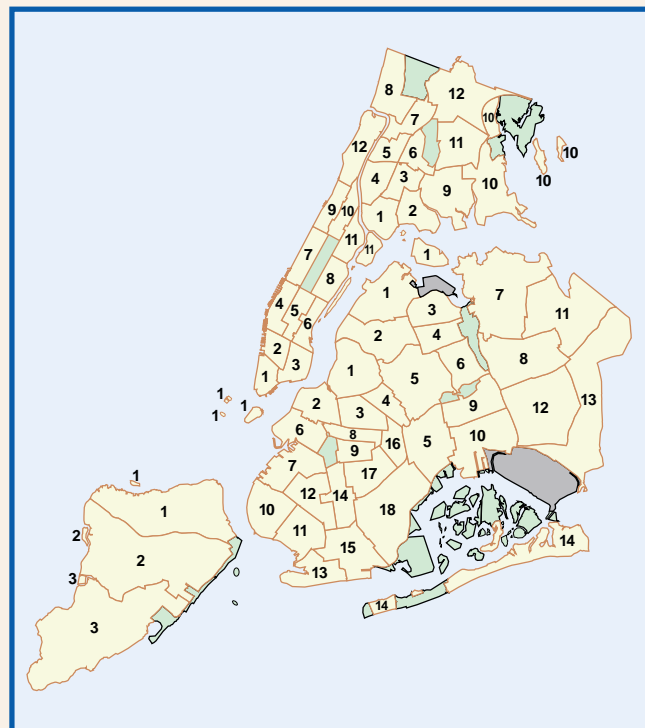
NEW YORK CITY

TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2005*
Number	7,322,564	8,008,278	8,213,839
% Change	—	9.4	2.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	115,400	125,506
Rate per 1000	14.4	15.7
Deaths: Number	56,464	55,391
Rate per 1000	7.1	6.9
Infant Mortality: Number	734	740
Rate per 1000	6.4	5.9

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	552,432	340,502
Supplemental Security Income	400,254	410,314
Medicaid Only	594,857	1,803,515
Total Persons Assisted	1,547,543	2,554,331
Percent of Population	19.3	31.9

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



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1 - 2 Family Residential	562,421	1,833,430.4	27.3
Multi-Family Residential	141,337	814,621.0	12.1
Mixed Resid./Commercial	47,185	186,408.5	2.8
Commercial / Office	24,489	263,145.5	3.9
Industrial	12,436	243,575.1	3.6
Transportation/ Utility	6,657	499,917.5	7.4
Institutions	11,742	491,061.7	7.3
Open Space/ Recreation	3,192	1,697,358.5	25.2
Parking Facilities	12,386	88,967.8	1.3
Vacant Land	33,938	477,571.9	7.1
Miscellaneous	4,692	126,571.5	1.9
Total	860,475	6,722,629.5	100.0

*Department of City Planning estimates adopted by the Census Bureau in September 2006

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

Geographic Area	Total Population	Nonhispanic by Race								Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		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		With Own Child Under 18	Total	Household Head 65 Years and Over		
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

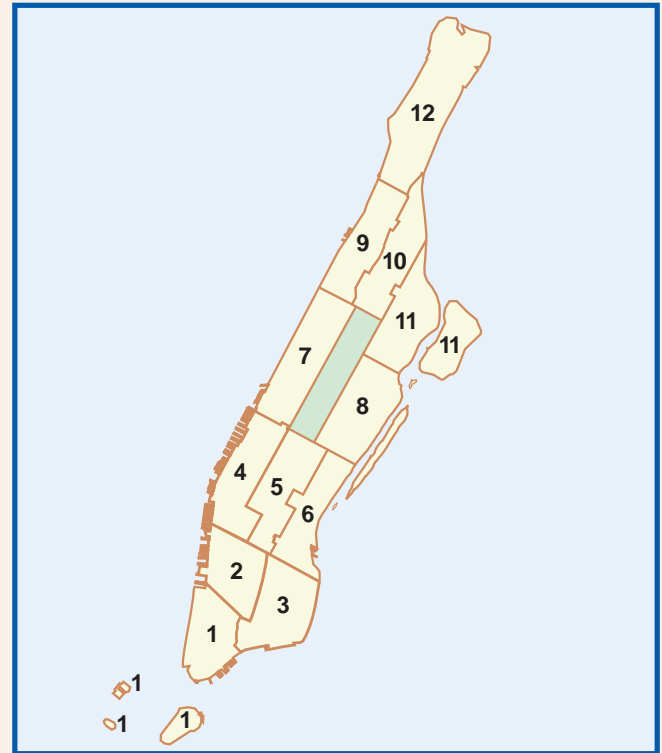
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

TOTAL POPULATION	1990	2000	2005*
Number	1,487,536	1,537,195	1,606,275
% Change	—	3.3	4.5

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	19,813	20,131
Rate per 1000	12.9	13.1
Deaths: Number	10,960	9,979
Rate per 1000	7.1	6.5
Infant Mortality: Number	99	83
Rate per 1000	5.0	4.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	92,786	49,189
Supplemental Security Income	79,681	80,160
Medicaid Only	99,469	250,784
Total Persons Assisted	271,936	380,133
Percent of Population	17.7	24.7

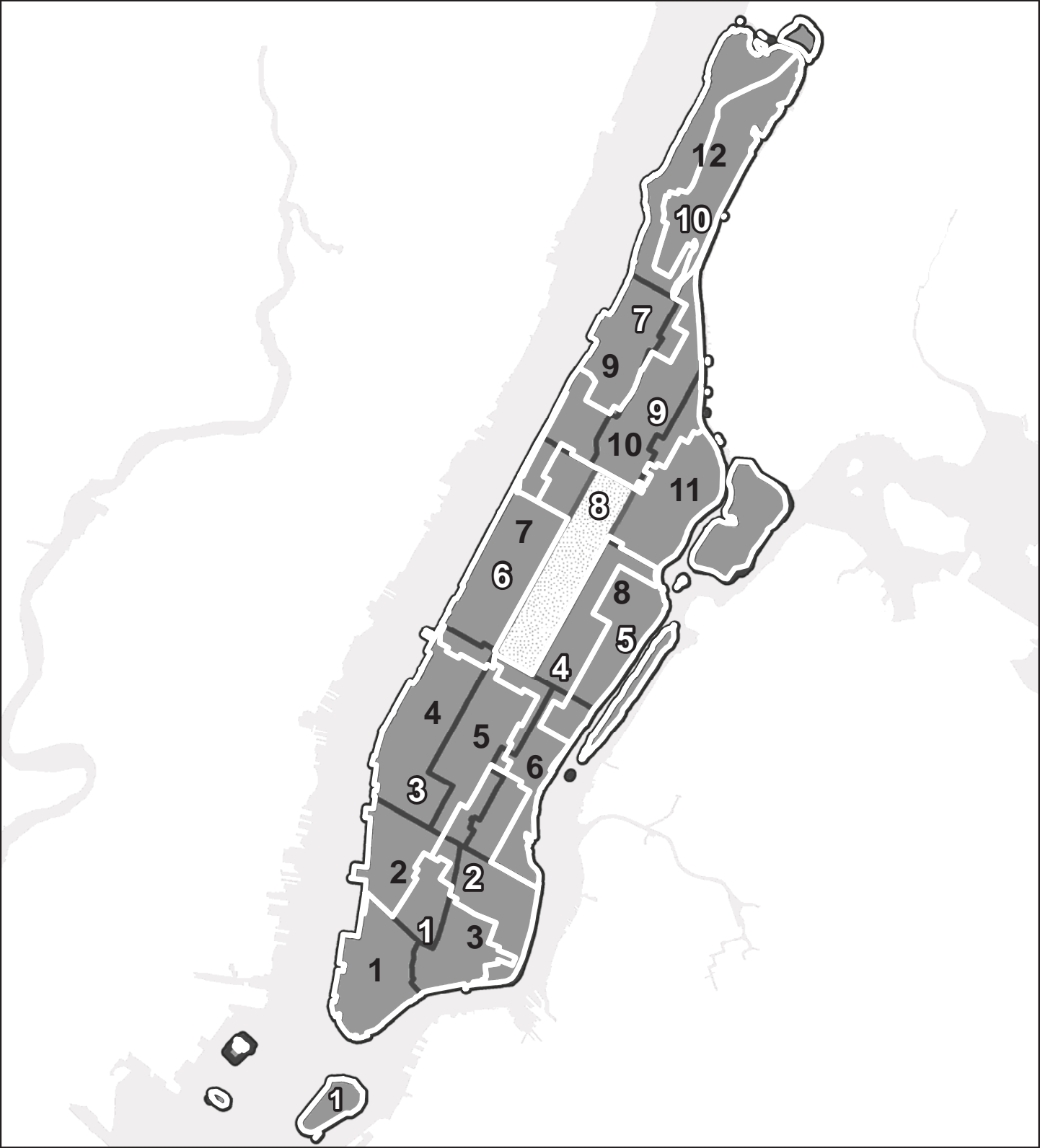
TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	14,581.0
Square Miles:	22.8



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1 - 2 Family Residential	3,406	5,981.3	1.3
Multi-Family Residential	17,503	110,745.5	23.4
Mixed Resid./Commercial	9,959	59,755.7	12.7
Commercial / Office	5,359	49,018.9	10.4
Industrial	1,648	10,153.2	2.1
Transportation / Utility	525	31,589.6	6.7
Institutions	2,474	55,133.9	11.7
Open Space / Recreation	351	117,964.9	25.0
Parking Facilities	826	7,351.7	1.6
Vacant Land	1,663	15,618.2	3.3
Miscellaneous	462	9,051.9	1.9
Total	44,176	472,364.5	100.0

*Department of City Planning estimates adopted by the Census Bureau in September 2006

MANHATTAN CITY COUNCIL DISTRICTS



City Council District Boundary



Community District Boundary



Joint Interest Areas

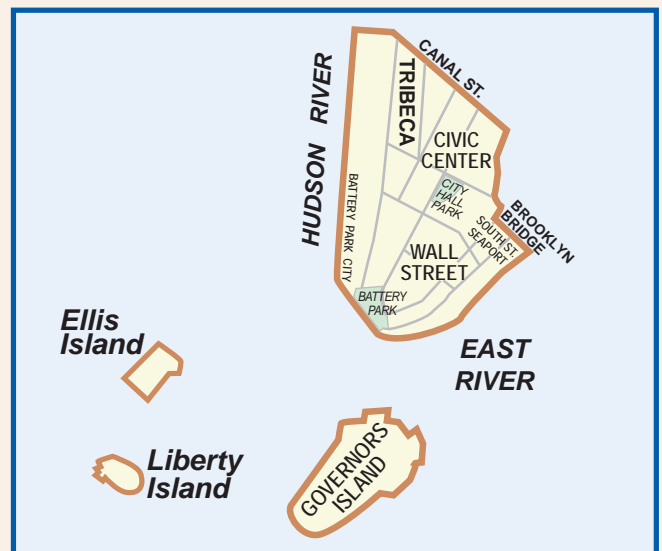
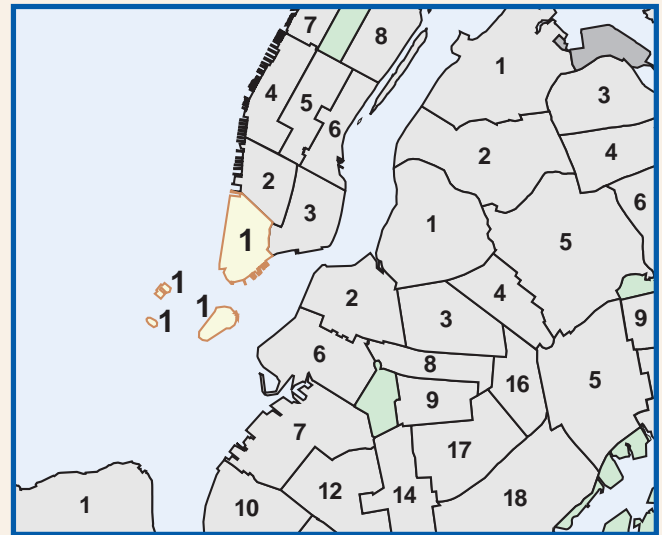
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

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

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	436	760
Rate per 1000	12.7	22.1
Deaths: Number	110	156
Rate per 1000	3.2	4.5
Infant Mortality: Number	2	2
Rate per 1000	4.6	2.6

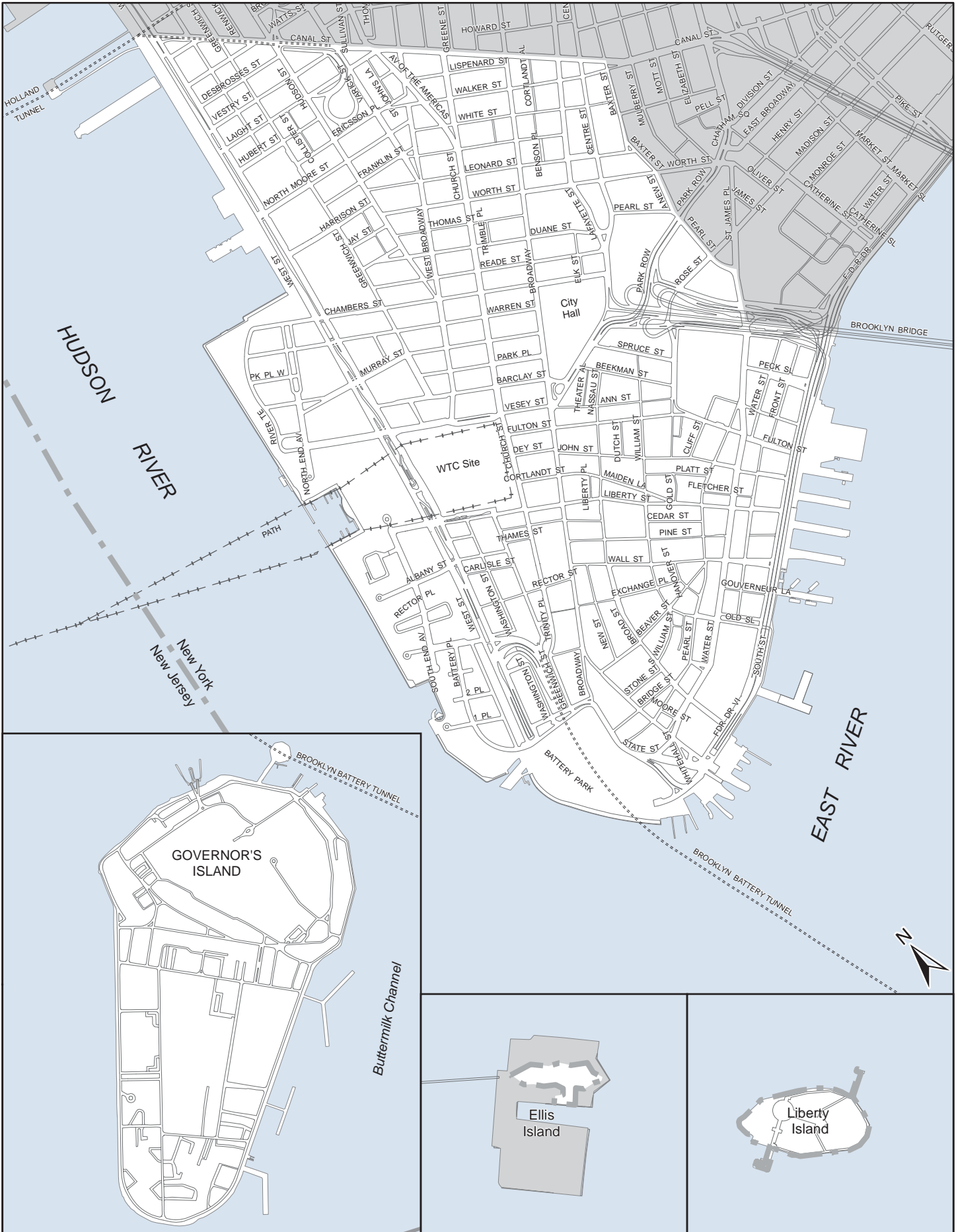
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	736	914
Supplemental Security Income	563	737
Medicaid Only	692	2,094
Total Persons Assisted	1,991	3,745
Percent of Population	5.8	10.9

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	955.6
Square Miles:	1.5



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	27	36.3	0.1
Multi-Family Residential	219	1,916.1	5.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	389	2,772.2	7.6
Commercial / Office	490	8,517.8	23.5
Industrial	174	608.5	1.7
Transportation / Utility	40	4,363.5	12.0
Institutions	62	10,199.1	28.1
Open Space / Recreation	15	1,235.7	3.4
Parking Facilities	46	321.1	0.9
Vacant Land	53	386.8	1.1
Miscellaneous	42	5,910.8	16.3
Total	1,557	36,267.9	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 District 1 Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



■ Senior Centers

● Day Care Centers

▲ Libraries

★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions

1 Map Key

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	CHUNG PAK DAY CARE CENTER	125 Walker St	75
2	FINEST CARE CHILD CARE CENTER	1 Police Plaza	40
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
3	BATTERY PARK CITY DAY NURSERY	215 South End Ave	32
4	BATTERY PARK CITY DAY NURSERY	215 South End Ave	72
5	BMCC EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	199 Chambers St	82
6	BUCKLE MY SHOE NURSERY SCHOOL	40 Worth St	41
7	BUCKLE MY SHOE PRESCHOOL	40 Worth St	55
8	CLAREMONT PREPARATORY SCHOOL TODDLER	41 Broad St	90
9	FED KIDS CHILD CARE CENTER INFANT/TODDLER	26 Federal Plaza	48
10	FED KIDS CHILD CARE CENTER PRE-SCHOOL	26 Federal Plaza	30
11	HAMILTON - MADISON HOUSE CHILD CARE CENTER	80 Beekman St	20
12	JCP (JEWISH COMMUNITY PROJECT) EARLY CHILDHOOD CEN	66 White St	30
13	MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF MANHATTAN	53 Beach St	*
14	MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF MANHATTAN	2 Gold St.	72
15	SAFE HORIZON MANHATTAN FAMILY COURT	60 Lafayette St	15
16	THE DOWNTOWN LITTLE SCHOOL	15 Dutch St	75
17	THE PARK PRE-SCHOOL	275 Greenwich St	44
18	THE WASHINGTON MARKET SCHOOL	55 Hudson St	143
19	TRIBECCA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	22-26 Ericsson Place	45
20	TRINITY PARISH PRESCHOOL & NURSERY	68 Trinity Place	59
21	TRINITY PARISH PRE-SCHOOL & NURSERY	68 Trinity Place	30
22	TRINITY PARISH PRE-SCHOOL AND NURSERY	74 Trinity Place	30
23	WASHINGTON MARKET SCHOOL	134 Duane St	30
24	WASHINGTON MARKET SCHOOL (INFANT/TODDLER)	134 Duane St	20
<i>Group Day Care - Corporate</i>			
25	BRIGHT HORIZONS BROAD STREET(INFANT/TODDLER)	125 Broad St	16
26	BRIGHT HORIZONS BROAD STREET(PRESCHOOL)	125 Broad St	15
27	CITIGROUP CHILDREN'S CENTER - PRESCHOOL	388 Greenwich St	10
28	CITIGROUP CHILDREN'S CENTER(INFANT)	388 Greenwich St	16
29	LIPTON CORPORATE CHILD CARE INC.(NEW YORK)-INFANT	75 Wall St	8
30	LIPTON CORPORATE CHILD CARE INC. (NEW YORK)- PRESC	75 Wall St	18
31	THE CHILDREN'S CENTER @ GOLDMAN SACHS	85 Broad St	18
32	THE MERRILL LYNCH FAMILY CENTER AT WORLD FINANCIAL	250 Vesey St	11
33	THE MERRILL LYNCH FAMILY CENTER AT WORLD FINANCIAL	250 Vesey St	52
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
34	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE HEAD START	129 Fulton St	50
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
35	CITY HALL SENIOR CENTER	100 Gold St	7,530
36	HARRIET TUBMAN SENIOR PROGRAM	293 Broadway	3,090

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 1

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
37	NEW AMSTERDAM LIBRARY	9 Murray St	340,611
CITY-OWNED CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS			Annual Visits
<i>City-Owned Cultural Institutions</i>			
38	MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE	18 First Place	131,096

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN262	MET COUNCIL ON JEWISH POVERTY	CP	640 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
BR-270	REHABILITATION OF BROOKLYN BRIDGE	173,237 (CN) 66,289 (F) 20,810 (S)	163,686 (CN) 131,948 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	36,112 (CN) 14,836 (F) 0 (S)
CO-81	31 CHAMBERS ST. - MANHATTAN SURROGATE'S COURT	CP	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	CP
CO-283	100 CENTRE ST. - MANHATTAN CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING	31,412 (CN) 22,242 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	2,049 (CN) 0 (CX)	4,200 (CN) 0 (CX)	2,230 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
CO-284	111 CENTRE ST. - MANHATTAN COURT FACILITY	16,047 (CN) 2,405 (CX)	0 (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	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	CP
CO-304	60 CENTRE ST. - MANHATTAN SUPREME COURT BUILDING	10,392 (CN) 9,932 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	15,786 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
ED-DN160	FOOD BANK FOR NEW YORK CITY	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN257	MANHATTAN YOUTH	CP	475 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN261	MERCY CORPS ACTION CENTER TO END WORLD HUNGER	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN306	NEW YORK SOFTWARE INDUSTRY	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-MN257	MANHATTAN YOUTH	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-N261	MERCY CORPS ACTION CENTER TO END WORLD HUNGER	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-387	SOUTH ST, SEAPORT, SITE IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	37,695 (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	185,713 (CN) 47,000 (F) 5,050 (S)	828 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	23,151 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1146	BATTERY PARK UNDERPASS/BROOKLYN BATTERY TUNNEL PLAZA	20,235 (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	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN475	ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY PARTNERS	CP	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN545	CLINTON HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN553	AAFE	CP	125 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN611	FECS-TANYA TOWERS	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN511	FECS HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SYSTEMS	CP	0 (CN)	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HH-DN106	COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS	CP	80 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
HH-DN336	PROJECT RENEWAL	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN036	ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE BLIND AND RETARDED	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN041	BAILYSTOCKER CENTER	CP	835 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN232	LEAGUE FOR THE HARD OF HEARING	CP	165 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN299	NEW YORK DOWNTOWN HOSPITAL	CP	579 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN299	NEW YORK DOWNTOWN HOSPITAL	CP	688 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN445	VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-C010	RECONSTRUCTION OF BACHE PLAZA, MANHATTAN	204 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-417	REPAVE JOHN STREET, ETC.	390 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
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	10,833 (CN) 2,915 (F) 4,148 (S) 4,350 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 10,826 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 350 (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-C101	MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	927 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN021	AMERICAN FOLK ART MUSEUM	CP	1,350 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN022	AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	CP	175 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN038	ATLANTIC THEATER COMPANY	CP	925 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN101	CHURCH STREET SCHOOL FOR MUSIC AND ART	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN120	CREATIVE TIME	CP	270 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN127	DIXON PLACE	CP	832 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN132	DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER (DCTV)	CP	722 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN157	FLEA THEATER	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN199	ITALIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM	CP	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN233	LEAGUE OF AMERICAN THEATER	CP	1,410 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN250	LOWER MANHATTAN CULTURAL COUNCIL	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN279	MUSEUM OF CHINESE IN AMERICA CENTRE STREET LOCATION	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN287	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY	CP	123 (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	2,500 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN394	SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM	CP	1,876 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN424	KITCHEN	CP	125 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN454	WNYC NEW YORK PUBLIC RADIO	CP	3,200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN572	CREATE IN CHINATOWN	CP	125 (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-MN122	DANCE THEATER OF HARLEM	CP	120 (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	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN279	MUSEUM OF CHINESE IN AMERICA CENTRE STREET LOCATION	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN319	OPENHOUSENEWYORK, INC (OHNY)	CP	145 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN423	JEWISH MUSEUM	CP	410 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN454	WNYC NEW YORK PUBLIC RADIO	CP	650 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N021	AMERICAN FOLK ART MUSEUM	CP	982 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N022	AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS	CP	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N101	CHURCH STREET SCHOOL FOR MUSIC AND ART	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N122	DANCE THEATER OF HARLEM	CP	6 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N127	DIXON PLACE	CP	533 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N132	DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER (DCTV)	CP	756 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N199	ITALIAN AMERICAN MUSEUM	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N214	ENSEMBLE STUDIO THEATRE	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	CP
PV-N220	FUND FOR CITY OF NEW YORK	CP	20 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N250	LOWER MANHATTAN CULTURAL COUNCIL	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N279	MUSEUM OF CHINESE IN AMERICA CENTRE STREET LOCATION	CP	1,295 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N288	NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN	CP	1,250 (CN)	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N314	MAMA FOUNDATION FOR THE ARTS	CP	175 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
					FY2011	FY2012	
PV-N354	ROUNABOUT THEATRE COMPANY	CP	1,063 (CN)	440 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N368	DRAWING CENTER	CP	10,000 (CN)	6,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N385	SIGNATURE THEATER COMPANY	CP	2,000 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N394	SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM	CP	2,391 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N423	THE JEWISH MUSEUM	CP	34 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N424	KITCHEN	CP	125 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N454	WNYC NEW YORK PUBLIC RADIO	CP	6,952 (CN)	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N614	ART NEW YORK	CP	0 (CN)	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-101	RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MUSEUM OF JEWISH HERITAGE	22,375 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-DN009	AFIKIM FOUNDATION	CP	600 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP	9,750 (CN)	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN165	GAY, LESBIAN AND STRAIGHT EDUCATION NETWORK	CP	256 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN582	DOWNTOWN ALLIANCE	CP	41 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN589	SANCTUARY FOR FAMILIES	CP	701 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN361	SAFE HORIZON	CP	90 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-79	346 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN	CP	2,166 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	23,518 (CN)	CP
PW-80	2 LAFAYETTE STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-193	MUNICIPAL BUILDING, MANHATTAN, SPACE ALTERATIONS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,545 (CN)	6,732 (CN)	CP
PW-195	RECONSTRUCTION OF 80 CENTRE STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	2,636 (CN)	2,000 (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-292	52 CHAMBERS STREET (TWEED COURTHOUSE), MANHATTAN	86,566 (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	1,881 (CN)	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	6,000 (CN)	CP
PW-316	280 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN	24,310 (CN)	62 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-327	RECONSTRUCTION OF POLICE PLAZA	31,921 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-357	253 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN	CP	1,387 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 01, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
S-219	CONSTRUCTION, SANITATION GARAGE, DISTRICT 1/2/5, MANHATTAN	40,089 (CN)	10,476 (CN)	234,888 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
SE-495	COMBINED SEWER OUTFALLS SOUTH OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CX)	500 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP



Fiscal Year 2010 STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

As we commemorate the seventh anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11th, the residential population of Community District #1 has grown at a remarkably rapid rate despite those terrible and tragic events.

Community Board One (CB#1) recently completed a study that estimated population growth in District #1 and concluded that the population of Community District #1 is expected to increase by 28,101 residents or 85 percent by 2013 over the 34,420 people counted in the 2000 Census. In fact, the study estimates that many of these expected new residents have already moved here. The majority -- 70 percent -- will likely settle in the Financial District, where the population is expected to grow by an extraordinary 240% by 2013 beyond that documented in the 2000 Census.

Inevitably, such a great population influx brings complications. The thousands of new housing units built since 9/11 have brought thousands of new residents who need and deserve adequate services and facilities ranging from schools, parks and libraries to senior programs and cultural resources.

This growth of the residential community continues unabated, with several large buildings going up at the present time and more planned in the near future. This study, whose findings we will update regularly, will guide CB#1 in its effort to ensure that planning is in place to meet the community's present and future needs. With its ear to the ground, CB#1 is taking every opportunity to have a voice in plans being considered and implemented so that new facilities and programs, including parks, open spaces and community centers, are in place to meet the needs of residents and other stakeholders in the district.

As the residential population of the district has grown rapidly, CB#1 has taken a far more active and assertive role in advocating for quality-of-life improvements needed by existing and new residents. Residents are often the driving force behind quality-of-life complaints handled by CB#1 and have identified many problems that need to be addressed.

City of New York



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The increase in the number of residents has in some instances created tension between residents and businesses. Late night noise from restaurants and nightclubs and occasional disturbances has brought some bar and nightclub owners under closer scrutiny than when there were fewer residents and families nearby. CB#1 has intervened as needed to address these conflicts in an effort to protect livability for residents while also keeping in mind the importance of retail and other businesses to the wellbeing of the community.

Noisy after-hours construction is inevitable in a growing district, but after-hours or excessive weekend work can threaten quality of life, so CB#1 has pushed for limited work hours where needed to achieve the right balance. We have generally found that all parties understand the need for reasonable limits to be placed on construction hours and methods.

Public works projects that make necessary improvements to the physical infrastructure such as the reconstruction of whole streets spanning multiple blocks can also be disruptive to store owners and their patrons and to pedestrians in general. These projects can close off whole blocks and sometimes sidewalks for long periods of time, increasing the frustrations experienced by drivers and pedestrians. While some disruptions from these projects are inevitable, CB#1 attends advisory oversee committees in a coordinated effort by the Lower Manhattan Construction Command Center to manage impacts to the greatest extent possible.

Whether one lives, works or visits Lower Manhattan, the number and the scale of the projects is enormous and includes the World Trade Center (WTC) Freedom Tower, Towers 2, 3, 4 and 5, the World Trade Center Memorial and Performing Arts Center (PAC), the new PATH Station, the Fulton Street Transit Center – the final design of which is in question at this time, major reconstruction of our waterfronts along the East River and Hudson River, the upgrading of Route 9A, as well as abatement and deconstruction of the 130 Liberty Street (formerly known as the Deutsche Bank building) and Fiterman Hall buildings, along with many new residential towers and continuing road and infrastructure reconstruction and ongoing park revitalization projects.

As the public works projects have the potential to improve the area's infrastructure, they present unique opportunities for CB#1 and other stakeholders to shape the community's future for the better. Every one of these projects, both private and public is part of the recovery and rebirth of our district, but given the quantity of projects and the size of many—60 of them have budgets greater than \$25 million—they also bring potential impacts that must be managed in the planning and developmental stages. Construction activity poses a threat to air quality, so oversight agencies must remain extra vigilant about its impacts, which are a particular concern to those who were in the area on and in the aftermath of September 11 and are already anxious about their health and wellbeing.

The business community faces challenges as well—in particular the need to remain a thriving central business district with a strong commercial base and a retail sector serving the area's residents and workers and its visitors. CB#1 is the fastest growing residential district in the city and the third largest business district in the country. With an estimated 10 million square feet of new office space and 60,000 square feet of retail space expected to be constructed at the WTC and neighboring sites, government must help to ensure that Lower Manhattan is a hospitable place for existing and new businesses, despite the inconveniences due to construction.

Much work remains to be done to strengthen the future of Lower Manhattan and to make sure that government agencies make good on their promise to rebuild and revitalize this historic district, financial nexus and burgeoning residential community. CB#1 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 hold all government agencies accountable for taking measures to defend the quality of life of the area during this challenging time.

While this unprecedented construction and rebuilding activity poses special challenges and opportunities for our district, CB#1 continues to work toward addressing other needs that in many cases existed prior to September 11. These include the need for vibrant and varied retail services; the need for a revitalized East River Waterfront and completion of the Hudson River Park; and the need for cultural performance and exhibit space.

It is a high priority for us to build new schools and other facilities to meet the increasing need as our population grows. Increased resources for social, physical and economic infrastructure improvements will be crucial to the success of the district as the population grows and demands more amenities, goods and services.

We must ensure that Lower Manhattan remains a diverse community that is affordable to people from a mixed range of income levels and demographic groups. It must also be a place where senior citizens who have lived here all of their lives can continue to find the services and amenities they need to enjoy a comfortable and fulfilling retirement.

We also must ensure that services and resources are available for the many families in Lower Manhattan neighborhoods. These include schools, ball fields, community centers and other educational and cultural resources. For example, CB#1 is working to ensure that a community center is developed on the east side of our district to serve this neighborhood's rapidly growing population.

GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHICS

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

As discussed earlier in this document, 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 here in CB 1. 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 bit over 25,000 in 1990 and rose another 9,000 during the 1990s, reaching 34,420 in 2000. In total, therefore, Community Board One's residential population grew by 336% between 1970 and 1990.

It is the residential growth since 2000, however, that makes this phenomenon even more remarkable and noteworthy. 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, the date of the last U.S. Census, and 2013. This would conservatively add over 31,000 additional residents to the district. And with plans in place to add thousands of units of residential housing in the Greenwich South area and elsewhere in the district, that number will likely grow to over 40,000 additional residents by 2015. That would represent yet another doubling of our residential population during the current decade. Obviously, this continued rapid growth presents unprecedented challenges to

CB#1 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.

REBUILDING LOWER MANHATTAN

As rebuilding plans evolve, Community Board One will continue to play a very active role in representing the interests of local residents and workers and in making sure that the community has meaningful input and involvement in the redevelopment process. The Community Board works closely with The Lower Manhattan Development Corporation, the Lower Manhattan Construction Command Center, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, the Battery Park City Authority, New York City and State Departments of Transportation, the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the Department of City Planning and Department of Buildings, the Economic Development Corporation, Mayor's Community Assistance Unit and many other government agencies and stakeholders, such as the Downtown Alliance. We strive to ensure that our input is considered during all stages of planning, development and construction and that government agencies are responsive to the needs and best interests of our constituency.

We are increasingly concerned about an emerging pattern of broken promises and missed deadlines at a time when we should instead be celebrating the achievement of milestones along the way to rebuilding our community. As construction costs continue to escalate and economic conditions change, it is critically important to complete these building projects as quickly as possible or we will face even greater and more intractable cost increases and delays in the future.

A primary goal in rebuilding Lower Manhattan continues to be retaining a diverse community with sufficient amenities and resources. We are hopeful that rebuilding activity at the WTC site will continue, but we also want to ensure that the PAC and other cultural facilities are not left to be developed as afterthoughts. The lax progress in building the PAC, the loss of significant cultural institutions such as the Signature Theater incorporated into the project, and reported plans to use the PAC site as a staging area, would push completion beyond its original expected opening in 2015.

The PAC was conceived as a calming transition between the bustle of commerce and the reflection and remembrance that will be inspired by the memorial and as a focal point inspiring the resurgence of arts in Lower Manhattan. This vital public mandate is essential to the revitalization of Lower Manhattan, and its completion should not be delayed.

Community Board #1 strongly urges that the design phase for the PAC be completed as soon as possible, and made available for public review. We further urge that the funding process for the PAC commence immediately so that there will be practical assurance that the PAC will be built as a necessary and vital element of the Master Plan for the reconstruction of the WTC site.

Community Board #1 therefore requests a time table and a plan of implementation for each of the remaining steps involved in the design and construction of the PAC, together with specific information on funding the project, as soon as possible.

CB#1 further requests that the process relating to 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 immediate formation of an advisory panel including representatives of CB#1 to address issues relating to the PAC and other cultural enhancements for the WTC site.

CB#1 also believes that the PAC could be enhanced by the inclusion of a smaller second stage that could be used for productions by other theaters in the metropolitan area, perhaps on a rotating basis. Such a theater could give Downtown audiences a welcome opportunity to attend performances by prominent local theater companies such as the Manhattan Theater Club, Second Stage, and The Roundabout.

Moreover, CB#1 encourages all concerned government agencies and private parties to consider other possible cultural facilities and programming for the WTC site in addition to the PAC including, for example, the development of additional gallery or performance spaces in portions of the vast commercial developments already planned for the site along the model of Jazz at Lincoln Center in the Time Warner building.

With regard to the Fulton Street Transit Center, we welcome related signs of progress such as the opening of the W/R subway lines in the near future, but the recent announcement by MTA that cost overruns will prevent it from building the above-ground design elements of the Fulton Street Transit Center and from building the PATH station as originally envisioned are unacceptable to our community. We were promised this extraordinary new Downtown street level landmark as a fitting entry point to Lower Manhattan for travelers on the 12 subway lines to be completed in 2008.

We accepted the loss of these nearly 150 small businesses because the structures that housed them were demolished to make way for the transit center as a necessary cost of re-energizing retail and other businesses in Lower Manhattan. MTA's recent decision to scale back the above-ground portion of the transit center due to cost overruns, even with the underground component remaining, is a broken promise to our community. We believe that this decision is unconscionable and urge the MTA to work with other entities to find alternative sources of funding to complete the whole project in its original form and in a timely manner so that we are not forced to navigate around and through this massive construction site for years to come. A fitting gateway to Lower Manhattan should be done as soon as possible, without compromises and with a transparent funding process, a timetable and a plan of implementation.

Reports have also emerged that there is a possibility that the \$280 million contingency funds of the total \$2.2 billion 9/11 federal grant to build the Calatrava PATH station may be hijacked for a midtown project. While these reports are unconfirmed, they are troubling and we hope that the entire \$2.2 billion intended to fund the PATH station (which Community Board One supported) will be reaffirmed so that the PA can build the facility as it was originally designed and be realized in the near future.

It is crucially important that impacts from development be addressed on an ongoing basis. In the long run, it will be more efficient to develop the WTC (and other sites) responsibly and in compliance with the best building and safety practices.

It will also be of great importance to identify a location for the tour buses that visit the site. CB#1 is advocating for a designation of an appropriate off-street parking facility with the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC) and other involved entities to reduce the congestion and pollution caused by these vehicles.

As we rebuild, special emphasis must also be placed on strengthening our dynamic central business district, which lost an estimated 60,000 jobs after 9/11. There have been very positive signs in recent months that Lower Manhattan is once again viewed as a desirable place to do business by major financial services corporations, as well as businesses in a growing array of other industries. The progress on the Goldman Sachs world headquarters, and the recent decision by JP

Morgan Chase to locate in tower 5 are very encouraging. Improvements to our waterfronts, new parks and transportation hubs and expediting the new cultural and Performing Arts Center at the WTC would build on this progress and attract even more major businesses to the area.

OTHER CB #1 PRIORITIES

Other specific improvements that Community Board One supports include efforts to create additional schools to accommodate local children, ample outdoor recreational space and parks, libraries and museums, a performing arts and cultural center, a full-service community recreation center, retail offerings that meet the needs of the community, and an improved and revitalized waterfront. Listed below are some of our highest priority projects--those that we believe are essential to the future of Lower Manhattan:

• 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 in citywide reading and math scores. The quality of our schools is sure to suffer if the current overcrowding is allowed to worsen as the area's population continues to rise. It is imperative that the city provide this growing population with the schools and services it requires so that we will continue to attract and retain the families that are the lifeblood of our community.

Development of new long-term and interim school seats is a priority for CB#1, which advocated for inclusion of a K-8 school in the Forest City Ratner Beekman Street tower, and we are pleased to report that it is under construction. We also identified and successfully advocated for a new public school that recently went into construction at Site 2B in Battery Park City. These two schools will help relieve the long-term over-crowding problem in Lower Manhattan. In the meantime, we must identify seats that can relieve the shorter-term problem until the two new schools are ready. To this end, CB#1 is working with New York State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver, local leaders and parent advocates on a task force to identify interim seats. As a result of the Task Force's efforts, two rooms in the Manhattan Youth Community Center will be used as classrooms and other sites are also being actively explored.

• Affordable Housing

It is of paramount importance that Lower Manhattan remain 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. Just as important as creating new, affordable housing units is our ability to maintain the affordable units that we already have. We must continue to fight to maintain affordable housing units while ensuring that wherever possible, new buildings set aside space for moderate-income families.

There have been several disturbing incidents recently in Lower Manhattan of building owners attempting to leave programs that keep rents in their buildings subsidized. When rents in these buildings go to market rates, it often results in long-time Downtown residents being forced to move out of the neighborhood. These are people who have lived through and overcome 9/11 and in many cases are those who pioneered our community and made it livable. We need assistance from all

relevant city and state agencies and elected officials to address this problem on an emergency basis. The community cannot become accessible only to the wealthiest people or it will lose the character that makes it so appealing and special.

Moreover, new residential development must be accompanied by adequate existing or additional community infrastructure such as schools, libraries, parks and retail or grocery markets. After two decades, CB#1 residents are still struggling to bring to the district amenities that are taken for granted everywhere else. Housing planning must take into consideration the full range of community infrastructure needs. This imperative is particularly urgent now that numerous new high-rise residences are being planned or are under construction in our district, including the tower on the former parking lot site at NY Downtown Hospital and 50 West Street and a number of large residential conversions or new towers in the Financial District.

These challenges will only increase as Lower Manhattan becomes more and more residential. The plans for Greenwich South, which envision a large-scale new residential neighborhood around the entrance to the Battery Tunnel, will require CB#1 and all planning agencies to be especially vigilant to ensure that this development is done in a well-thought-out manner. CB#1 would certainly take a very strong position that a substantial number of the housing units developed on this site must be affordable.

• Community Recreation and Cultural Centers

Community Board 1 has long sought community recreation and cultural centers to provide a cohesive force for our neighborhood—places where our children 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. Manhattan Youth recently opened a major center on Warren and West Streets that serves not just young people, but those of all ages. In addition, a new community center is being built in Battery Park City to serve the growing community there.

A need also exists for an additional facility east of Broadway to serve the fast-growing population there. With the tremendous increase in the population of the Financial District and Seaport and Civic Centers, a community center is urgently needed if we are to build a strong and stable community there. Our goal is to establish a major center that would equal any in the city for excellence and breadth. CB#1 recently convened a task force to work with a consultant engaged by General Growth Properties . We will continue to pursue this vision and look for the resources to realize it.

• Mitigation of Construction Impacts

Lower Manhattan faces a special challenge as we enter the peak construction phase of the rebuilding effort. At this time, multiple projects are in or set to go into construction, including the new PATH station, the Fulton Street Transit Center, Route 9A, the Goldman Sachs building, the dismantling of 130 Liberty Street (the Deutsche Bank building), the Freedom Tower, World Trade Center Memorial, Beekman Street Forest City Ratner building and 50 West Street and the reconstruction of Fulton Street.

Residents of Community Board 1 therefore face constant noise and disruption, as well as exposure to dust and fumes from the construction sites, traffic and pedestrian blockages. This will take place in a community in which many people continue to suffer health impacts from the events of 9/11 and their aftermath. In addition, local businesses relied on by residents and workers will be severely jeopardized by these impacts.

The LMCCC is charged with the significant responsibility of mitigating adverse impacts from construction. We look forward to continuing our close work with the LMCCC and city and state agencies to ensure that all development complies with prevailing city building and safety codes. Beyond what is required by law, we expect responsible developers to take all possible measures to minimize adverse impacts from construction.

All construction vehicles and equipment should be retrofitted and use ultra low-sulfur diesel fuel. We applaud Silverstein Properties for taking the lead in this area. We urge that all the other construction projects in our district, including those sponsored by the MTA and Port Authority, as well as larger projects such as the Goldman Sachs building and new residential towers being built by Forest City Ratner and Time Equities, follow their lead and utilize low sulfur fuel. This will 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 new “green” technologies to create healthier habitats, limit consumption of fossil fuels and reduce toxic emissions and particulates.

• **Revitalization of the East River Waterfront**

Lower Manhattan will never have a great open space like Central Park to serve our district and, in fact, open space is in very short supply, particularly on the east side of our district. What we have in Lower Manhattan is waterfront exposure along both the East River and the Hudson River. While plans are in place to improve the Hudson River waterfront—and it is important that adequate funding be allocated to realize these plans—we are only now beginning to work with the city on plans to convert into an attractive amenity the East River CB#1 waterfront, which not long ago was viewed as a largely inhospitable and dilapidated part of our district. We clearly need to tap into the great potential of this waterfront stretch and turn 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 alike.

The Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC) allocated \$150 million toward East River Waterfront improvements, and the Economic Development Corporation has begun work on the long anticipated East River Esplanade and Piers Project. While the LMDC funds were sufficient to get this project started, CB#1 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 out in 2005. Community Board One urges the Economic Development Corporation and Department of City Planning to work closely with CB#1 to identify additional funds, arrive at a final design and move forward expeditiously in implementing this project, which has 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.

The city recently announced plans to develop the Battery Maritime Building with several uses, including a hotel, food market and waiting areas for some of the ferries that collect and

disperse passengers at points adjacent to the building. CB#1 has received initial presentations about this plan and looks forward to working with the developer and EDC when the plan is finalized and ready to undergo review. CB#1 has some concerns about access to the building that we hope can be addressed. Namely, a successful plan for the Battery Maritime Building would bring activity to a part of our waterfront that has been largely idle in recent years. In addition, there have been many positive developments in recent years in Battery Park and others to come such as the playground being designed by renowned architect Frank Gehry and the SeaGlass carousel being constructed.

CB#1 also expects in the coming year to review a proposal by General Growth Properties to redevelop the South Street Seaport, the former site of the Fulton Fish Market and other nearby properties. This will be an opportunity to create something at the Seaport area that is in keeping with the area's low-rise historic character and integrated with the rest of the district. It may also provide the community with an opportunity to secure amenities in the area such as a needed school and water-related and community-friendly uses on nearby piers that have become dilapidated.

• Completion of Segment 3 of the Hudson River Park

The design of Segment 3 of the Hudson River Park, which includes two of the longest piers in the park, would create many public facilities—a lawn suitable for active recreation, volleyball courts, a mini golf course, refreshment stand, playground, boathouse and a river study and research center—that would enrich the district and draw residents and visitors alike.

This project will take advantage of the natural amenity of our waterfront, finally allowing pedestrian accessibility from river to river and encouraging mixed use and public enjoyment. Interim projects set up by the Hudson River Park Trust, such as a trapeze school and free kayaking, have already proven to be popular and successful amenities.

The Hudson River Park Trust has presented its plans to CB#1, which has consistently stressed that final plans for the design are in keeping with the needs and wishes of local residents. CB#1 was very pleased that the Governor and Legislature agreed to include funds in the recent state budget for completion of the Tribeca segment of the Park. However, funding is needed for design and development of the estuarium and other aspects of the plan for Pier 26. Community Board One considers this park necessary to the revitalization of Lower Manhattan and urges State, City and Federal officials to fully realize it on-schedule.

• Performing Arts Center at the World Trade Center

CB#1 has always regarded the proposed world class Performing Arts Center, designed by architect Frank Gehry, as an essential and important part of the WTC development. There are currently no major cultural centers in Lower Manhattan, and the facility is needed to ensure that there is vibrant activity at the WTC site on evenings and weekends as well as business days. We are concerned that fundraising activity and planning for this Center is lagging far behind other aspects of the development of the site. It is distressing that there has been so little progress toward completing this vitally important project. Only the \$55 million allocated by the LMDC is in place at this time. Community Board One strongly urges that the city and State work to ensure that the Performing Arts Center is

developed along with other projects at the site and realized at the earliest possible date.

• Fulton Street Reconstruction and Revitalization

Fulton Street is among the most important east-west streets in the district, connecting the South Street Seaport to the WTC site and Battery Park City. A sewer and roadway reconstruction project by the City Department of Transportation is currently underway on Fulton Street and is linked with a storefront revitalization project. The \$38 million Fulton St. Revitalization Project promises to revitalize retail storefronts, the streetscape and to create better open spaces along this important roadway. It is also intended to upgrade the type of retail services along this thoroughfare to better serve both local workers and the rapidly growing residential population. We are concerned that the sewer and roadway reconstruction 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 all of the stated goals. We will continue to work with DOT and other agencies to address any problems that arise.

The Fulton Street Transit Center was planned to be a destination site, not only allowing for convenient subway transfers between heretofore confusing, serpentine stations, but also offering new restaurants, retail and an inviting glass-and-steel station filled with natural light. Because of recent developments indicating funding problems with the project, CB#1 is extremely concerned about the possibility that the proposed building will be abandoned by the MTA, and we have therefore urged that it be built. We will continue to work with local elected officials and leaders to stress the importance of this project to Lower Manhattan's redevelopment.

As construction proceeds on Fulton Street, it is imperative that investments be made in lighting, retail, cultural facilities and open space for this street to ensure that its future is worthy of its important role connecting the east and west sides of the district.

• Upgrading NY Downtown Hospital

NY Downtown Hospital recently opened a major new emergency center. This important facility will better enable the only hospital in our district to meet the needs of the rapidly growing population that it serves. With the large Forest City Ratner building currently going up at the NY Downtown Hospital parking lot site, the hospital plans to add a new ambulatory care facility to be located there. These are positive improvements and we look forward to others as the hospital expands to meet community needs. NY Downtown Hospital is the 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 9/11 and their aftermath, it is more important than ever that NY Downtown Hospital be fully capable of serving the affected population.

• A New York Public Library branch in Battery Park City

Battery Park City has an ever-growing residential population, while the closest public library is the small New Amsterdam Library, which, due to its location across West Street near City Hall, makes for a difficult passage for families and senior citizens who live in Battery Park City. As a result of generous grants from Council Member Alan J. Gerson and Goldman Sachs, a new branch of the New York Public Library is under construction in Battery Park City. Community

Board One welcomes this future amenity for Lower Manhattan and we have established a task force to ensure that community input is provided as the library is planned and prepares to open.

• **Keep Wall Street Strong**

As the third-largest central business district in America, Lower Manhattan is the global leader in capital markets and financial services and serves as the economic engine for the entire northeastern United States. The “Wall Street” brand is one of the strongest in the world and the financial services industry is one of New York City’s largest revenue sources. Leveraging and growing these historic strengths is key to revitalizing Lower Manhattan.

With the Goldman Sachs headquarters under construction and the decision by JPMorgan Chase to build a new headquarters at WTC Tower 5, all indications are that the appeal of Lower Manhattan to major Financial Services corporations remains strong. With the near-constant construction that will be underway for the next ten years, it is especially important that government agencies put mechanisms in place to support and promote existing businesses and attract new ones. Particular attention should be focused on the retention, stabilization and attraction of small and medium-sized businesses that are an integral part of the residential and business communities. Every effort should be made to ensure the economic vitality of a broad range of businesses throughout the rebuilding process. We appreciate the recent announcement by the LMDC about a grant program for businesses affected by construction activity and hope that it will bolster our valued small and retail businesses during this difficult phase so that they will be able to share in the benefits of redevelopment.

• **Commuter and Tour Bus Storage Facility**

Lower Manhattan currently accommodates hundreds of commuter and tour buses every day. They lay over on local streets and create congestion, pollution and safety issues. When the World Trade Center site is rebuilt, it is certain to attract tourists and other visitors at an unprecedented rate, 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 noxious fumes and snarled traffic in an already congested area. The health, accessibility and viability of our neighborhood depend on having a dedicated place for these buses to go—and that means a bus storage facility to keep them from idling in front of our homes and workplaces. This is an absolutely essential facility and city officials must identify an appropriate location for it and develop it without delay. We urge the Department of Transportation to expedite its search for a commuter bus storage facility.

There is also a need for a new commuter bus facility, an issue that should be discussed as the planned development along the East River waterfront proceeds, because of the potential for space there. The City Department of Transportation engaged a consultant to initiate a process of identifying a suitable site for this facility, which must accommodate the dozens of commuter buses that bring workers daily to Lower Manhattan businesses. CB#1 awaits the results of the consultant’s study and we look forward to helping to site this needed facility.

• **Retail**

Quality retail shopping is among the factors that would most entice current residents to remain in the neighborhood. This means that it is important to attract new retailers to our growing communi-

ty and retain small businesses that meet the needs of area residents. New, quality retail is part of the plan for the World Trade Center site and must also be included in whatever structure is built at the Fulton Street transit hub. The upgrading of Fulton Street also will hopefully bring in additional retailers more geared toward the residents of Lower Manhattan. General Growth Properties, which is planning to redevelop the area around the South Street Seaport, should also ensure that its plan include new and interesting retailers that will 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 address community concerns and focus on creating ground floor/street level retail, including large and small retailers. We applaud the grant program for small Downtown businesses announced recently by the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation, and 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 attract needed new ones.

• **Safety and Security**

Safety and security considerations should ensure that new construction meets or exceeds NYC's fire, building and safety code regulations and incorporates adequate measures for emergency evacuation and security. For example, street-level security measures should be integrated into building design to avoid the need for unsightly "Jersey" barriers that impede pedestrian access. Evacuation protocols, as well, should be incorporated into any plans for a new building. Especially during this time of construction and street blockages, it is more important than ever that emergency and service vehicles are able to access and serve the safety needs of everyone without hindrance or obstruction.

The New York Police Department recently announced a plan to restrict and regulate traffic in the vicinity of the World Trade Center site. CB#1 understands the need to keep this area secure and well protected. However it is important to find the right balance between safety considerations and livability. We believe it is imperative that the NYPD work with CB#1 and local leaders and stakeholders to find the right balance so that the area around the WTC site will be a thriving and vibrant as well as secure area.

Such outreach has been done successfully with regard to the plan to secure the area around the New York Stock Exchange. The Department of City Planning has come repeatedly before CB#1 as it develops effective and welcome plans to make security in the area of the New York Stock Exchange less visible and intrusive. Businesses in that area suffered greatly under emergency restrictions put in place after September 11 and we believe they will be bolstered by the new plans. This collaborative process should be a model for future efforts elsewhere in Lower Manhattan.

Finally, we strongly recommend that to the greatest extent possible, areas closed after 9/11 be re-opened to the public. The recent opening of the northern end of City Hall Park has provided a welcome lift to area residents and workers without compromising security at City Hall. Comparable ways to safely re-open Park Row and remaining areas of City Hall Park should be explored and implemented.

OPEN SPACE

• **Ball fields to Serve CB 1**

As our population grows, pressure on the ball field in Battery Park City to serve the children of our district becomes acute. Our local little league and soccer league already report that they

can barely accommodate the children signing up and finding field time is increasingly difficult. One partial solution that CB#1 and the leagues are pushing for is to convert these fields from grass to artificial turf, which would make them available for playing many additional hours per week and many more months per year. CB#1 has been working with the Battery Park City Authority and local leaders on a Ball fields Task Force where we are advocating for conversion of the ball field to artificial turf. We believe that our leagues and many other organized sporting groups are being denied field time when they need it. Many local schools, for example, would like to utilize the fields but are consistently turned away. Adult leagues, including those serving the many workers in the area, similarly have had little success in obtaining permits to use the fields.

The task force has issued a final report recommending conversion of the ball fields to artificial turf. We hope that the Battery Park City Authority will accept this recommendation in the near future. We know that many other entities such as the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation and the Hudson River Park Trust now utilize artificial turf fields and are quite happy with them.

The CB also urges that steps be taken, where possible, to identify other potential playing field sites in CB#1. We were pleased when the LMDC recently 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 creatively for space on piers, roofs of buildings and at existing parks (Battery Park, Rockefeller Park, Wagner Park) to create additional active recreation options for our growing population.

CB#1 also supports the use of fields on Governors Island and Pier 40 for organized leagues. Although Pier 40 is located in CB#2, CB#1 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 address 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 is included in plans for the Island.

• **Governors Island**

The transfer of Governor's 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-kept playing fields and some of the most spectacular views in New York. As indicated above, Community Board One children and adults currently find themselves dramatically short of recreation fields to play on, and Governor's Island can go far toward rectifying the problem.

It is essential that as much of Governor's Island and its historic structures as possible remain open to the public and easily accessible. We are encouraged by recent efforts of the Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation to create programming that draws people to the Island for events and activities. We wish to continue working closely with the Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation as it develops the island so that the needs of Lower Manhattan residents are fully considered.

• **Small parks in CB1**

We are particularly pleased that, thanks to rebuilding funds provided by the LMDC, progress is on-

going on the construction and renovation of 13 parks in Lower Manhattan. However, while we are thrilled 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 city's reopening of the north end of City Hall Park to the public and look forward to implementation of a recently presented plan for redesign of the northeastern sector. We also welcome the plan for an innovative playground at Burling Slip Park and development of a playground designed by Frank Gehry at Battery Park. The renovation of Peck Slip provides a welcome opportunity to create needed open space in the historic Seaport district, and we are pleased that our discussions with the Parks Department have resulted in a plan that successfully balances the need for landscaping and greenery in the area and that respects the historic surroundings of the site.

TRANSPORTATION

• West Street Crossings

More attention needs to be paid to creating safe crossings along West Street/Route 9A. West Street has six to ten lanes of moving traffic, often going 40 to 50 miles per hour, making it a difficult and dangerous street to cross. As Battery Park City nears completion, there are increasing numbers of residents, workers, students and visitors who need to cross this busy street several times per day. We receive many complaints from them that crossing at various intersections on West Street is very challenging, and there is particular concern for the many children and seniors who need to cross to access schools and senior facilities in the area. There have been several alarming accidents recently involving youth as well as adults. Community Board#1 has created a West Street Task Force that is working with both NYC and NYS Departments of Transportation to address this difficult issue. Additional green time for pedestrians, restricting turns, crossing guards and additional pedestrian bridges are some potential solutions that need to be explored and implemented to make these crossings safer for the people of our district.

• Parking

We appreciate the NYPD's efforts to crack down on placard parking in our district and believe the department should continue with the support of all other involved agencies. Our district, in particular, has a major problem with government-authorized vehicles parked all over the streets and sidewalks. We urge city, state and federal agencies to reduce the number of placards issued, regulate those that are issued, continue to rethink regulations that allow so many to have these permits and to enforce existing regulations 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 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 authorized parking and particularly these egregious abuses, create great resentment among residents who have few on-street parking options, as well as with 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, a parking plan for construction workers needs to be implemented so as not to overwhelm the neighborhood with vehicles from outside the district during the massive construction effort now underway throughout Lower Manhattan. Community Board One also urges the city to create more on-street (alternate-side-of-the-street) parking in our district to accommodate

the ever-growing residential population.

We need solutions to the “placard” parking problem so that the community has the parking spaces needed by local businesses and the increasing number of residents. Community Board 1 must not continue to serve as a parking lot for government vehicles with no compelling need to occupy so many of the limited spaces available.

• **2nd Ave. Subway**

Running from the Upper East Side into the Financial District, the long-desired 2nd Avenue Subway will relieve the enormously overcrowded Lexington Avenue line and make Lower Manhattan more accessible to uptown workers. This major project has been anticipated for decades and is now critical for the long-term vitality of Lower Manhattan. We view it as imperative that other pending mass-transit projects, such as an extension of the 7 line west on 42nd St, not take away Federal transportation funding from the 2nd Ave Subway.

• **LIRR/JFK Link**

Community Board One supports creation of a rail link to the LIRR and JFK airport from Lower Manhattan. This crucial transportation link would create an essential pathway for commuters and visitors who need quick access in and out of the area, encouraging business to remain and grow in the Financial District and across Lower Manhattan. Such a link is critical to the future of Wall Street and would also provide a much-needed passageway to commuters who work in other parts of the city as well. We urge officials at the city, state and federal levels to allocate the needed funding to make this plan a reality.

• **Ferry Service**

The disruption of PATH service after 9/11 demonstrated the great potential for the use of water transportation. Quick implementation of new ferry routes helped Lower Manhattan recover. Boats from New Jersey, Brooklyn, Manhattan’s Upper West Side and La Guardia Airport bolster our linkages to the region. Expansion of ferry service should be encouraged, but it requires sound planning. The flexible arrangements for docking, while essential during emergencies, can have unintended consequences for residents when not planned for adequately. Ferry and water taxi facilities must be planned as part of a coordinated approach to waterfront protection and development.

ZONING AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The Community Board is working with the Department of City Planning on a comprehensive rezoning of northern Tribeca. This area, currently zoned for manufacturing, needs to be rezoned to permit residential development as-of-right. We also want to ensure that any zoning revisions maintain the size and scale of Tribeca as it stands today. There is great pressure from developers to permit larger buildings in this area. We look forward to working with the Department of City Planning on a rezoning plan that meets these goals. Also, we encourage the Department to examine the feasibility of inclusionary housing zoning bonuses for developers in Tribeca and other appropriate neighborhoods in Community Board 1. It is important that we continue to bolster the stock of affordable housing in Tribeca so that this neighborhood continues to include people of various income levels.

Similar development pressure is in play throughout Lower Manhattan, where very large buildings are permitted as-of-right in many neighborhoods. At a minimum, the city needs to ensure that city services and facilities such as schools, parks and libraries, and local amenities such as retail shopping facilities keep pace with such development. We also need to rethink the city's use of zoning bonuses and how this process can be better tailored to provide each community with the services and facilities it needs to grow and prosper.

As the birthplace of New York City, Lower Manhattan finds preserving its heritage an issue of the utmost concern. Landmarks are not only a neighborhood amenity or a subject for school trips. They are integral to maintaining tourism, one of the principal economic motors of Community Board One, 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 the old cobblestone roadways. CB #1 strongly favors retaining these cobblestone streets, but the city absolutely must do a far better job of maintaining these important resources. CB #1 successfully had funds set aside to rebuild many of the cobblestone streets in the South St. Seaport Historic District, and we would strongly urge the city to identify funds to similarly repair the Tribeca cobblestone roadways, which are generally in poor condition.

We have nine historic districts in Lower Manhattan, including four in Tribeca, the South Street Seaport and 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 take place: signage is hung and windows modified out of code; owners make significant unapproved additions. While the 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 the 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.

Last but not least, consideration should be given to designating an historic district within the Financial District to protect those buildings that are not already individually designated as landmarks.

HOMELESSNESS

Community Board One has historically faced a noticeable population of homeless individuals in the district, particularly in the Battery, where large numbers of homeless people once inhibited positive activities in the park. This situation has markedly improved in recent years, owing to the quality services and programs provided in Community District One (CD#1) by the John Heuss House and the NY Rescue Mission and other agencies. These facilities and programs must be given the funding and support that they need by government agencies to provide their essential services.

Community Board One urges the city to also support these efforts by funding adequate shelter space and embarking on programs intended to create additional affordable housing units. It

is also essential to offer these individuals the social services and counseling they may need to cope with and hopefully overcome mental illness, substance abuse and alcohol abuse. It is in the interest of the city, the community and the homeless population to have safe and secure options so that homeless individuals have viable alternatives to sleeping in parks, doorways, subway stations and streets.

SANITATION

There is a noticeable rat problem in various parts of CB#1, which is exacerbated by the construction that pervades our district. The Departments of Sanitation and Health must redouble their efforts to address this problem through more frequent pick-ups of litter and baiting of sites where rats are seen. CB#1 is working with these agencies to identify areas where these actions must be taken and we will need to work even more closely as construction activity escalates in coming years.

Julie Menin

Julie Menin
Chairperson

Noah Pfefferblit

Noah Pfefferblit
District Manager

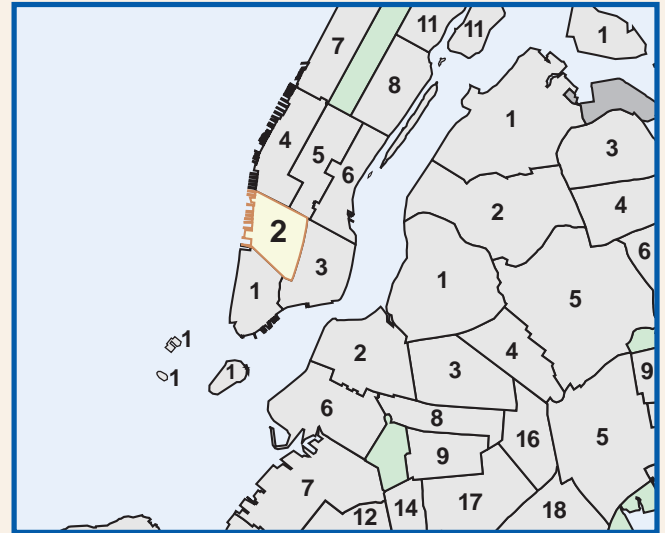
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2

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

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	745	916
Rate per 1000	8.0	9.8
Deaths: Number	556	440
Rate per 1000	6.0	4.7
Infant Mortality: Number	3	1
Rate per 1000	4.0	1.1

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	1,040	563
Supplemental Security Income	1,891	1,934
Medicaid Only	1,941	7,603
Total Persons Assisted	4,872	10,100
Percent of Population	5.2	10.8

TOTAL LAND AREA		
	Acres:	866.4
	Square Miles:	1.4



LAND USE, 2008	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	475	746.0	2.7
Multi-Family Residential	1,515	6,443.5	23.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,458	5,002.4	18.3
Commercial / Office	679	4,165.5	15.2
Industrial	271	1,867.0	6.8
Transportation / Utility	46	4,558.6	16.7
Institutions	172	1,946.8	7.1
Open Space / Recreation	26	711.5	2.6
Parking Facilities	72	513.3	1.9
Vacant Land	66	1,344.7	4.9
Miscellaneous	44	73.7	0.3
Total	4,824	27,373.0	100.0

Manhattan Community District 2



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

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**

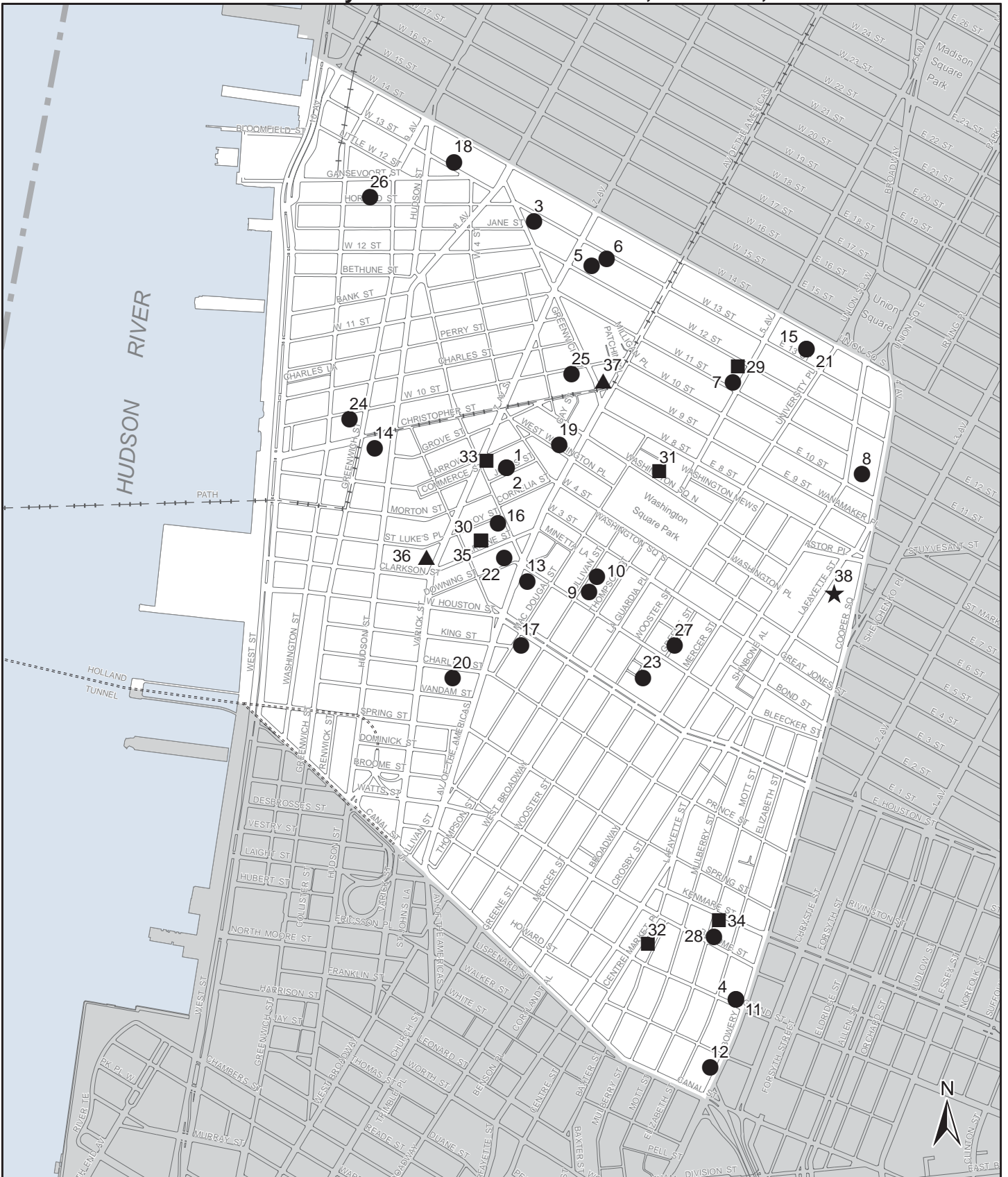
Manhattan Community District 2	Number	Percent
Total Population	93,119	100.0
White Nonhispanic	69,683	74.8
Black Nonhispanic	2,266	2.4
Asian and Pacific Islander Nonhispanic	13,622	14.6
Other Nonhispanic	398	0.4
Two or More Races Nonhispanic	1,860	2.0
Hispanic Origin	5,290	5.7
Female	46,733	50.2
Male	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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1

Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Dec 2001)

Manhattan Community District 2

Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



- Senior Centers
- ▲ Libraries

- Day Care Centers
- ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions

1 Map Key

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	GREENWICH HOUSE PRESCHOOL	27 Barrow St	50
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
2	BARROW STREET NURSERY SCHOOL @ GREENWICH HOUSE	27 Barrow St	76
3	BUCKLE MY SHOE NURSERY SCHOOL	230 West 13 St	30
4	CHILDREN FIRST GROUP PRE-SCHOOL	230 Grand St	32
5	CITY AND COUNTRY SCHOOL	165 West 12 St	55
6	CITY AND COUNTRY SCHOOL PRESCHOOL	146 West 13 St	77
7	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NURSERY SCHOOL	12 West 12 St	110
8	GRACE CHURCH SCHOOL	86 Fourth Ave	89
9	GREENWICH VILLAGE CENTER	209 Sullivan St	44
10	GREENWICH VILLAGE CENTER PRE-SCHOOL	219 Sullivan St	125
11	GUILD FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN	230 Grand St	*
12	LIGHTHOUSE PRE-SCHOOL	80-82 Bowery	40
13	LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE	272 6 Ave	85
14	LUKE'S SCHOOL	487 Hudson St	*
15	MANHATTAN KIDS CLUB INC.	21 East 13 St	54
16	OUR LADY OF POMPEII SCHOOL	240 Bleecker St	40
17	ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL	60 Macdougall St	25
18	ST. BERNARD'S SCHOOL	327 West 13 St	38
19	ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL	111 Washington Place	25
20	ST. MARGARET OF CORTONA	30 Charlton St	*
21	THE MANHATTAN KIDS CLUB INFANT TODDLER	21 East 13 St	35
22	THE PLAYGROUP COOPERATIVE	32 Carmine St	15
23	UNIVERSITY PLAZA NURSERY SCHOOL	110 Bleecker St	29
24	VILLAGE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	272 West 10 St	56
25	VILLAGE PRESCHOOL CENTER	134-136 West 10th St	85
26	WEST VILLAGE NURSERY SCHOOL	73 Horatio St	30
27	WSV CREATIVE STEPS PLAYGROUP	4 Washington Square Village	15
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
28	CHINATOWN HEAD START	180 Mott St	96
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
29	CC FRST PRESBYTERIAN SENIOR CENTER	12 W 12 St	2,220
30	CC INDEPENDANCE PLAZA	10 Leroy St	990
31	CENTER ON THE SQUARE SENIOR CENTER	20 Washington Sq.North	2,700
32	CPC PROJ OPEN DOOR	168 Grand St	9,000
33	JUDITH C WHITE SR CENTER AT GHI	27 Barrow St	2,910
34	MOTT STREET SENIOR CENTER	180 Mott St	3,900
35	OUR LADY OF POMPEI SENIOR CENTER	25 Carmine St	2,580
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
36	HUDSON PARK LIBRARY	66 Leroy St	120,864

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 2

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Libraries</i>			
37	JEFFERSON MARKET REGIONAL LIBRARY	425 Sixth Ave	361,814
CITY-OWNED CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS			Annual Visits
<i>City-Owned Cultural Institutions</i>			
38	PUBLIC THEATER/NY SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL	425 Lafayette St	261,651

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08		FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
						FY2011	FY2012		
HD-DN529	BAILEY HOUSE	CP		1,203 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN328	PLANNED PARENTHOOD OF NEW YORK CITY	CP		380 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN369	SAINT VINCENTS HOSPITAL	CP		486 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN602	VILLAGE CARE OF NEW YORK	CP		2,137 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN567	GODS LOVE WE DELIVER	CP		59 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-MN445	VOCATIONAL FOUNDATION, INC	CP		50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-207	RESURFACE AND REPAVE AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, ETC.		29,736 (CN) 30,280 (F) 986 (P)	5,665 (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.		1,463 (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		1,970 (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		8,378 (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		11,365 (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		11,382 (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		22,012 (CN) 200 (S)	959 (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		0 (CN)	979 (CN)	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	7,890 (CN)	
P-1325	WASHINGTON SQUARE PARK	CP		0 (CN) 0 (P)	7,064 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-1326	HIGH LINE PARK	CP		589 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	14,000 (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-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		927 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP		3,500 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN097	CHERRY LANE THEATER	CP		1 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN111	COMMUNITY WORKS	CP		815 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN123	DANCE THEATER WORKSHOP	CP		443 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN185	HERE ARTS CENTER	CP		277 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN222	JOYCE THEATER	CP	315 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN224	KEHILA KEDOSH JANINA MUSEUM	CP	80 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN274	MOVING IMAGE, INC./FILM FORUM	CP	179 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN280	MUSEUM OF COMIC AND CARTOON ART	CP	1 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN414	ACTORS FUND	CP	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN418	THE BUILDERS ASSOCIATION	CP	170 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN434	TRIBECCA FILM INSTITUTE	CP	1 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN576	THIRD STREET MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT	CP	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	243 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP	900 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN241	LOCATION ONE, INC.	CP	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN296	NEW YORK CHINESE CULTURAL CENTER	CP	46 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN389	SOHO REPERTORY THEATRE, INC	CP	146 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN419	COOPER-HEWITT NATIONAL DESIGN MUSEUM	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	262 (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	8 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP	16,258 (CN)	9,625 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N111	COMMUNITY WORKS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	500 (CN)	500 (CN)	CP
PV-N123	DANCE THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	176 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N185	HERE ARTS CENTER	CP	55 (CN)	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N214	ENSEMBLE STUDIO THEATRE	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	CP
PV-N274	MOVING IMAGE, INC. / FILM FORUM	CP	127 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N350	NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN MUSEUM	CP	15 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N389	SOHO REPERTORY THEATRE, INC.	CP	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-289	NEW YORK SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL/PUBLIC THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,000 (CN) 0 (P)	1,500 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 02, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PW-DN236	LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY CENTER (LGBT)	CP	1,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN302	NEW YORK GAY AND LESBIAN PROJECT	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN422	HETRICK-MARTIN INSTITUTE	CP	474 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN236	LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY CENTER (LGBT)	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-N236	LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY CENTER (LGBT)	CP	2,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	CP
S-219	CONSTRUCTION, SANITATION GARAGE, DISTRICT 1/2/5, MANHATTAN	40,089 (CN)	10,476 (CN)	234,888 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
SE-495	COMBINED SEWER OUTFALLS SOUTH OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CX)	500 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP

Brad Holyman, *Chair*
Jo Hamilton, *First Vice Chair*
Bob Gormley, *District Manager*



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COMMUNITY BOARD No. 2, MANHATTAN

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Greenwich Village • Little Italy • NoHo • Hudson Square • Chinatown • Gansevoort Market

STATEMENT OF NEEDS Fiscal Year 2010

PREFACE

Each year Community Board 2, Manhattan updates its original Statement of Needs (hereinafter referred to as the "Statement"), which is submitted pursuant to the implementation of and in accordance with the City Charter changes of 1977. Each year the Statement represents the needs of all of our residents.

In FY 2010, the City has proposed a daunting ten percent (10%) cut to our community board budget. This amount, equal to almost \$20,000 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 eighteen years, so we view this proposed cut as both draconian and grossly unfair.

HISTORY and EVOLUTION

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, Chinatown, SoHo, NoHo, Greenwich Village, the West Village, the South Village and Hudson Square. Within Community Board #2 are nine designated historic districts: Charlton-King-Vandam; Gansevoort Market; Greenwich Village; Greenwich Village Extension; SoHo Cast Iron Historic District, MacDougal-Sullivan Gardens; NoHo; NoHo Extension; NoHo East; and SoHo-Cast Iron.

This historically rich community is 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. Rowhouses constructed in the early 1800's, on what was then farmland, still stand in Greenwich Village and the Charlton/King/VanDam Historic District. Cast iron buildings that were bolted together in SoHo during the last half of the nineteenth century still line the streets today.

Much of this architecture and history 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 socio-economic patterns are changing drastically. Median income in 2004 was \$75,000; in 2006 it increased to \$94,871. At the same time, CB 2's income diversity ratio went from 4.8 to 6.7: Incomes in the bottom two quintiles accounted for 19% of the population in 2004; by 2006 those quintiles represented 23%. The third quintile (\$35,752 to \$60,839) dropped from 18% to 12%. The fifth quintile, \$100,000+ increased 3%.

During this same period, serious housing code violations per 1,000 rental units went from 11.3 to 22.6, while in 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% More than 1,300 buildings are registered with rent-stabilized units; Community Board 2's rank in severe overcrowding rate in rental unit conditions has been elevated from 28 in the City to 19. The poverty rate is 11.9%.

Manufacturing and commercial areas, once used almost exclusively during the working day, have turned into twenty four-hour commercial, entertainment, and residential areas. Community Board 2 reviewed and passed resolutions regarding 137 applications for liquor licensed establishments in 2007, compared to 115 resolutions that were passed in 2006. Thus far (through October), Community Board 2 has reviewed and passed resolutions concerning 105 new on-premise liquor license applications 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 CB 2 economics. On the institutional front, the necessary expansions of hospital and health service facilities to accommodate increased population and overall City needs and the growth of education and research facilities as core business categories for New York City growth as the Finance and Insurance industries contract, is rapidly stretching our District's historical references – economic and socially. Adding to this evolution is the continued growth of tourism in CB 2 and the allied increase in street-renting activities: in 2007 we hosted 125 street fairs and other City approved public events. All of these factors have created an extremely heavy burden on district services, an antiquated city infrastructure, and City services.

COMMUNITY USE

A. Population

In assessing local needs it is necessary to recognize the development boom that District 2 has experienced over the last 10 years. Change of use applications are among the highest in the city, 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.

The population in Community Board 2 has increased by seven percent (7.0%) between 1980 and 2000. However, between 2000 and 2006, CB 2's population has increased another 15.4%. Since January 2006, the concentration of new development and change of use permits in Greenwich Village, the West Village and SoHo is the highest in the City. The Department of City Planning lists CB 2 among the eleven highest areas of growth in the entire City through 2010.

New York University sites have also added thousands more non-resident traffic to the Community Board 2 area. Both the New School and Cooper Union are in the midst of large-scale expansion programs.

In NoHo and SoHo, 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. In NoHo and SoHo, since 2005, seventeen previously vacant lots now

house residential buildings, adding hundreds of new residents. Community Board 2 will continue to work with the Department of City Planning to insure 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.

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 38%. This trend has already begun to manifest itself in increased numbers of children less than five years of age throughout our district. There has also been a marked increase in demand for day care services and outdoor play space for this age group. While for-profit day care services are expanding to meet this demand, low-cost day care services do not have affordable space in which to expand. Our outdoor play space is extremely limited, and has reached the saturation point. This increase in school age population has not been matched by an increase in elementary and middle school classroom space. Currently, the schools in CB 2 are operating well above one-hundred percent capacity, which puts all of our students at a serious educational disadvantage.

B. Tourism/Visitors

Within the boundaries of Community Board 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 walk through our Landmark Districts is an historic delight with many well-preserved buildings dating back to the early part of the nineteenth century. 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.

Tourists are extremely welcome in our neighborhoods. However, 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.

Several areas in our board, 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.

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), and they draw tens of thousands of students, professors and other staff who commute to or live in the Village. New York University's campus expansion in the Village area has added thousands of dorm residents to the Greenwich Village area and SoHo, and The New School and Cooper Union are following suit. Not to be overlooked is St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center, with its recent plan to rebuild a new hospital and its students, nurses, doctors, patients and visitors, all of whom add greatly to our transient population. In addition, the Lesbian and Gay Community Service's Center on West 13th Street operates 300 citywide programs that draw thousands of members and participants each year, along with Housing Works on West 12th Street, which provides services for hundreds of people living with HIV/AIDS from around the City.

In addition to the extraordinarily high volume of pedestrian traffic, 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 clogged with trucks skirting the one-way toll on the Verrazzano Bridge in order to use the toll-free Manhattan Bridge to access the Holland Tunnel. This congestion has resulted in high levels of toxic particulate matter in the area.

Our parks, from the world famous Washington Square, to our other twenty-six sitting areas and vest pocket parks, are all 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.

We are greatly concerned that city planners have ignored the impact of the district's rapid changes and have neglected to urge the creation of ancillary services, which 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 which make for a healthy and growing residential community, e.g.,: public schools, open space and parks, and consumer product and service retail space. Our budget priorities for the past few years have focused on servicing our new, as well as our old, population. More specific assessments of services will be set forth throughout this Statement.

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. Hudson River Park

In general, Community Board 2 is pleased with the development and popularity of Hudson River Park. However, there are still significant issues that must be addressed. Front and center is the development of Pier 40. CB 2 is on record as supporting the continued use of the pier as an open space, including athletic fields, that can be used by the community-at-large. In addition, we feel strongly that a portion of Pier 40 should be allocated as public school space. At the Christopher Street Pier, we recognize the challenge of striking a balance between its use by the large number of LGBTQ youth who flock to it on the weekends and the interests of the surrounding community. Both the 6th Precinct and The Door, with strong support from Speaker Christine Quinn and other elected officials, have made great strides in attaining that balance.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

A. Public Safety

Public safety has always been high on our list of priorities, and the demand for adequate 24 hour police coverage has never been greater. We receive continuous complaints from both the resi-

dential 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.

The issue of public safety in Community Board 2 manifests in other areas, as well. Timely inspections and their resolutions by enforcement agents from various regulatory agencies are essential to the well being of our residents and preservation of our Special Districts [???]. More careful attention must be paid to the zoning regulations regarding building plan examiners and sidewalk cafe application certifiers. Illegal construction continues in Community Board 2, we require additional, properly trained inspectors. Building owners, restaurateurs and cafe entrepreneurs have found it 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. Often, pedestrian safety is not considered the first priority when issuing permits for the disposition of streets and sidewalks at construction sites.

Community Board 2 continues to receive complaints regarding illegal sidewalk café operations throughout the district. Specifically, there are several restaurants, located in residential zones in which sidewalk cafes are banned, that have been operating sidewalk cafés for years. In many cases, inspectors from the Department of Consumer Affairs (“DCA”) have issued violations for the illegal activity. However, DCA’s legal division has inexplicitly and continually adjourned the administrative hearings, thereby allowing the illegal activity to continue unabated. In addition, we think that it is time for the City to review the current sidewalk café rules, which were instituted in March 2003. Currently, the City makes no distinction between a restaurant and a bar when issuing a license for a sidewalk café. Unfortunately, residents living in close proximity to the establishment must have their quality of life suffer when bar customers are allowed to imbibe on the sidewalk until the early morning hours.

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, needs implementation. Increased enforcement for pedestrian and bicyclist safety and to keep traffic moving is another must, e.g., at approaches to the Holland Tunnel, as well as to avoid “blocking the box” at intersections, to reduce idling and congestion, and to control truck traffic.

Because Community Board 2’s Greenwich Village, SoHo, NoHo, Little Italy and Chinatown areas are internationally known tourism destinations and encourage heavy nighttime and weekend usage of Community Board 2’s streets, and heavier usage of private automobiles, a major effort must be made to increase the use of mass transit by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, by making transit use more comfortable, convenient, accessible, frequent, and transit access points more user friendly for both visitors and residents. Mass transit makes much more efficient use of space and energy and significantly reduces air and noise pollution and minimizes pedestrian/vehicular conflicts. Therefore, opportunities must be explored and followed through in providing new transit access and routes in areas of need, e.g., by extension of the M8 bus to Pier 40.

B. Landmarks Preservation

The strength of the Landmarks Commission is essential to the unique quality of this district and remains evident in the value of properties here and the vigor of tourism. Landmarks enforcement must be expanded and we will continue to advocate for it, as well as for the creation of a new South Village Historic District.

C. Quality of Life Issues

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.

Our parks have not fared well. Limited staffing cannot possibly maintain our sitting areas and popular parks. While many of our parks have been adopted by local volunteer groups, their members cannot be expected to give up their regular jobs to remove the refuse each day.

In addition, opportunities must be sought and identified to reclaim streets for public space that both supports pedestrian activities and builds community life. The 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.

PUBLIC FACILITIES/THE INFRASTRUCTURE

Community Board 2 takes pride in its historic landmarks, yet fears for the future in light of the current state of our antiquated system of public facilities. A few historical facts can best illustrate our need:

- The first sewers built in New York City were constructed 80 to 100 years ago; Community Board #2's sewers were among those initially constructed.
- Broome Street, which cuts through Little Italy and the South Village, was first paved in 1809;
- Carmine Street was opened in 1816.
- The Seventh Avenue subway was constructed in 1918; the Sixth Avenue line was built barely a decade later.

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. It is imperative that the City take the necessary action to remedy this injustice immediately.

The degraded condition of our district's streets, particularly those paved with 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.

A. Public Education and Health Services

The needs of the children in our district are of prime concern to the community. One such area of concern is the overcrowding and deteriorating plants at our local public schools. This has reached a crisis level, as recognized by all community parents and local elected officials.

The level of funding allocated to our excellent programs falls short of what is needed. No new schools have been built for fifty years, while our school population has doubled. Funding for our schools has not kept pace with inflation. One consequence is decaying after-school resources denying many of the children in our community essential recreational, educational and vocational activities. This is particularly true of the southeastern section of the Community Board 2 where a full service youth center is overdue.

Although positive steps have been taken in recent years to address this issue, a source of ongoing concern is the sizable increase in the number of homeless youth congregating in the West Village, on the piers and in the surrounding neighborhood. To help these young people, there is an urgent need for additional outreach services on HIV education and substance abuse (particularly to address the crystal meth epidemic), 24-hour drop-in centers, and short-term emergency housing.

B. Libraries

The local library picture has taken a turn for the better, with the opening of the new SoHo branch on Mulberry Street. In addition, we are gratified that funding has been restored for full six-day service at the Jefferson Market (as well as funding for the renovation of its historic exterior) and Hudson Park branches. However, we have requested that additional funds be provided to increase the activities for toddler-aged children at the Hudson Park branch.

C. Seniors

Community Board 2 has long fought for the rights of our young to safe conditions, and the same has been true of our concern for our elderly residents. Our elderly have not only been neglected, but even pushed out of a community that has been their home for decades. The City must not allow the elderly to be forced to leave the community which they helped build and to which they have given character and stability. Seniors continue to live in rent-regulated walk-up apartments in our area, which do not serve their health and social service needs. More appropriate housing for the elderly is needed. We also urge the City to continue its support of the Title XX, Title V and the Older Americans Act Programs, and to supplement Federal funds, which have been jeopardized. In addition, physical repair and improvements to our senior centers in the district are urgently needed, as are full-funding for meal programs.

ARTS

Our district is one of the City's most popular art centers, with thousands of tourists visiting art galleries, theaters, and other art attractions every day. However, over the last few years, due to the influx of retail, dining, and shopping, more and more art galleries, theaters, performance spaces

and other places of art are disappearing from our district. There is a need for increased support of these organizations by the City in order to preserve our district as an arts center.

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. The fact that the historic beauty and integrity of our six neighborhoods has survived is clearly due to their efforts.

It is time that the City make as much of a commitment to our area as have our residents. We strongly urge your assistance in protecting and improving the special quality of Community Board 2.

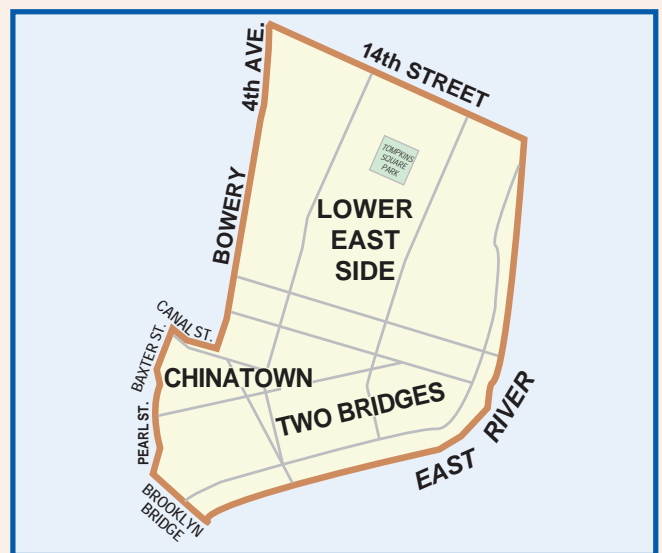
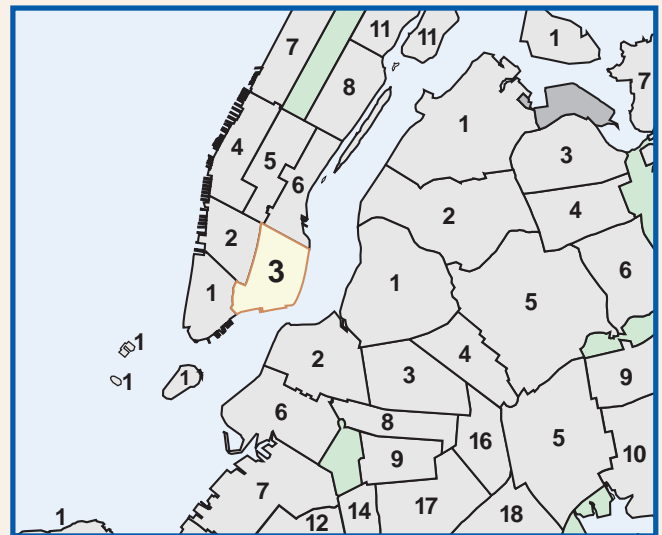
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

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

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	2,320	2,289
Rate per 1000	14.1	13.9
Deaths: Number	1,291	1,299
Rate per 1000	7.9	7.9
Infant Mortality: Number	8	8
Rate per 1000	3.4	3.5

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	8,740	6,041
Supplemental Security Income	13,662	14,317
Medicaid Only	16,012	60,209
Total Persons Assisted	38,414	80,567
Percent of Population	23.4	49.0

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



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	61	93.1	0.3
Multi-Family Residential	1,306	11,399.9	33.7
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,660	7,271.3	21.5
Commercial / Office	492	1,690.0	5.0
Industrial	157	563.8	1.7
Transportation / Utility	34	1,394.2	4.1
Institutions	294	3,694.4	10.9
Open Space / Recreation	64	5,354.7	15.8
Parking Facilities	59	262.5	0.8
Vacant Land	228	2,082.8	6.2
Miscellaneous	52	32.4	0.1
Total	4,407	33,839.1	100.0

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.

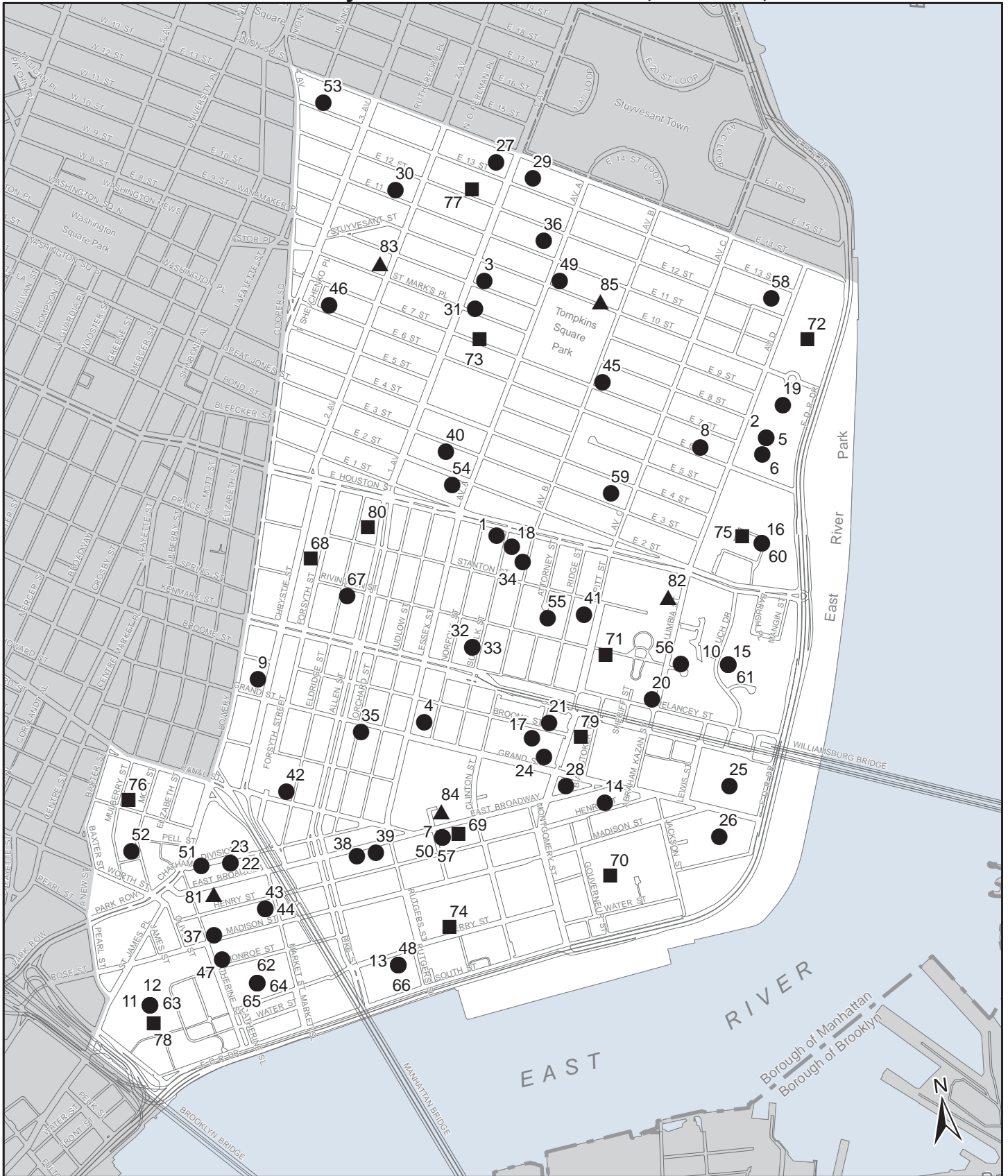
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

**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

Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Senior Centers | ● Day Care Centers |
| ▲ Libraries | ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions |

1 Map Key

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	ACTION FOR PROGRESS DAY CARE CENTER	255 East Houston St	80
2	CPC JACOB RIIS CHILD CARE CENTER	108 Ave D	10
3	CHILDREN'S LIBERATION DAY CARE CENTER,INC.	150 1 Ave	88
4	COALITION FOR HUMAN HOUSING DAY CARE CENTER	60 Essex St	35
5	CPC JACOB RIIS CHILD CARE CENTER	108 Ave D	35
6	CPC JACOB RIIS CHILD CARE CENTER	90 Ave D	8
7	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE HEAD START	197 East Broadway	132
8	EMMANUEL DAY CARE CENTER	737 East 6 St	55
9	GARMENT INDUSTRY DAY CARE CENTER	115 Chrystie St	70
10	GRAND STREET SETTLEMENT CHILD CARE CENTER	300 Delancey St	85
11	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE CHILD CARE CENTER	10 Catherine Slip	75
12	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE CHILD CARE CENTER	60 Catherine St	60
13	HAMILTON-MADISON HOUSE CHILD CARE CENTER (CLARA FO	243 Cherry St	10
14	HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT DAY CARE CENTER	301 Henry St	97
15	HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT URBAN FAMILY SCHOOL	110 Baruch Drive	23
16	LILLIAN WALD DAY CARE CENTER OF THE EDUCATIONAL AL	34 Ave D	60
17	LITTLE STAR OF BROOME STREET	151 Broome St	75
18	PUERTO RICAN COUNCIL DAY CARE CENTER	180 Suffolk St	140
19	VIRGINIA DAY NURSERY	464 East 10 St	67
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
20	BAIS SHLOMO ZALMAN PRE-SCHOOL	262 Delancy St	*
21	BETH JACOB PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF MANHATTAN	142 Broome St	*
22	CHINATOWN DAY CARE CENTER	35-371/2 Division St	20
23	CHINATOWN DAY CARE CENTER - P/S	35-371/2 Division St	130
24	COMPREHENSIVE KIDS DEVELOPMENTAL SCHOOL	460 Grand St	14
25	EAST RIVER CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	570 Grand St	15
26	EAST RIVER CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER PRE-SCHOOL	577 Grand St	72
27	GANI EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER @EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	344 East 14 St	34
28	HAND IN HAND EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	465 Grand St	59
29	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL	419 East 13 St	*
30	LEARNING THE ARTS AND ME NURSERY	235 East 11 St	35
31	LITTLE MISSIONARY DAY NURSERY TODDLER	93 St Mark's Place	39
32	LOVE A LOT #1 INFANT/TODDLER	99 Suffolk St	10
33	LOVE A LOT PRE-SCHOOL	99 Suffolk St	41
34	LOVE A LOT PRESCHOOL II	19 Clinton St	55
35	MANHATTAN CHINESE CULTURAL SERVICES DAY SCHOOL	323 Grand St	84
36	MARY HELP - CHRISTIANS SCHOOL	435 East 11 St	*
37	MEI WAH DAY CARE	69 Madison St	20
38	MESIVTHA TIFERETH JERUSALEM	141 East Broadway	52
39	MESIVTHA TIFERETH JERUSALEM PRE-SCHOOL	145 East Broadway	*
40	MY LITTLE VILLAGE PRESCHOOL	33 Ave A	28
41	OUR LADY OF SORROWS SCHOOL	219 Stanton St	43
42	RED APPLE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	39 Eldridge St	140
43	RED APPLE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER (INFANT TODDLER	25 Market St	10
44	RED APPLE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER P/S	25 Market St	166
45	ST. BRIGID SCHOOL	185 East 7 St	22

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 3

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
46	ST. GEORGE'S ELEM SCHOOL	215 East 6 St	25
47	ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL	1 Monroe St	*
48	ST. RAYMOND SCHOOL	243 Cherry St	25
49	TENTH STREET TOTS	297 East 10 St	15
50	THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE PRESCHOOL	197 East Broadway	70
51	THE TRANSFIGURATION KINDERGARTEN	10 Confucius Plaza	*
52	TRANSFIGURATION SCHOOL	29 Mott St	*
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
53	BANK STREET HEAD START	113 East 13 St	60
54	CARDINAL SPELLMAN HEAD START	137 East 2 St	102
55	DEWITT REFORMED CHURCH HEAD START	123 Ridge St	80
56	DEWITT REFORMED CHURCH HEAD START	280 Rivington St	103
57	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE CHILD CARE CENTER	197 East Broadway	77
58	ESCUELA HISPANA MONTESSORI INC.(HEAD START)	185 Ave D	99
59	ESCUELA HISPANA MONTESSORI, INC.	296 East 4 St	15
60	ESCUELA HISPANA MONTESSORI, INC.(HEAD START)	18 Ave D	25
61	GRAND STREET SETTLEMENT HEAD START	294 Delancey St	77
62	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE HEAD START	89 Catherine St	17
63	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE HEAD START	50 Madison St	45
64	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE HEAD START	79 Catherine St	20
65	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE HEAD START	77 Market St	27
66	HAMILTON MADISON HOUSE HEAD START (P/S)	243 Cherry St	37
67	UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT EARLY CHILDHOOD HEAD START	184 Eldridge St	160
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
68	BRC SR NUTR PROGRAM	30 Delancey St	3,750
69	EDUCATION ALLIANCE	197 East Broadway	1,380
70	GOOD COMPANIONS NUTRITION	334 Madison St	2,640
71	GRAND COALITION OF SRS SENIOR CENTER	80 Pitt St	3,900
72	JACOB RIIS SENIOR CENTER	152 Ave D	2,100
73	JOHN PAUL II FRIENDSHIP CENTER	103 E. 7th St.	2,820
74	LA GUARDIA SENIOR CENTER	280 Cherry St	4,380
75	LILLIAN WALD HOUSES	12 Ave D	750
76	NY CHINATOWN SR CTR	70 Mulberry St	9,600
77	SIROVICH SENIOR CENTER	331 East 12th St	3,090
78	SMITH HOUSES SENIOR CENTER	50 Madison St	360
79	UJC ADULT LUNCHEON CLUB	15 Bialystoker Place	3,540
80	UNIV SETTLEMENT NUTRITION	189 Allen St	2,820
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
81	CHATHAM SQUARE REGIONAL LIBRARY	33 East Broadway	701,994
82	HAMILTON FISH PARK LIBRARY	415 East Houston St	77,591
83	OTTENDORFER LIBRARY	135 Second Ave	160,557
84	SEWARD PARK LIBRARY	192 East Broadway	368,653
85	TOMPKINS SQUARE LIBRARY	331 East 10 St	162,963

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED		THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
			CAP BUDGET	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	
AG-DN100	CHINESE-AMERICAN PLANNING COUNCIL	CP	3,785 (CN)	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
BR-156	MANHATTAN BRIDGE, RECONSTRUCTION	CP	99,334 (CN) 58,449 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	102,542 (CN) 0 (F) 66,553 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
BR-253	RECONSTRUCTION OF WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE	CP	709,954 (CN) 640,418 (F) 65,043 (S) 70,510 (P)	14,190 (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)
HB-1093	RECON OF PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE - 10TH STREET OVER FDR DRIVE, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN471	COMMON GROUND	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN512	ASIAN AMERICANS FOR EQUALITY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP	98 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN360	RYAN/NENA-COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN530	AIDS SERVICE CENTER	CP	253 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP	314 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	11,365 (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)
HW-780	CHATHAM SQUARE, MANHATTAN	CP	13,028 (CN) 30,690 (F)	0 (CN) 22,990 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
P-C829	SARA ROOSEVELT PARK, MANHATTAN, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	1,133 (CN) 320 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
P-475	EAST RIVER PARK, IMPROVEMENT	CP	92,447 (CN) 178 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 400 (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	CP	4,364 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PV-DN031	ARC ON 4TH STREET	CP	450 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN131	DOWNTOWN ART/ALPHA OMEGA YOUTH CENTER	CP	897 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN149	EXIT ART	CP	293 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN161	FOURTH ARTS BLOCK	CP	188 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN245	LOWER EAST SIDE CONSERVANCY	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN247	LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT MUSEUM	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN291	NEW MUSEUM	CP	47 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN307	NEW YORK THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	5 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN330	POETS HOUSE	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN411	TEATRO CIRCULO	CP	1,400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN574	ROD RODGERS DANCE CO & DUO THEATER	CP	125 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN575	RUBIN MUSEUM OF ART	CP	125 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN606	ELDRIDGE STREET PROJECT	CP	33 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN031	ARTISTS RESIDENCE COMMUNITY ON EAST 4TH STREET, INC. (ARC)	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN121	DANCE SPACE CENTER INC	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN131	DOWNTOWN ART/ALPHA OMEGA YOUTH CENTER	CP	226 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN245	LOWER EASTSIDE CONSERVANCY	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN247	LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT MUSEUM	CP	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN330	POETS HOUSE	CP	250 (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-N031	ARTISTS RESIDENCE COMMUNITY ON EAST 4TH STREET, INC. (ARC)	CP	0 (CN)	450 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N044	PERFORMANCE SPACE 122	CP	18,128 (CN)	7,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N080	BARYSHNIKOV DANCE FOUNDATION	CP	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N120	CREATIVE TIME	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N121	DANCE SPACE CENTER INC	CP	30 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N131	DOWNTOWN ART/ALPHA OMEGA YOUTH CENTER	CP	1,587 (CN)	162 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N161	FOURTH ARTS BLOCK	CP	2,949 (CN)	725 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N245	LOWER EAST SIDE CONSERVANCY	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	250 (CN)	250 (CN)	CP
PV-N247	LOWER EAST SIDE TENEMENT MUSEUM	CP	872 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N291	NEW MUSEUM	CP	80 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N307	NEW YORK THEATER WORKSHOP	CP	258 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N330	POETS HOUSE	CP	1,295 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N333	PREGONES THEATER	CP	650 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	32 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N575	RUBIN MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	125 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N606	ELDRIDGE STREET PROJECT	CP	24 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EACH PROJECT, REFER TO PART 1 OF THE ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
PAGE: 84C

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 03, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PW-DN116	COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART	CP	41 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP	9,750 (CN)	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN249	LOWER EASTSIDE GIRLS CLUB	CP	3,200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN249	LOWER EASTSIDE GIRLS CLUB	CP	900 (CN)	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-M999	CONSTRUCTION OR ACQUISITION OF A NON-CITY OWNED PUBLIC BETTERMENT	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-N249	LOWER EASTSIDE GIRLS CLUB	CP	5,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
SE-495	COMBINED SEWER OUTFALLS SOUTH OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CX)	500 (CX)	0 (CX)	0 (CX)	CP



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY
BOARD NO. 3

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Dominic Piscioatta Susan Stetzer
Board Chair District Manager

**Community Board 3 Manhattan
District Needs Statement for
Fiscal Year 2010**

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 and south and Fourth Avenue and Bowery on the west, extending to Baxter and Pearl Streets and the Brooklyn Bridge 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 164,000 people, 43,000 of whom require 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 13 percent 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 that do not serve the local community. 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.

As the district continues to struggle with finding a balance between its history and its growth, Community Board 3 will continue to support policies and programs that protect our residents and provide opportunities for economic development in ways that benefit all members of our community and serve our needs.

Nightlife and Economic Development

Nightlife

Many of the most densely residential areas within Community Board 3 have become nightlife destinations, attracting patrons from within and outside of the district. Licensed businesses continue to open on side streets, avenues, and in areas once comprised only of residences and businesses that served local retail needs. Restaurants and cafes serving beer, wine and liquor with meals heavily populate most of our streets. Bars, lounges and clubs, with little or no food service, and multi-level venues comprised of lounges with ancillary eating areas abound in the far East Village and the Lower East Side and are growing in number in Chinatown. Numerous large and boutique hotels have opened or are under construction and include restaurant and lounge and bar space open to the public and designed to be destination locations. Transfers of existing licenses continue to increase because of the exponential turnover of these businesses. Applications to upgrade, alter and expand existing liquor licenses are also growing as businesses strive to maintain and broaden their clientele in the increasingly competitive nightlife industry. Restaurants that formerly served only wine and beer with food are upgrading licenses to full liquor and may also operate as a lounge after restaurant hours to be able to afford the ever-escalating rents.

These businesses have displaced many necessary services that serve local retail needs of residents and have inundated this district with late night noise, vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and various quality of life concerns that affect residents and other businesses and severely tax the resources of our already overburdened City agencies. Community Board 3 residents from many areas persistently complain about noise in front of, in the backyards of and emanating from businesses. Patrons, lining the sidewalks to smoke, socialize, and wait to enter crowded establishments overwhelm the sidewalks and degrade the quality of life of pedestrians and surrounding residents.

Community Board 3 continues to work cooperatively with its police precincts and other City agencies to coordinate and increase services and inspections to address these conditions but none of these agencies has the resources or legal support necessary to continually address these significant concerns. The City needs more effective policies and legislation governing enforcement and zoning to address the growing noise and congestion resulting from the increase in licensed businesses. The City must provide the appropriate resources and staffing to the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to vigorously enforce the new noise code. Currently, the police do not even have the tools necessary to monitor and enforce the new noise code. The City must also create legislation to better regulate the use of public sidewalks. This necessary public space is presently overwhelmed by the patrons, noise and sanitation of private establishments. In an effort to respond to the growing conditions on our streets, our police precincts have assumed much of the responsibility for enforcement. They are continually expanding their cabaret and quality of life units. They have closed streets during the weekends to limit and control pedestrian and vehicular traffic in specific areas. Without the City's support through an expansion of resources to both police precincts and other City agencies, our police officers will continue to be overtaxed by the growing burden of nightlife monitoring and enforcement.

Licensing

Within the past year, Community Board 3 has reviewed nearly 400 new or upgraded liquor license applications. Community Board 3 invests countless hours in such evaluations to encourage

the growth of responsible business and to ensure that potential business owners understand our longheld position that it is not appropriate to approve liquor license applications in areas already overly congested with the people, traffic and noise attendant to existing licensed businesses, where there are already too many licensed businesses within 500 feet or where the area itself is not appropriate for licensed businesses. There are presently fourteen areas that Community Board 3 has determined are inappropriate locations for additional or upgraded licenses based on one or more of these criteria.

The New York State Liquor Authority has made considerable efforts within the past year to consider these circumstances in evaluating license applications. It has worked cooperatively with Community Board 3 to allow the community to have a greater voice in the evaluation process. It now adds as conditions of the licenses it issues any agreements regarding operation that have been constructed by the community board and applicants. It has also more comprehensively investigated complaints about existing businesses. The City and the State Liquor Authority should increase their joint operations for enforcement and should improve the communication between city and state agencies for more effective enforcement. Currently, the local precincts may not even be informed if a licensed has been revoked. Direct communication between the state and local precincts instead of with One Police Plaza would greatly enhance information sharing.

Sidewalk Cafes

Community Board 3 continues to receive numerous requests for sidewalk cafés. Many of the businesses requesting these permits are liquor-licensed establishments that often generate large crowds and noise. Of these businesses, a growing number serve alcohol as their primary or sole means of revenue. Community Board 3 continues to urge 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 in residential areas. An area that especially causes problems to residents with families that try to put their children to sleep at reasonable hours are restaurants on residential side streets within the 100-foot commercial overlay wraparound from the avenues. While sidewalk cafes add vitality and movement to streetscapes, Community Board 3 believes that bars should contain their noise and activity inside to protect the quality of life of surrounding residents. Furthermore, the Department of Consumer Affairs should increase funding for weekend and evening inspections or institute flex time policies to ensure that sidewalk cafés are in compliance with their permits. City regulations need to be modified to better accommodate pedestrians on increasingly overcrowded sidewalks. The minimum eight feet allotted for pedestrian traffic often includes signage, parking meters, and other street furniture but does not allow enough room for the growing crowds of passersby now using our sidewalks.

Commercial Use of Backyards

The commercial use of backyards and other private outdoor space, such as side yards and rooftops, by nighttime establishments continues to increase. This has occurred on both avenues and side streets, resulting in numerous complaints from people whose homes overlook these areas. Currently, noncompliant commercial use of back and side yards can be issued violations, but these ECB violations take months to hear and result in costs that are an insignificant cost of doing business. . The City must find methods to strictly enforce noncompliant use. The City should also enact legislation to regulate the hours of commercial use in back and side yards and on rooftops to minimize the negative impacts of these private uses of outdoor space on the quality of life of surrounding residents.

Small Businesses

The commercial overlay on many of the avenues in this district was created to accommodate the local retail needs of the community. However, as landlords are able to inflate rents for commercial space, small businesses providing necessary services to residents are being displaced by restaurants, bars and clubs. Community Board 3 has requested a zoning text change for this district which would prohibit the replacement of a noncompliant grandfathered retail use (Use Group 6) that is not an eating and drinking establishment from becoming an eating/drinking establishment.

Many small businesses are suffering from loss of businesses due to on-going construction. It may be in the form of a sidewalk café permitted by a very expensive license that cannot be used due to after-hour construction that prohibits use of outside space. Or, it may be businesses on small streets that are so overwhelmed with construction that they have a hard time receiving deliveries and the negative impacts of construction, including machinery on the streets, dust, and construction noise drive customers away to other areas. The City goes to great lengths to accommodate private development, but does nothing to mitigate the construction impacts and provide support for the existing businesses. Many of these local mom-and-pop businesses are suffering from the escalating rents previously described, and precariously just managing to stay in business.

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 day and to the surrounding community. 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.

Community Board 3 parks are overrun with rats. This is aggravated by the large amount of construction in the area and by some specific conditions, such as the underground space beneath Peter Cooper Park. The Parks Department has only one exterminator, which does not allow for adequate baiting. This does not protect the health and public safety of the community. Parks must find better means to deal with the rodent problem. Until it has enough staff to adequately deal with the problem, Parks should work with the Health Department for regular and frequent baiting.

The permitting procedure for recreational permits needs to be improved to have fields accessible to local groups and for fair distribution. Currently, it is very difficult for groups to understand the process or to receive timely answers and adequate use. This results in some fields being empty while groups are being denied space, and even potential conflict when fields are not booked with adequate notice and enforcement provided to ensure that permitted groups actually have access. In FY 2007, Community Board 3 urged Parks to significantly upgrade its computer system to improve its permitting process. Two years later, we have not been advised of any progress in this area.

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. Community Board 3 is also currently dealing with the overflow of events and concerts into Tompkins Square Park as a result of the Washington Square and Union Square park renovations. 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.

Toilets in Community Board 3 parks and playgrounds are badly needed. There are several locations of which the Parks Department is already aware, but one of the longest standing needs are the toilets in Corlears Hook Park. 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 suggests that Parks make this a higher priority. In 2008, Parks has not yet advised CB#3 of any progress concerning toilets.

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 Con Edison does not widen the north-south pathway at 14th Street. Con 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.

Finally, Community Board 3 continues to anticipate that a lease for the proposed use of a portion of Pier 36 by Basketball City will be submitted shortly. The Board has previously approved the ULURP for this proposed use and awaits the proposed lease from the Department of Small Business Services.

New York City Libraries

Community Board 3 has five branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL) system. While we appreciate the renovation of our libraries, private donations and discretionary funds from our elected officials have paid for much of the work. As Community Board 3 branches have the highest levels of use in the City, we urge the City to increase funding for the maintenance and improvement of all NYPL facilities in our district, including funding for expansion of collections, automation, staffing, and programming. This includes having all our branch libraries open six days a week; specifically: Hamilton Fish should be open on Tuesdays, Ottendorfer on Saturdays, and Tompkins Square on Thursdays.

Among the wealth of resources provided by the NYPL is free internet access for library users. This service has opened a world of previously inaccessible resources. As demand continues to increase, it will certainly be necessary to increase access.

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 will be removed to provide for a beach area, but the improvement and stabilization of the underpinnings of the Pier are crucially important and costly. We strongly urge and expect that the relevant City agencies will raise the necessary funding to complete this improvement and stabilization, within the 2010 timeframe, so that Pier 42 will never be lost as a crucial amenity to this community.

Community Board 3 is also concerned about the esplanade area from the Brooklyn Bridge to Pier 35. We have been advised that the City plans to enlarge the area of the esplanade, thereby reducing the width of South Street. This could have a serious impact on the abutting streets of the area; particularly since the tour and commuter buses and vans would have to be relocated. There are now a large number of commuter and tour buses that only service the Community Board 1 area presently located in this area of Community Board 3. In the vein of equal and equitable treatment, these buses must be relocated and returned to Community Board 1, where they have always belonged. After this has been done, we expect that the City will conduct an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to find a location for the tour and other buses emanating from Chinatown that also now line the waterfront. We feel that the vast number of these buses and vans that have been allowed to layover in our community, creating health, sanitation and congestion problems, cause quality of life problems that far outweigh the economic results that may be gained. There must be a cap put on the number of buses allowed to layover in our community. If there is a cost involved in the needed EIS, funding must be provided.

The Waterfront Task Force was merged with the Parks, Cultural Affairs, Waterfront Committee in January 2006, but will be reinstated, if necessary, to work with the City in an effort to provide input and support, and to monitor the City's progress in this long-needed and exciting plan for the improvement of our waterfront.

Housing

The crisis in affordable housing within Community Board 3 continues to worsen. 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 contribute to this problem. The preservation and production 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 Seward Park Urban Renewal Area (SPURA) remains the largest tract of undeveloped city owned land in Manhattan south of 96th Street. Community Board 3 supports the appropriate redevelopment of SPURA because it presents the single best opportunity for the creation of affordable housing. The Community Board 197 Task Force, in which, numerous significant stakeholders collaborated, provides a model for the type of collaborative planning that should be used in redeveloping SPURA.

Large scale development, including the construction of luxury housing and hotels, whose scale is contextually incompatible with surrounding buildings and which fails to address community hous-

ing needs, is entirely out of control. 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. While more stringent regulations have been created to stem developer abuse of the “self-certification” program, much more needs to be done to eliminate this problem. Although DOB has been given resources for additional plan examiners and inspectors, the increasing development has made it difficult for DOB to adequately monitor compliance with the resources it currently has. This lack of monitoring continues to threaten our community, as exemplified by the recent crane collapses. Systemic change that will enable DOB to follow up on violations, including Environmental Control Board violations, is essential to ensure that violations are not merely absorbed by developers as part of their cost of doing business.

DOB must not allow developers and architects who have previously violated existing regulations to self certify plans. Applications by those who routinely violate regulations must be examined with greater scrutiny. DOB has improved monitoring and penalties for such individuals but they continue to destroy our community by continuing to professionally certify plans that are not compliant. DOB should also have a system that does not allow developers to continue building while their plans are being audited. Allowing developers to finish the construction of buildings that should not have been certified and “cure” their violations later has resulted in completed buildings that should not have been built.

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 multilingual outreach and services is vital. Community Board 3 recognizes that NYCHA is the largest provider of affordable housing within the City. Declining federal subsidies, the virtual elimination of state and city contributions towards operating expenses and mismanagement have contributed to mounting budget deficits. 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.

Although Community Board 3 is now included 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 and 2) mandate that developers provide 30 percent of affordable housing on site to qualify for property tax exemptions.

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 consist of poor and low-income tenants. Absent such subsidies, many long-term tenants would be unable to remain in their homes or in our community. Community Board 3 opposes cuts or limitations of the Section 8 Voucher Program and other aid programs that increase the availability of affordable housing. 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.

Adequate funding to community housing advocacy 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. Reduced funding to such groups prevents them 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.

Over the past year, Community Board 3 has seen a dramatic increase in owners seeking to apply for demolition permits even though they do not intend to demolish their buildings. DHCR has allowed these owners to engage in phony demolition that has resulted in the evictions of area residents. Revisions to the DHCR regulations are necessary to ensure that these phony demolitions do not continue to occur.

Harassment is an ongoing problem for low-income tenants in our community. Owners use the court system and individuals to intimidate and harass low-income tenants, which often results in their quitting their rent regulated apartments. Laws must be enacted, such as those in the Special Clinton District that punish owners who engage in harassment. Furthermore, laws must be strengthened to fight harassment of this vulnerable population.

Community Board 3 believes that although much of our 11-point plan has been included in the new zoning, that points 1,2, and 11 still need to be addressed:

- 1) Anti-harassment set forth in the Special Clinton District and anti-demolition of sound residential buildings provisions provided for in the zoning text for the entire rezoning area. Special enforcement and oversight provisions to prevent harassment, displacement and demolition for all Inclusionary Zoning [IZ] developments. Displacement analysis and evaluation in EIS for all rezoning area;
- 2) Community Board 3 and the City of New York agree that at least 30 percent of the floor area developed of the projected increase in built residential FAR will be for permanently affordable housing available to households at or below 80 percent of the area median income under a tiered system where lower income households will also be accommodated in fair proportion. If mutually agreed upon estimates of the private development that is likely to occur under this zoning indicates that this minimum will not be achieved, the City will make available development or preservation sites in the study area to achieve this overall percentage;
- 3) A legal service fund for enforcement of anti-harassment and anti-demolition provisions and prevent illegal evictions

Our desire for the future is that DCP and CB3 must agree to immediately begin a process to review the zoning of parts of our district not included in this plan, and, in consultation with the residents, civic leaders, community organizations, business and other stakeholders of those areas and CB#3, develop locally appropriate planning initiatives to 1) prevent overdevelopment, speculation, and displacement, 2) encourage affordable housing and 3) preserve the building character in those areas.

Public Safety

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

Police Department

Community Board 3 is fully committed to maintaining good relations with the police officers working in our district. We currently work in a collaborative manner that allows us to be much more effective in serving the community. The Commanding Officers of all of the commands within this district are quick to respond to community and community board concerns. This relationship is very important to our work and much appreciated. Community Board 3 believes that individual officers must be held accountable for their actions and behavior. To this end, we continue to support the strengthening of the Civilian Complaint Review Board.

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 complete revitalization and restoration of equipment, vehicles, training, status upgrade and medical care and NYPD ESU oversight for the Auxiliary Police Support Unit.

Finally, while we understand that realistic threats of terrorism continue to exist, this community board is seriously concerned about the loss of civil liberties in the wake of September 11, 2001. While this district was greatly affected by that tragedy, we do not believe it warrants the loss of our civil liberties. In a democracy, democratic principles must prevail, even in difficult times.

Fire Department

Seven fire companies currently serve Community Board 3. While the community board recognizes the need for complete fire coverage throughout the city, we do not believe that it should include the removal of firefighters from our companies to serve as replacements in other fire houses. We are concerned that the multiple construction sites located on single blocks does not allow for emergency response, especially fire engines.

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 Con 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 open air bus stations. Air pollutant exposure is computed by the heat island effect of roads, artificial turf, and bare roofs, which produce a heat island effect, raising temperatures and elevating ozone levels. Shockingly, unlike other areas of the City, the extent of these environmental health hazards within our district is largely undocumented.

Preliminary results of a NYCHA building youth survey provide evidence of pockets of an extraordinarily high level of asthma prevalence in the district. Air monitoring of suspected air pollutant hot spots with sensitive populations of the youth, the elderly and residents with poor health care are needed to focus air pollution reduction strategies and mitigation measures in areas of greatest need.

For PlaNYC 2030 to be successful, it must be implemented on the community level, as well as citywide improvements. There are plenty of solutions: sustainable business programs, HVAC retrofits and weatherization, permeable sidewalks and streets, building rainwater catchments, com-

munity supported agriculture, net metering with no caps, distributed renewable energy, green elder and hospice care, upgraded green building codes, energy start appliances (e.g., DHCR incentives), electric utility, service and retail (e.g., ice cream truck) vehicles, community based air monitoring, intensive integrated recycling systems. But we need environmental community education and communication at all levels, building, blocks, schools, neighborhoods and businesses facilitating community based environmental planning in coordination with city agencies to make it happen.

Sanitation

While sanitation service in the district has improved in recent years, 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. We need sanitation pickups five days a week and increased enforcement of existing regulations relating to the setting out of trash for curbside pickup.

Additionally, Community Board 3 believes that it is a top priority for the City to adopt more proactive and ambitious goals for reducing the amount of garbage that is exported. We have resolved to embrace the goal of Zero Waste, realizing that this goal could be reached within twenty years. A zero waste program can be a powerful incentive for economic development and will also ensure that the money spent on managing our waste stream is circulated within the city's economy, instead of being used to pay the operator of a landfill in another state. The income tax, sales tax and business tax generated by the zero waste program and infrastructure will stay in the City to help fuel its growth and the value added through recycling will remain local.

Rat infestation continues to be a major problem in the district. There currently are intensive pest control initiatives uptown and in the World Trade Center area, but not in Community Board 3. Public education and regular inspections are critical. The Department of Health (DOH) has discontinued its effective program of having an exterminator assigned to our district which provided us with necessary feedback and monitoring that we now lack. The Rat Taskforce established by the Mayor's Office has also proved to be very valuable in dealing with emergency and multi-agency situations and should be continued. However, the Community Board needs to be able to have input into areas on the Taskforce agenda. The public also needs to be educated that feeding birds provides food for the rat population. 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. The relocation of produce vendors from Division Street to the bus layover area on Forsyth Street continues to be a serious health and safety problem.

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 Department of Transportation's (DOT) 1999 Manhattan East Side Alternatives (MESA) study group studied the long-term transportation needs of communities on the East Side of Manhattan. MESA proposed several options for our district including modifications to current bus service and new bus routes "to address long-standing gaps in the existing bus network." It is important to have bus routes that reach the FDR Drive on both Grand and Houston Streets, something that was not achieved by the particular proposals outlined by the MESA report. 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 on Grand and Houston Streets.

We strongly urge the return of the Grand Street cross-town bus. The key point in the MESA proposals was to avoid the surface congestion west of the Bowery by having a route on Grand Street that turned on Chrystie Street. A cross-town bus route, particularly in the absence of the Second Ave Subway, allows for vital west side access as well as east side access via connections with the M15 bus, the Grand Street subway station (B/D), the nearby Bowery station (J/M/Z), and the M103, M101, M102 and M6 buses. In their Chinatown Access and Circulation Study, the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation (LMDC) projects that there is a potential market size of 8,300 weekday trips on new cross-town bus routes. Full details of these MESA proposals can be found on page 20 of Chapter 2 of the MESA report.

Preservation of the endangered M21 route – Manhattan's southernmost cross-town bus route – is also a priority for Community Board 3. The M21 connects Community Board 3 neighborhoods with the hospital corridor between 14th and 34th Streets and with workplace destinations on the west side below Canal and Houston Streets. We are concerned that a vicious cycle between reduced service and ridership is killing off the M21 route, as happened with the Grand Street route. Because the MTA has reduced the frequency of the M21 service, it has become impractical for customers to wait for the next bus. This leads to reduced ridership which in turn is used as an excuse for another round of service cuts. Because the M21 buses get caught in Holland Tunnel surface congestion on West Houston between Sixth Avenue and Varick Street, the M21 schedule is unreliable, which further discourages riders. We recommend that DOT discuss with Community Board 2 possible measures to eliminate left turns from the right lane of this stretch of West Houston in order to increase traffic flow. Appropriate signage could be posted. A row of flexible plastic delineators to divide the lanes would be more emphatic and effective.

Private Bus and Van Services

The use of passenger vans duplicates existing bus and subway service and has contributed to traffic and parking congestion, especially in Chinatown. There has also 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 operation and idling of diesel buses on the narrow streets of the district creates health and safety problems. These situations need stricter monitoring and enforcement and a cap should be put on the number of buses and vans that are allowed in any given area. Buses and vans should not be allowed to layover, pickup and discharge passengers at will, but only in designated areas.

Both sides of South Street from Clinton Street to the Brooklyn Bridge are being used as a bus layover zone, which Community Board 3 finds highly objectionable since it deprives us of recreational access to our waterfront and creates unsafe and unhealthy conditions. At a minimum, the bus layover zone should be restricted to midblock sections to open up sightlines and pedestrian

crossings where the streets intersect with South Street. The NYPD and the Department of Environmental Protection must also strictly enforce the three-minute diesel idling laws.

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. The recent policy change whereby DOT issues parking placards for most city agencies has resulted in a significant decrease in the number of parking placards for “No Parking Except for Authorized Vehicles” spaces. CB3 needs NYPD, which continues to issue the parking placards for the NYPD and the DA office, to devise and enforce policies that will eliminate illegal parking permit abuse by law enforcement employees. To that end, CB3 wants DOT to post permanent “No Permit Parking - Tow Away Zone” signage to reinforce existing regulations of the No Permit Area that contains Chinatown and the surrounding neighborhoods. Community Board 3 understands that the use of the lower portion of the East River Esplanade from the Brooklyn Bridge almost to Catherine Street for the private vehicles of city agency employees, which limits public access to and enjoyment of the East River waterfront, will be eliminated so that productive community amenities can be added. We applaud this move and ask for an expedited timetable. We encourage the City to pursue the parking inventory that would determine the number of necessary spaces for city-authorized placard parking.

Sidewalk Congestion

In late 2003, DOT replaced parallel parking against the wall of Sara D. Roosevelt Park with angle parking against the sidewalks on the eastern side of Forsyth Street. Since these sidewalks are very narrow, cars back up until their tires hit the curb creating a safety hazard to pedestrians. For several years, Community Board 3’s top budget priority was to have sidewalks built adjacent to the park wall and restore parallel parking to the park side of Forsyth Street. Because of assurances that DOT and Parks were committed to this project, this was listed as “Continued Support” in our FY’09 Capital Budget Priorities.

Sidewalks and curb cuts are in disrepair which is a particular hardship for people who rely on wheelchairs for mobility. Curb cuts that do not meet smoothly with the streetbed should be repaired and missing curb cuts should be installed. The disorderly locking of bicycles should be addressed by expanding the CityRacks program to install even more bike racks in sensible, convenient locations.

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. Also, the area around Water and Market Streets is burdened by car services that double park

while waiting for calls from the Wall Street area, primarily on weekday evenings. Community Board 3 has worked with the Taxi Limousine Commission (TLC) on enforcement and made little progress. It is necessary for the TLC to collaborate with this community board and the NYPD and to assign enforcement when and where necessary, such as in several areas on Saturday nights.

Truck Route Violations

Community Board 3 has asked DOT to install positive directional signage on Grand, Delancey and Houston Streets directing truck operators to the designated truck routes on Pike, Allen and Chrystie Streets and on the Bowery. Trucks routinely violate the traffic laws by leaving these designated routes. They then become stuck on extremely narrow residential streets. Community Board 3 agrees with the recommendations of the 2005 DCP Delancey Street Transportation Study and asks that DOT also implement a similar truck signage program on the Houston and Grand Street corridors.

Bicycle Facilities

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. In order to help vehicles and bicycles share the streets safely, Community Board 3 asks that more of the routes developed in the 1997 NYC Bicycle Master Plan be installed with pavement markings and signage to provide linkage of the waterfront Greenway System with the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges and to provide north-south and east-west travel corridors. The reduction of pedestrian-cyclist conflicts must also be a design consideration of all DOT bicycle facilities.

The increased use of bicycles city-wide 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 effort to identify suitable locations throughout a neighborhood. This type of comprehensive planning was recently done in the area of East Third and Fourth Streets and Second Avenue and the Bowery, and the racks are very well used. Installations near subway entrances and central bus stops should be a priority, since this placement encourages both bicycling and transit use.

Youth & Education

Community Board 3 has an increasing need for youth and education programs ranging from preschool programs to after-school programs for adolescents and teens to youth employment programs and the addition of more middle schools 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 and talented programs, 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 is to create an 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, 2) gives siblings priority for placement in a school, thereby reducing childcare, transportation, and economic burdens on families with multiple school-aged children and fostering parent involvement in schools attended by all siblings, and 3) provides mechanisms for admissions that assure the maximum diversity in all district schools. 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 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.

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 newly increased Universal Pre-Kindergarten funding will change the funding structures for Community Board 3 daycare centers. It is too soon to tell how this funding will impact the existing centers as they must have time to reorganize if necessary and to apply for the funding. Community Board 3 recognizes that there is still a lack of daycare funded by the Administration for Children's Services in the large area between Houston Street and 14th Street and west of Avenue D. Toddler daycare is also needed throughout the district which would allow young siblings to remain together. ACS must be willing to work with and salvage those remaining daycare centers by trying to resolve their problems rather than by closing them.

The young people of this district would benefit from expanded employment opportunities, training and mentoring for youth, more DYCD BEACON and OST programs, alternative schools and trade schools. Further, there should be increased funding to teen programs to address mental health and health related issues, such as depression, psychosocial issues, poverty, AIDS, asthma and sexually transmitted diseases. Computer and new technology training programs must also be expanded to help prepare students for employment in the growing economy but they also need recreational programs that foster their creative urges and refocus their energy.

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.

Public Health/Hospitals/Seniors/Disabled

There is no more urgent health concern in this community than the triple threat of city, state and federal budget cuts to health care funding, all at the same time. The proposed cuts must not only be restored, but funding should be increased to insure that essential services are available for everyone.

The Lower East Side/Chinatown death rate is 5 percent lower than for New York City as a whole. However, according to the New York City Health and Hospital Corporation (HHC), the death rate from AIDS in this area is 70 percent higher (one of the highest in the city), than all of NYC. Under NYC budget cuts HHC will be limited in funds to pay staff, cover affiliation costs, and purchase pharmaceuticals and supplies. Base funding will not include Child Health Clinics, programs to service substance abuse, mental health, etc., out-patient pharmacy fees and HIV services.

State funds are needed to complete the modernization and expansion at Gouverneur Healthcare Services and Nursing Facility which would still leave Manhattan with far fewer nursing facility beds than is recommended by the Berger Commission.

Federal cuts would eliminate all Medicaid support for physician training. The Association of American Medical Colleges already predicts a shortage of 55,000 physicians by 2020. This one change would decimate our teaching hospitals and undercut the ability to train doctors in the future.

There are three major health concerns within this district. Although the death rate from HIV has decreased in this community during the past decade, it is still over 50 percent higher than the City overall yet only 19% of area residents have been screened for HIV within the past year and 25% of those testing positive have already contracted AIDS by the time they are tested.

Binge drinking has become a significant problem in Community Board 3 with men in this district binge drinking more than the City average.

Community cancer-related deaths are greater than City deaths overall yet fewer area residents have cancer screenings than the New York City Department of Health suggests.

Many residents within this district do not seek regular preventative medical care and one in four does not have a regular doctor. More than 16% of Lower East Side and Chinatown residents are not insured or under insured. Many use the emergency room as their first medical alternative although the district has numerous other medical facilities. Gouverneur Healthcare has four satellite clinics in this area and Ryan-NENA, Betances, Charles B. Wang and Community Healthcare Network are other health centers within Community Board 3. Area hospitals include New York Downtown, Beth Israel and Bellevue. With improved community education, all of these facilities could be better utilized by community residents for regular health visits. Health programs within these facilities must also be tailored to respond to the needs of the large immigrant, non-English speaking and undocumented population within this district.

Community Board 3 also supports the continuation of services that allow senior citizens to remain in their homes and communities by providing meals, recreational activities and affordable housing, as well as access to transportation through improved and expanded Access-a-Ride programs. Abuse of the elderly, as well as child physical and sexual abuse and domestic violence are problems within this community that do not receive sufficient attention. Multilingual education about these problems is required in order to reach all of the populations within this district.

With the New York City Housing Authority proposing to close some of its senior programs, the need for the Department for the Aging to accommodate these programs is urgent.

Seven years after the World Trade Center attack, many residents, who were dramatically affected by the disaster and its aftermath because of their close proximity to the World Trade Center, continue to suffer from associated physical and mental health conditions and substance abuse

problems. School-age children are the largest group of individuals who may need mental health services because they may develop long-term problems related to posttraumatic stress disorder. While the data on the effects of the disaster on respiratory disease in this community has not yet been made available, there is every expectation that it has worsened existing problems. Individuals who were exposed to debris, dust, smoke and fumes from the site may develop respiratory illnesses and reflux disease. Because physical and mental health conditions are often intertwined, residents need long-term coordinated treatment and monitoring of all of their conditions.

Communications/311

Residents and community boards have become dependent on 311. Information from 311 statistics is necessary for community boards to be able to construct long-term plans for their communities and for daily planning with city agencies for service delivery. 311 has been making every effort to work with community boards, which benefits all.

Legacy systems need to be integrated and mapping information needs to be provided. The City is planning to do this and we look forward to continuing to work collaboratively with 311 to improve systems that will allow agencies and community boards to better monitor and deliver services.

August 4, 2008



Dominic Pisciotta
Board Chair



Susan Stetzer
District Manager

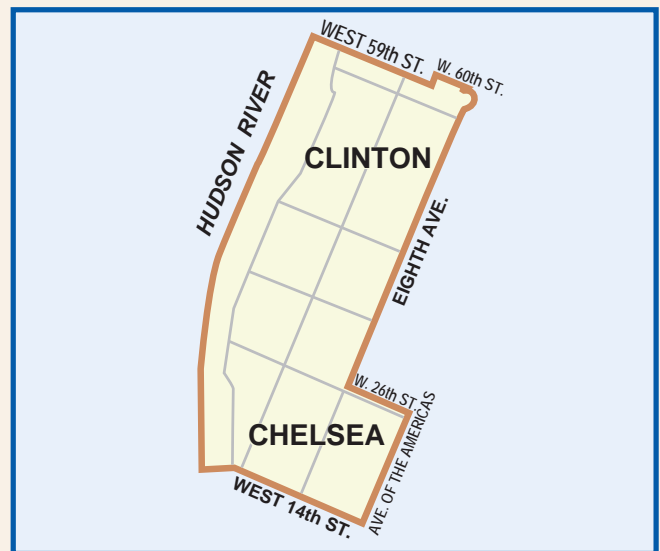
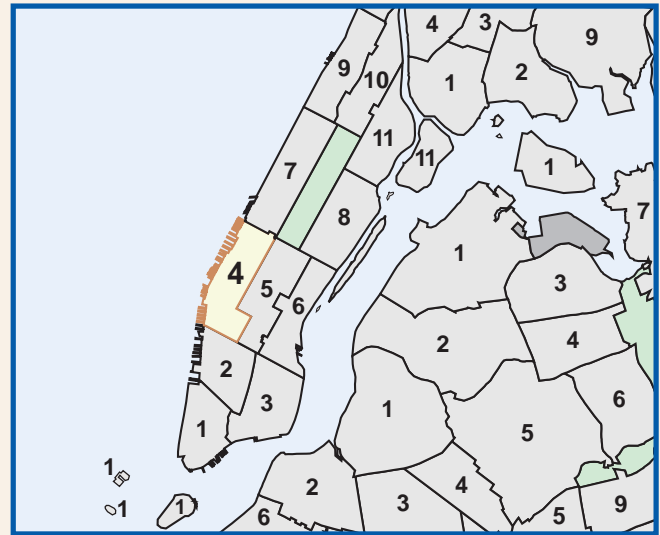
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 4

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

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	777	847
Rate per 1000	8.9	9.7
Deaths: Number	640	543
Rate per 1000	7.3	6.2
Infant Mortality: Number	5	0
Rate per 1000	6.4	0.0

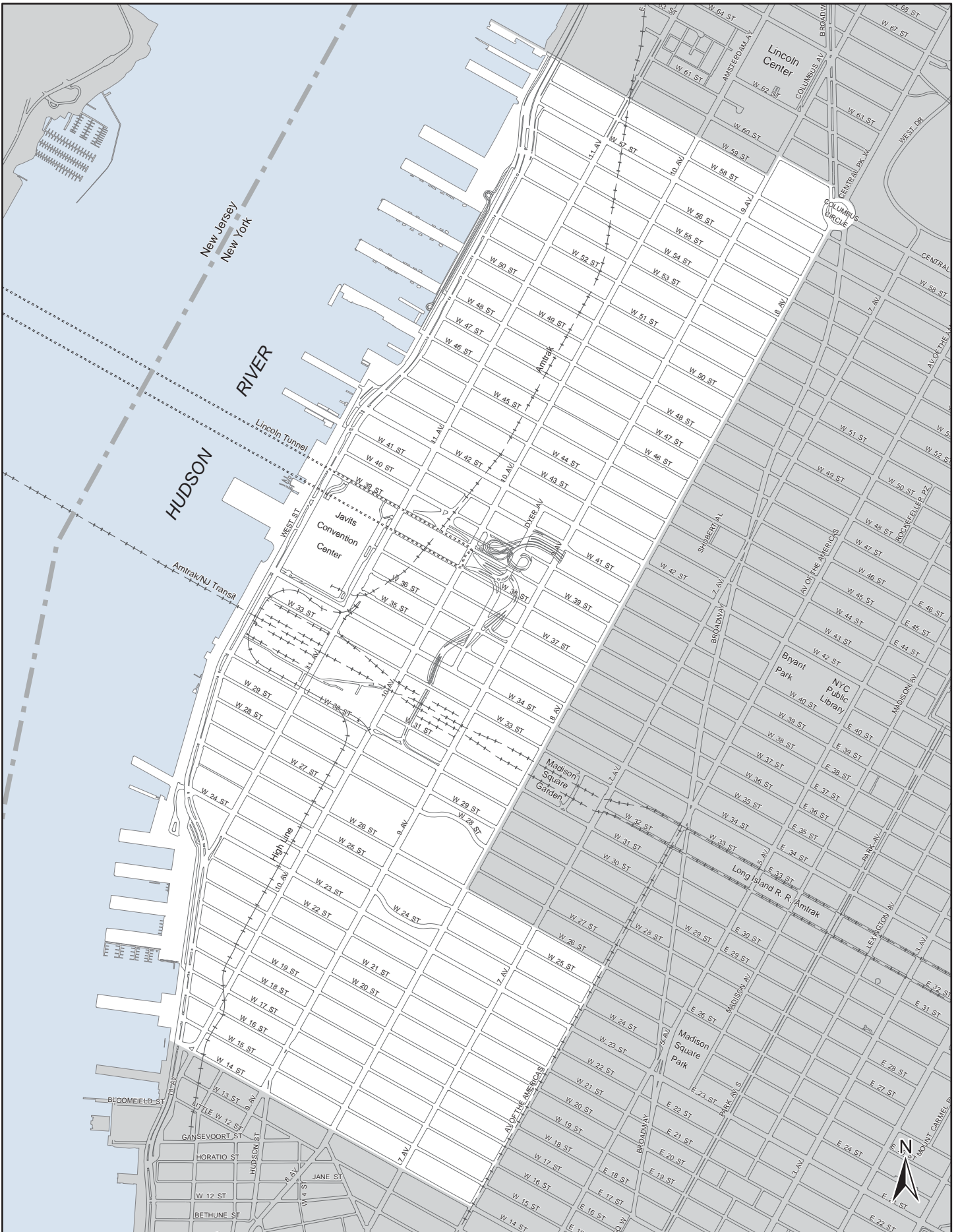
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	4,493	2,729
Supplemental Security Income	4,439	4,470
Medicaid Only	3,931	9,556
Total Persons Assisted	12,863	16,755
Percent of Population	14.7	19.2

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



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	120	201.5	0.5
Multi-Family Residential	1,388	7,325.5	18.9
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	770	4,081.0	10.6
Commercial / Office	473	4,820.0	12.5
Industrial	262	2,589.3	6.7
Transportation / Utility	122	10,879.1	28.1
Institutions	172	3,751.8	9.7
Open Space / Recreation	21	782.7	2.0
Parking Facilities	156	1,721.1	4.5
Vacant Land	111	2,331.2	6.0
Miscellaneous	36	192.4	0.5
Total	3,631	38,675.8	100.0

Manhattan Community District 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 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.

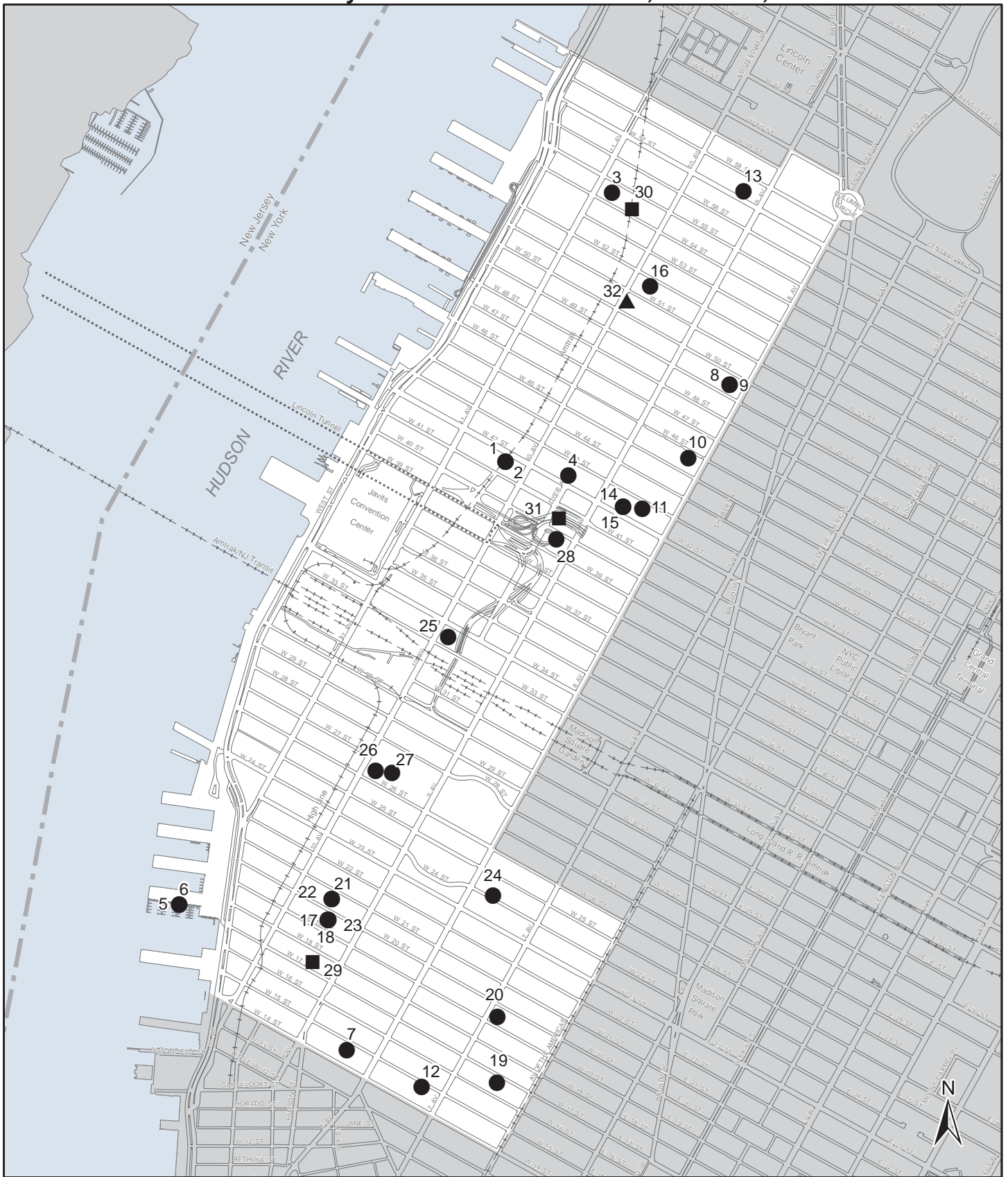
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

**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 District 4

Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Senior Centers | ● Day Care Centers |
| ▲ Libraries | ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions |

1 Map Key

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Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1



Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 4

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	ICAHN HOUSE WEST, LLC	515 West 41 St	8
2	ICAHN HOUSE WEST, LLC (PRESCHOOL)	515 West 41 St	30
3	YWCA POLLY DODGE EARLY LEARNING CENTER	538 West 55 St	95
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
4	43RD STREET KIDS-PRE-SCHOOL	484 West 43 St	56
5	CHELSEA PIERS CHILD CARE I/T	111a 11th Ave	42
6	CHELSEA PIERS PRE-SCHOOL	111a 11th Ave	15
7	CORLEARS SCHOOL	324 West 15 St	75
8	CRAVATH CHILDREN'S CENTER	825 W 8 Ave	20
9	CRAVATH CHILDREN'S CENTER I/T	825 W 8 Ave	8
10	FAMILY SCHOOL WEST MONTESSORI	308 West 46 St	28
11	HOLY CROSS SCHOOL	332 West 43 St	29
12	NAZARETH NURSERY	214-16 West 15 St	55
13	OPEN ARMS PRE-SCHOOL	417 West 57 St	20
14	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA I/T	345 West 42nd St	38
15	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA PRESCHOOL	345 West 42nd St	53
16	SACRED HEART OF JESUS SCHOOL	456 West 52 St	*
17	SAN JOSE DAY NURSERY INFANT TODDLER	432 West 20 St	8
18	SAN JOSE PRE-SCHOOL	432 West 20th St	57
19	ST. FRANCIS XAVIER SCHOOL	126 West 17 St	43
20	SUPER TOTS/PRE-SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	199 West 19 St	39
21	THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN INFANT TODDLER PROGRAM	175 9 Ave	8
22	THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN PRE-SCHOOL	175 9th Ave	14
23	THE CHILDREN'S GARDEN PRE-SCHOOL	422 West 20 St	14
24	THE KIDS KORNER PRE-SCHOOL	247 West 24 St	37
25	YAI/NYL GRAMERCY SCHOOL AND ROOSEVELT CENTER	460 West 34 St	188
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
26	HUDSON GUILD CHILDREN'S CENTER	459 West 26 St	132
27	HUDSON GUILD CHILDREN'S CENTER	441 West 26 St	24
28	PLAZA HEAD START	410 West 40 St	34
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
29	HUDSON GUILD SENIOR SERVICES	119 Ninth Ave	4,830
30	PROJECT FIND CLINTON SR CTR	530 W 55 St	2,520
31	PROJECT FIND COFFEEHOUSE SR CTR	551 Ninth Ave	3,420
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
32	COLUMBUS LIBRARY	742 Tenth Ave	56,625

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
CO-305	315 WEST 54TH STREET, MANHATTAN MIDTOWN COMMUNITY COURT	16,196 (CN) 718 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)	0 (CN) 0 (CX)
ED-DN544	HUDSON MEWS	CP	2,000 (CN)	3,000 (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, MANHATTAN	153,776 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1171	RECON WEST 31ST BR OVER AMTRAK LAYUP TRACKS, MANHATTAN	2,407 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	31,869 (CN)
HB-1174	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 38TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,001 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	9,159 (CN)
HB-1175	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 39TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	1,921 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	7,664 (CN)
HB-1176	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 44TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,109 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	7,574 (CN)
HB-1177	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 46TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,065 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	7,510 (CN)
HB-1178	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 48TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,019 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	7,255 (CN)
HB-1179	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 42ND STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,761 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	15,703 (CN)
HB-1180	RECON BRIDGE AT WEST 40TH STREET/ AMTRAK 30TH STREET BRANCH, MANHATTAN	1,782 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	8,999 (CN)
HB-1183	RECONSTRUCT WEST 41ST ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	1,019 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	8,653 (CN)
HB-1184	RECONSTRUCT WEST 33RD BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	13,554 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	245 (CN)
HB-1185	RECONSTRUCT WEST 34TH ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	9,999 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	367 (CN)
HB-1186	RECONSTRUCT WEST 35TH ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	7,544 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	235 (CN)
HB-1187	RECONSTRUCT WEST 36TH ST BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	14,168 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	355 (CN)
HB-1188	RECONSTRUCT 11TH AVE BRIDGE OVER AMTRAK 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	2,626 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	32,777 (CN)
HD-DN491	NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING SERVICES OF NYC	CP	70 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-156	CLINTON, ASSOC. COSTS, MANHATTAN	1,661 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HL-DN023	AMERICAN RED CROSS IN GREATER NEW YORK	CP	1,154 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN084	CALLEN-LORDE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP	2,051 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN359	RYAN/CHELSEA-CLINTON COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP	1,430 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08		FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
						FY2011	FY2012		
HL-DN370	SAMARITAN VILLAGE, INC	CP		50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN084	CALLEN-LORDE COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER	CP		100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-207	RESURFACE AND REPAVE AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, ETC.		29,736 (CN) 30,280 (F) 986 (P)	5,665 (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		11,365 (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		29,725 (CN) 17,138 (F) 9,009 (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-714	RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST 17TH STREET	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-977	RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST 27TH STREET, ETC., MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-1683	HUDSON YARDS, MANHATTAN	CP		0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 6,652 (P)	0 (CN) 20,320 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
P-700	RECONSTRUCTION OF DEWITT CLINTON PARK		1,971 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1326	HIGH LINE PARK	CP		589 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	14,000 (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
PU-D015	PURCHASE OF TRUCKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT	CP		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP		3,500 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN016	ALLIANCE FOR THE ARTS, INC.	CP		1,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN017	ALLIANCE OF RESIDENT THEATERS/NEW YORK (ART/NY)	CP		3,805 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN038	ATLANTIC THEATER COMPANY	CP		925 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN067	WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART	CP		1,000 (CN)	5,000 (CN)	5,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN091	CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY	CP		3,725 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN195	IRISH ARTS CENTER	CP		1,750 (CN)	1,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN196	IRISH REPERTORY THEATRE	CP		1,325 (CN)	875 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN290	NEW 42ND STREET INC.	CP		2,125 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN329	PLAYWRIGHTS HORIZONS	CP		116 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN353	ROSIE'S BROADWAY KIDS	CP		2,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP		251 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN569	ARTS CONNECTION	CP		85 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-MN002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP	900 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN016	ALLIANCE FOR THE ARTS, INC.	CP	225 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN038	ATLANTIC THEATER COMPANY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN091	CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY	CP	2,400 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN162	FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS CARIBBEAN CULTURAL CTR AFRICAN DIASPORA INST	CP	161 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN196	IRISH REPERTORY THEATER	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN290	NEW 42ND STREET INC.	CP	614 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN354	ROUNABOUT THEATRE COMPANY	CP	28 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP	75 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-QN194	INTREPID SEA, AIR & SPACE MUSEUM	CP	227 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-RN194	INTREPID SEA, AIR & SPACE MUSEUM	CP	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N002	52ND STREET PROJECT	CP	16,258 (CN)	9,625 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N016	ALLIANCE FOR THE ARTS, INC	CP	900 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N017	ALLIANCE OF RESIDENT THEATERS/NEW YORK (ART/NY)	CP	9,125 (CN)	5,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	CP
PV-N038	ATLANTIC THEATER COMPANY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N067	WHITNEY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART	CP	1,500 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	CP
PV-N194	INTREPID SEA, AIR & SPACE MUSEUM	CP	1,500 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N195	IRISH ARTS CENTER	CP	1,750 (CN)	1,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N196	IRISH REPERTORY THEATRE	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N214	ENSEMBLE STUDIO THEATRE	CP	400 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	CP
PV-N290	NEW 42ND STREET INC.	CP	1,111 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N329	PLAYWRIGHTS HORIZONS	CP	237 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N353	ROSIE'S BROADWAY KIDS	CP	2,825 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N569	ARTS CONNECTION	CP	0 (CN)	85 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN430	THIRTEEN/WNET	CP	600 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN590	COMMITTEE FOR HISPANIC CHILDREN AND FAMILIES	CP	58 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN601	SAINT BENEDICT THE MOOR	CP	35 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 04, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
S-244	CONSTRUCT MANHATTAN 4/4A/7 GARAGE	181,293 (CN)	10,113 (CN)	0 (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 2010
(July 2009 – June 2010)

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**

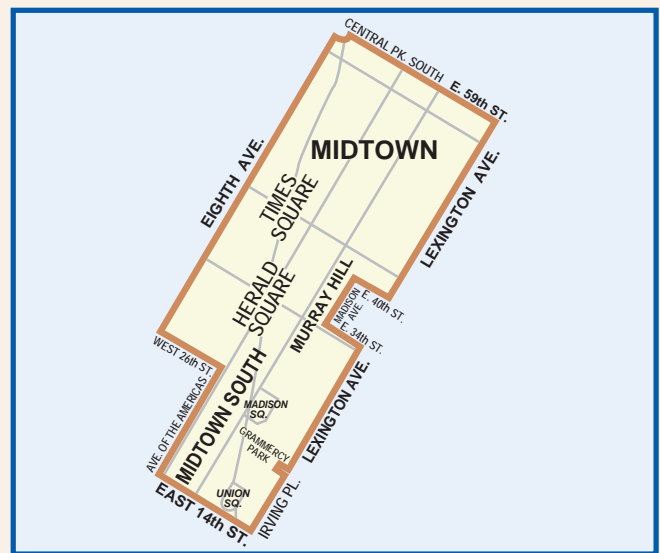
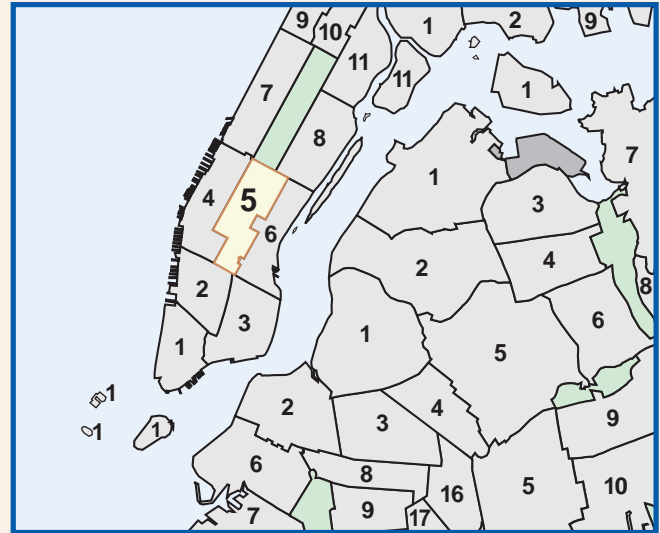
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 5

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

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	436	474
Rate per 1000	9.9	10.8
Deaths: Number	283	241
Rate per 1000	6.4	5.5
Infant Mortality: Number	2	2
Rate per 1000	4.6	4.2

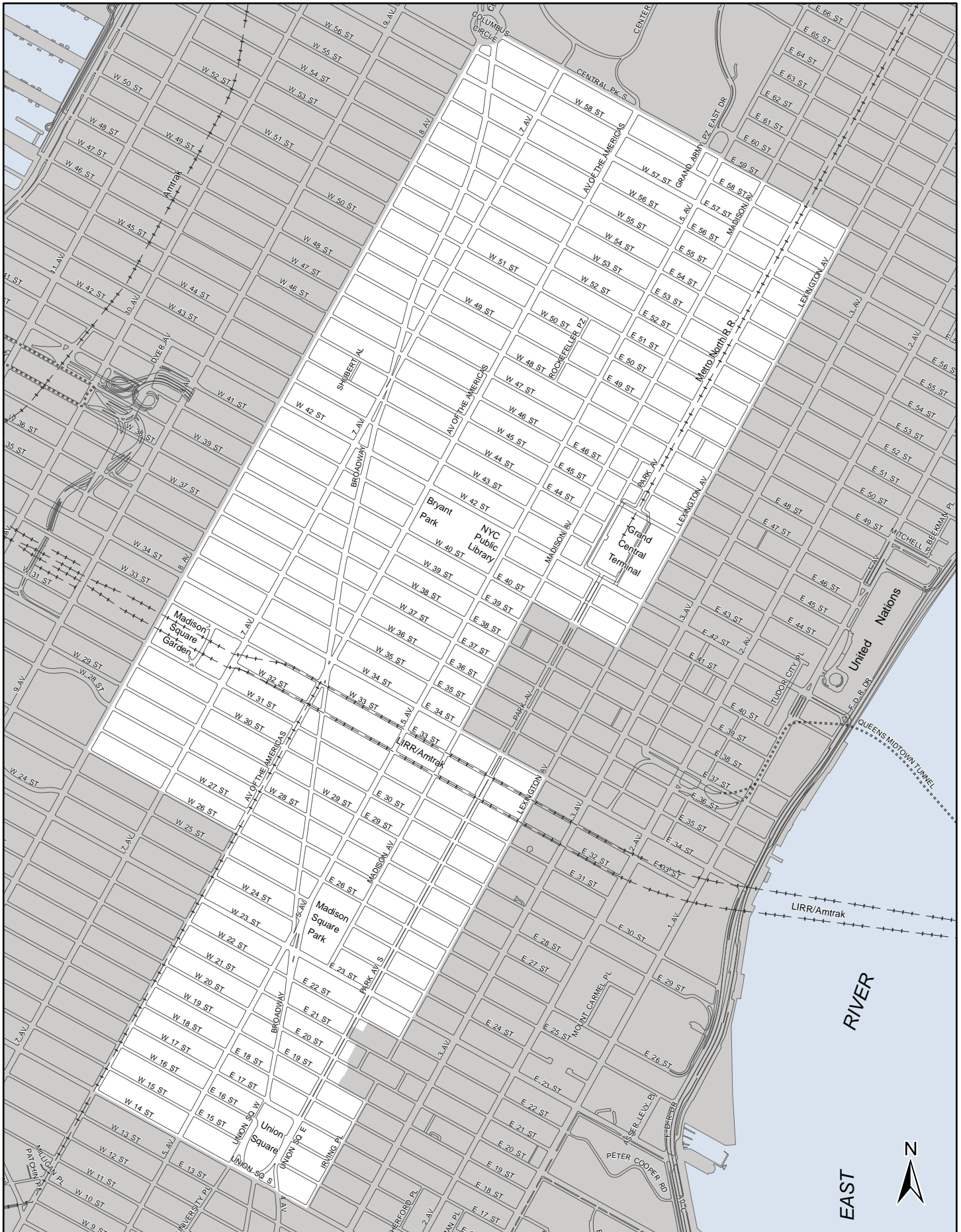
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	1,452	1,911
Supplemental Security Income	1,289	1,474
Medicaid Only	1,188	2,395
Total Persons Assisted	3,929	5,780
Percent of Population	8.9	13.1

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



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	15	24.5	0.1
Multi-Family Residential	305	1,813.7	6.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	429	2,325.1	8.1
Commercial / Office	1,586	17,581.7	60.9
Industrial	548	2,808.7	9.7
Transportation / Utility	17	842.8	2.9
Institutions	112	1,618.0	5.6
Open Space / Recreation	12	948.4	3.3
Parking Facilities	74	535.8	1.9
Vacant Land	106	373.3	1.3
Miscellaneous	42	17.0	0.1
Total	3,246	28,889.0	100.0

Manhattan Community District 5



**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

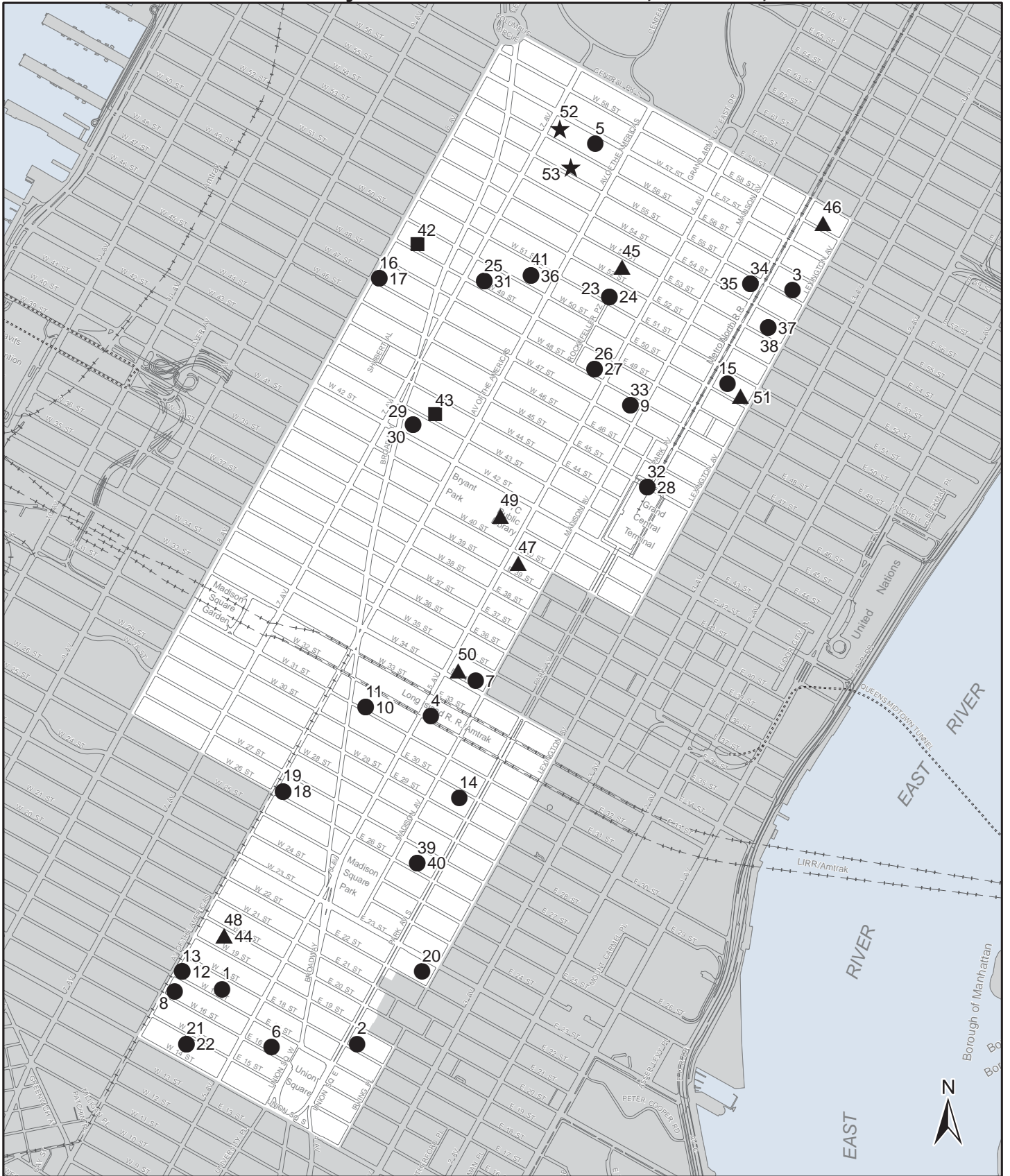
Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

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 District 5 Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



- Senior Centers
- Day Care Centers
- ▲ Libraries
- ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions

1 Map Key

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 5

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
1	AMAC CHILDREN'S CENTER	25 West 17 St	90
2	BARUCH COLLEGE ELC INC.	104 East 19 St	30
3	CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE NURSERY SCHOOL	123 East 55 St	110
4	CHELSEA DAY SCHOOL	319 Fifth Ave	110
5	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER PRE-SCHOOL	120 West 57 St	35
6	EAST CHELSEA CHILDREN'S WORKSHOP	17 East 16 St	30
7	GSU CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING CENTER PRE-SCHO	365 5 Ave	27
8	JOHN A. COLEMAN SCHOOL	590 Ave of the Americas	94
9	JP MORGAN CHASE BACK-UP CHILD CARE CENTER/BRIGHT H	18 East 48 St	18
10	MANHATTAN NURSERY	38 West 32nd St	9
11	MANHATTAN NURSERY SCHOOL	38 West 32 St	84
12	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA INFANT/TODDLER	600 6th Ave	48
13	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA PRESCHOOL	600 6th Ave	50
14	REBECCA SCHOOL	40 East 30th St	39
15	ST. BARTHOLOMEW COMMUNITY PRE-SCHOOL	109 East 50 St	59
16	STAR AMERICA M INC. INFANT/TODDLER	780 8 Ave	35
17	STAR AMERICA PRESCHOOL	780 8 Ave	82
18	TUTOR TIME ON 6 AVENUE INFANT/TODDLER	776 6 Ave	72
19	TUTOR TIME ON 6 AVENUE PRESCHOOL	776 6 Ave	153
20	UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY OF NYC	122 East 23 St	48
21	YOUR KIDS, OUR KIDS PRE-SCHOOL	30 West 15 St	26
22	YOUR KIDS, OUR KIDS PRESCHOOL INFANT TODDLER	30 West 15 St	30
<i>Group Day Care - Corporate</i>			
23	BRIGHT HORIZONS @ 75 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA(INFANT/TODD	75 Rockefeller Plaza	77
24	BRIGHT HORIZONS @ 75 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA(PRESCHOOL)	75 Rockefeller Plaza	60
25	BRIGHT HORIZONS @ LEHMAN BROTHERS (INFANT)	745 Seventh Ave	12
26	BRIGHT HORIZONS AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER(I/T)	600 Fifth Ave	18
27	BRIGHT HORIZONS AT ROCKEFELLER CENTER(P/S)	600 Fifth Ave	15
28	BRIGHT HORIZONS FAMILY SOLUTIONS @ 200 PARK AVENUE	200 Park Ave	16
29	BRIGHT HORIZONS TIMES SQUARE(I/T)	4 Times Square	14
30	BRIGHT HORIZONS TIMES SQUARE(P/S)	4 Times Square	10
31	CHILDREN FIRST @ LEHMAN BROTHERS(PRESCHOOL)	745 Seventh Ave	10
32	CHILDREN FIRST(PRESCHOOL)	200 Park Ave	20
33	J.P. MORGAN CHASE BACK-UP CHILD CARE CENTER/BRIGHT	18 East 48th St	24
34	LIPTON CHILD CARE CENTER(INFANT/TODDLER)	410 Park Ave	17
35	LIPTON CORPORATE CHILD CARE(PRESCHOOL)	410 Park Ave	10
36	THE CHILDREN'S CENTER @ TIME WARNER (PRESCHOOL)	1271 Ave of the Americas	15
37	THE CITIGROUP CHILDREN'S CENTER AT 399 PARK (I/T)	399 Park Ave	14
38	THE CITIGROUP CHILDREN'S CENTER AT 399 PARK (PRESC	399 Park Ave	12
39	THE PATRICIA CARBINE CHILDREN'S CENTER(INFANT)	51 Madison Ave	16
40	THE PATRICIA CARBINE CHILDREN'S CENTER(PRESCHOOL)	51 Madison Ave	15
41	THE TIME WARNER CHILDREN'S CENTER (INFANTS)	1271 Ave of the Americas	6

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 5

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
42	ENCORE LUNCHEON CLUB	239 West 49th St	8,490
43	PROJECT FIND WOODSTOCK SR CTR	127 W 43 St	4,140
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
44	ANDREW HEISKELL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND	40 W 20 St	331,727
45	DONNELL LIBRARY CENTER	20 W 53 St	1,353,831
46	FIFTY-EIGHTH ST. LIBRARY	127 East 58 St	273,822
47	MID-MANHATTAN LIBRARY	455 Fifth Ave	2,010,427
48	MUHLENBERG LIBRARY	40 W 20 St	171,303
49	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY	476 Fifth Ave	*
50	SCIENCE, INDUSTRY, AND BUSINESS LIBRARY	188 Madison Ave	121,455
51	TERENCE CARDINAL COOKE-CATHEDRAL LIBRARY	560 Lexington Ave	126,307
CITY-OWNED CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS			Annual Visits
<i>City-Owned Cultural Institutions</i>			
52	CARNEGIE HALL	881 Seventh Ave	665,056
53	CITY CENTER	131 West 55th St	312,682

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
CO-80	27 MADISON AVE. - MANHATTAN APPELLATE DIVISION COURTHOUSE - 1ST DEPT.	CP	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	2 (CN) 0 (S)	CP
ED-DN006	ACADEMIC MEDICINE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN313	NPOWER NY INC	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-KN313	NPOWER NY INC.	CP	100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-390	42ND STREET DEVELOPMENT, MANHATTAN.	69,968 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HL-DN020	AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY	CP	1,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN096	CHAI LIFELINE	CP	357 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN283	NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW YORK FOUNDATION	CP	700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN416	BRAIN TUMOR FOUNDATION	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN283	NARAL PRO-CHOICE NEW YORK FOUNDATION	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN284	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON DRUG ABUSE PROBLEMS, INC. (NADAP)	CP	47 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-DN566	NEIL D LEVIN GRAD INSITITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COMMERCE	CP	0 (CN)	850 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN170	GOOD SHEPHERD SERVICES	CP	1,179 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-207	RESURFACE AND REPAVE AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, ETC.	29,736 (CN) 30,280 (F) 986 (P)	5,665 (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)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	19,615 (CN)
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	11,365 (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	29,725 (CN) 17,138 (F) 9,009 (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-1666	RECONSTRUCTION OF TIMES / DUFFY SQUARE AREA, MANHATTAN	CP	719 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP
L-C002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDG-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-101	NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY CENTRAL BUILDING, ALTERATIONS, RECONSTRUCTION	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	63 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	CP
L-105	FED IMPROVEMENTS, HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH LIBRARY	CP	540 (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.	18,548 (CN) 200 (S) 1,100 (P)	344 (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)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-DN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	927 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN051	BIG APPLE CIRCUS	CP	225 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN127	DIXON PLACE	CP	832 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN132	DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER (DCTV)	CP	722 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN222	JOYCE THEATER	CP	315 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN238	LIBERTY BOX THEATER	CP	1,000 (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	2,800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN281	MUSEUM OF MODERN ART	CP	1,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN285	NATIONAL BLACK THEATER	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN345	REPERTORIO ESPANOL THEATER	CP	180 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN354	ROUNDAABOUT THEATRE COMPANY	CP	440 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D279	CITY CENTER, MANHATTAN, RECON AND IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	5,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D503	CARNEGIE HALL, RECONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN001	3 LEGGED DOG, INC	CP	243 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN051	BIG APPLE CIRCUS	CP	110 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN127	DIXON PLACE	CP	175 (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	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN320	ORCHESTRA OF ST. LUKES	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN461	YORK THEATER	CP	207 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M279	CITY CENTER IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP	500 (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	8 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N051	BIG APPLE CIRCUS	CP	220 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N132	DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TELEVISION CENTER (DCTV)	CP	756 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 05, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-N238	LIBERTY BOX THEATER	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	1,000 (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	2,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N281	MUSEUM OF MODERN ART	CP	20,000 (CN)	20,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N345	REPERTORIO ESPANOL THEATER	CP	55 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N354	ROUNABOUT THEATRE COMPANY	CP	1,063 (CN)	440 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N375	SECOND STAGE THEATER	CP	32 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-279	CITY CENTER, 55TH STREET DANCE THEATER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	11,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-503	CARNEGIE HALL, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	48 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-540	MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS, MANHATTAN	65,588 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-DN102	CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR NEW YORK CITY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN142	EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE	CP	9,750 (CN)	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN206	JEWISH BRAILLE INSTITUTE	CP	1,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN454	WOMEN'S INSTITUTE FOR HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN102	CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR NEW YORK CITY	CP	560 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN432	TIMES SQUARE ALLIANCE	CP	50 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-219	CONSTRUCTION, SANITATION GARAGE, DISTRICT 1/2/5, MANHATTAN	40,089 (CN)	10,476 (CN)	234,888 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)



MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD FIVE

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David Siesko, *Chair*

Wally Rubin, *District Manager*

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 2010

INTRODUCTION

Community Board Five represents the heart of Manhattan. We encompass the midtown central business district as well as world-class cultural institutions, retail flagships, major industries, famed districts and tourist destinations, and a growing residential population that lives in our vibrant neighborhoods. Taken together, these diverse interests and populations form 24/7 communities that increasingly compete for services. Our complex growth trends present new challenges to all concerned, including Community Board Five.

New York City's tourism industry is centered in our district: Times Square (including the theater district), the Empire State Building, MOMA, and several landmark hotels and restaurants lie within CB5. The city's three largest regional transportation hubs -- Grand Central Terminal, Penn Station, and the Port Authority -- are either contained within, or border, our district. In 2007 about 46 million tourists spent about \$28 billion (source: www.nycvisit.com) in New York City and close to 80 percent of them visited Times Square (source: www.timessquarenyc.org), an area that also now home to new residents occupying a recently developed corridor of high-rise apartment buildings.

Everyday our district faces severe congestion. Both pedestrian and automobile traffic exceed sidewalk and street capacity. To maintain a reasonable quality of life for our residents and a positive impression on visitors, all relevant city services must focus on minimizing this congestion and related negative effects. Some of 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. Noise is also a problem about which CB5's office receives countless complaints and while recently passed laws to deal with these issues are welcomed, these laws are "paper tigers" without additional funding for enforcement.

While we seek to reduce congestion we do not want to impair keeping CB5's district valued by its residents, businesses, and tourists, such as: our parks, libraries, museums, and cultural institutions. Likewise, CB5 cannot ignore the need to provide basic services to our permanent population. We have a growing homeless population that requires outreach and shelter and a growing residential population that needs additional public school capacity and library access. Any economic downturn will only increase pressure on the city's ability to do both as does Manhattan's historically high real estate costs which risk leading valued institutions to move or expand elsewhere.

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

Community Board Five recognizes the need for safety and security within our district. Many iconic landmarks and tourist attractions are within our borders including the Empire State Building and Grand Central Station. We commend the heroic efforts of the Fire and Police Departments in dealing with the countless challenges they face everyday. We believe that all city departments should focus on developing emergency information channels and a civil defense program.

Please see our specific issues outlined in the following pages.

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. Instead, BIDs should provide supplemental services to those already provided by the City and should not be used to reduce the cost of basic city services. 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.

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), childcare, 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, 102,187 different New Yorkers slept in homeless shelters, 5.8 percent more than the previous year and 23.4 percent more than six years ago.
- The NYC homeless shelter population remained at near-record levels, with around 35,000 people in shelters each night.
- 2007 was the worst year for family homelessness in modern history, with more than 9,000 families in shelters each night.

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

HOUSING PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The construction, renovation and restoration of affordable housing must be expedited. We recommend that the various agencies responsible for housing integrate their strategies. There is an urgent need in our City for the development of programs that can provide permanent, affordable housing more quickly and efficiently than is done under currently existing programs.

We support efforts to prevent the elimination of low and middle income housing units. The city agencies need to make sure when affordable housing is promised as part of construction plan it is actually built. Proper code enforcement should be encouraged. We encourage HPD (along with DOB and Corporation Counsel) to vigorously pursue the collection of fines from repeat violators.

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. Since the new noise code started in July, 135,589 noise complaints [have been called into] the 311 hotline as of Nov. 20 - a 13% increase over the same period last year. (NY Daily News, December 4, 2007)

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.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Traffic

Despite the widely publicized failure of congestion pricing, 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 L 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. We support the DOT in being open to new vehicle models that reduce congestion and/or pollution such as hybrid and double-decker buses. From 1997 to 2007, bus ridership rose by 22 percent on an average weekday — a jump of almost 450,000 to 2.45

million daily riders — while service climbed only 15 percent. (Metro NY, July 9, 2008, Page 2)

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 / 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.

Other

While avenue street fairs might be synonymous with summer, 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. 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.

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-sized phone booths on midtown streets. 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.

Other

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.

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.

PARKS

Background

CB5 places a high priority on our parks. We need them to be clean and well maintained and funds are needed for basic maintenance. Our parks are by far the most densely used in New York City. Indeed, on a sunny day it is virtually impossible to find a place to sit in Bryant Park, Union Square, or Madison Square Park.

The parks in Community Board Five are also critical showpieces for the City's tourism industry. Central Park and the small parks in Community Board Five's district are tourist attractions and it's critical to the City's image that they be maintained in excellent condition.

In addition to the very real benefits our parks provide to the City as a whole, CB5 believes that parks, particularly in the dense urban environment of Manhattan, should be treated as a vital City service that should be fully funded by the City. Our parks provide an essential and accessible respite.

Funding

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

Our parks are not without problems. The events mentioned above in addition to popular general use generate excessive trash that heaps around overflowed receptacles and scattered throughout the parks. Also, Union Square has a large rodent problem.

POLICE

Crime

Despite great improvement over the past decade, we must continue to strive to keep our streets safe. In addition to individual crimes against persons and property, we are concerned about terrorism and

organized crime. Perhaps related to the latter, underage prostitution at physical cultural establishments is seen as an emerging issue.

Police effectiveness is largely achieved by officers who are available to make arrests and deter crime through their visible presence. Thus we strongly support hiring additional police officers. We also advocate funding for new communication and related technology to better leverage existing manpower (precinct modernization). As with the Fire Department, emergency service systems must be integrated between all emergency responders. Programs such as MARCH should be expanded or improved for this purpose.

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. Programs such as MARCH should be expanded and/or improved for this purpose. 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 and reduction or elimination of self-certification. Site safety must receive special emphasis and is needed to prevent fatalities such as those resulting from recent crane accidents.

CB5 feels that a comprehensive overhaul of construction regulations is needed to bring the build-

ing 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 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. 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

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. Others are locked and entirely inaccessible. Still others are left vacant, dark and unwelcome or given over to the homeless and mentally ill. 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.

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

The Department should develop zoning regulations pertaining to commercial rooftop “gardens.” The Department should also work with the Department of Buildings to develop green building standards applicable to new development projects.

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.

EDUCATION

In view of the anticipated population growth in the CB5 area in the next few years and the absence of any elementary or middle schools within the Board boundaries, we strongly urge the Department of Education to find locations for the creation of new elementary and middle schools within the geographic boundaries of CB5. We welcome the announcement of the new elementary school in our district, but still need more schools since the number of seats planned is insufficient to meet current demand, much less future demand.

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.

311 COMPLAINT CENTER

The 311 centralized information and complaint center for New York City has become an important

tool for servicing our citizens and visitors. Complaints should be centralized so that statistics can be mapped and patterns discerned. Accurate and detailed statistical data as to what complaints in our district are being filed directly with the 311 system is critical for proper enforcement and district needs assessment. Stronger coordination between City agencies is needed. The Board should be provided with information on all complaints concerning CB5's area.

There should also be improved training of 311 personnel to ensure that complaints are properly recorded and routed to appropriate agencies. Noise complaints should be given to the Department of Environmental Protection.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

We strongly favor increases in the City's cultural affairs budget, not just for the Cultural Institutions Group, but also the Program Groups, which represent hundreds of large, medium and small arts organizations in neighborhoods of the City. We urge the development of a comprehensive plan for the arts that will maximize the potential of these activities and their links to tourism and business. It is important that cultural organizations be assisted in meeting increased rents and operating costs.

MAYOR'S SPECIAL TASK FORCE OF MIDTOWN ENFORCEMENT

We find the Mayor's Office of Midtown Enforcement (OME) critical to a safe environment in all of the Midtown districts. OME does an invaluable job of controlling illegal activities in Manhattan from 14th to 59th Streets. OME also develops specific civil enforcement initiatives in other areas of the City. There should be a crackdown on the illegal practice of renting private residences as hotel rooms.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

DCA must be more selective in licensing and more aggressively inspecting sidewalk cafes, street vendors and cabarets. DCA should also work with the Department of Transportation to put together a coherent master plan for the locations of the 50 additional newsstands expected within the borough of Manhattan.

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. Specifically, being in the catchment 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.

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.

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.

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.

LIBRARIES

The New York Public Library continues to need additional funding to meet the demand for increased materials and hours of service. Funding for capital improvements is critical as many libraries in our district are housed in aging buildings.

Although we support the recent plan to upgrade the Donnell Library's Telecommunications Center and the support space at the Library for Science and Humanities, we are concerned to discover that the Donnell renovation will result in less library space and will permanently move some of the collections housed currently at the Donnell Library to other libraries outside of the CB5 boundaries. With the residential population of CB5 growing and demand for library services strong, we request more library space be allocated.

Supporting evidence: In the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2007, the library recorded 753,000 visitors (many of them repeat visitors, who would be counted more than once). They checked out materials from the library a total of 1.3 million times.

We also request expanding the libraries' websites, additional technological training and on-line access to reference materials. With the increased technological services offered by the library, additional funds are 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.

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. We believe all staff will be more effective due to City Council bill Int. 542 that prevents building owners from pre-empting the review process through alteration or destruction.

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.

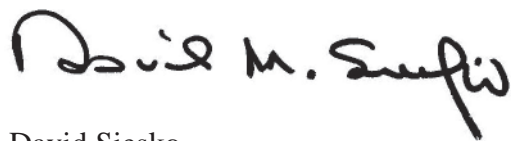
TIMES SQUARE

Additional resources should be made available in Times Square to ensure that traffic moves smoothly, construction sites are safe, pedestrian flow is unimpeded by barriers, illegal street vendors, or dangerous/defective sidewalks. Alternative transportation strategies should be considered. CB5 urges the City to adopt a moratorium on the erection of any new permanent impediments to pedestrian circulation (including but not limited to newsstands, kiosks, telephone booths, statuary, lighting poles, bollards, planters, sidewalk cafes and signposts and other street furniture) in the bow-tie area, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, from 42nd to 48th Streets, except for such items designed to reduce congestion. We also support expanding pedestrian sidewalk space in the Times Square area.

CLOSING

Community Board Five appreciates the opportunity to present this evaluation of our district needs for the fiscal year 2010.

Respectfully submitted,



David Siesko
Chair



Wally Rubin
District Manager

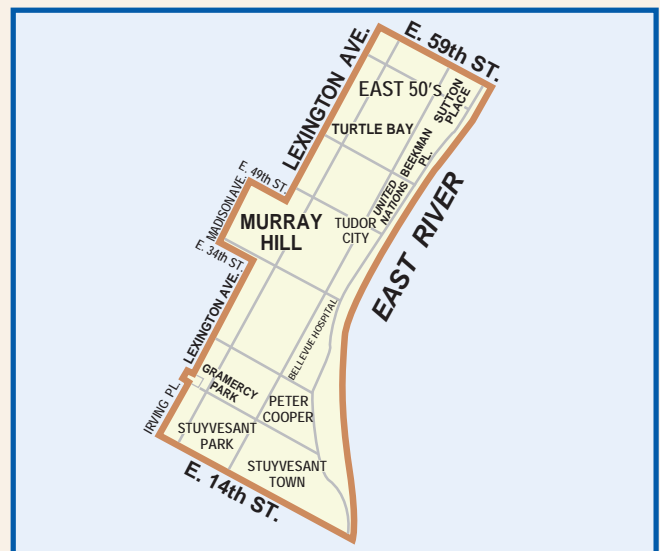
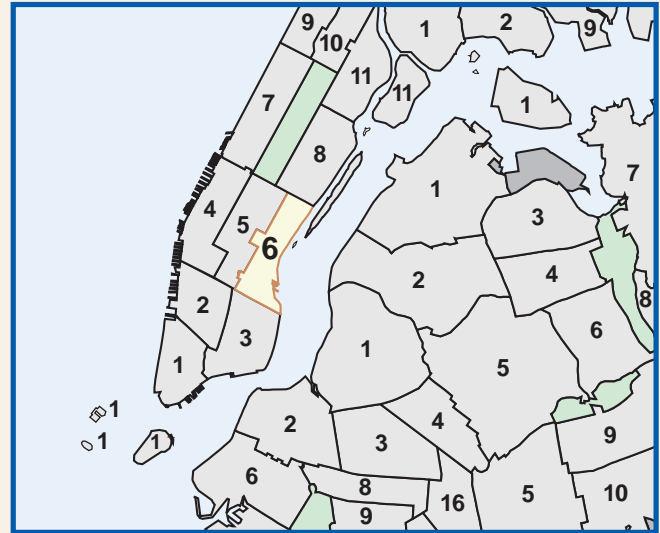
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 6

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

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	1,259	1,277
Rate per 1000	9.2	9.4
Deaths: Number	929	815
Rate per 1000	6.8	6.0
Infant Mortality: Number	2	7
Rate per 1000	1.6	5.5

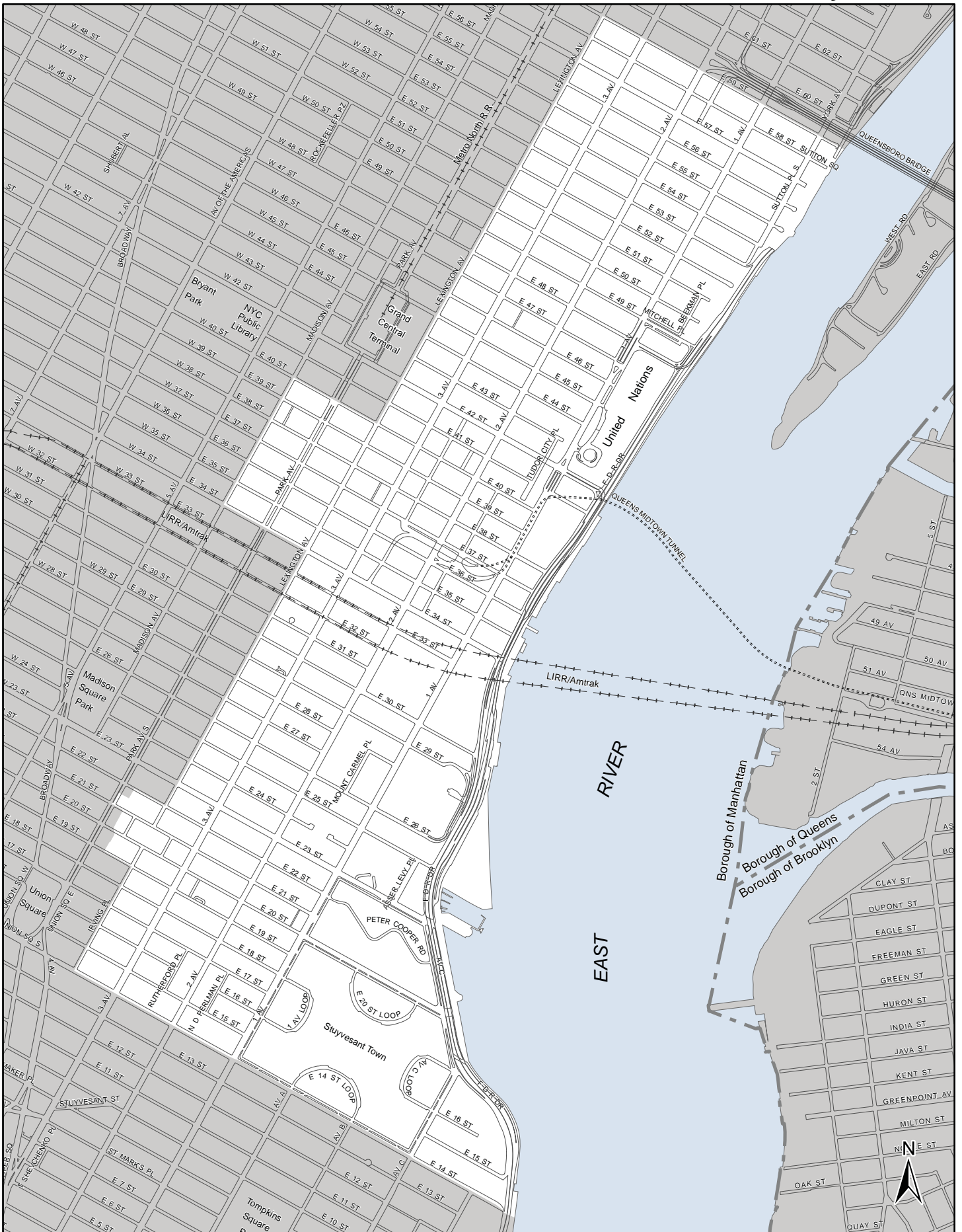
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	1,058	898
Supplemental Security Income	1,777	1,607
Medicaid Only	1,559	4,583
Total Persons Assisted	4,394	7,088
Percent of Population	3.2	5.2

TOTAL LAND AREA		
	Acres:	888.4
	Square Miles:	1.4



LAND USE, 2008	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	240	403.7	1.6
Multi-Family Residential	1,057	6,272.6	24.5
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	783	7,683.0	30.0
Commercial / Office	417	3,673.4	14.4
Industrial	25	102.3	0.4
Transportation / Utility	44	1,710.1	6.7
Institutions	211	3,935.7	15.4
Open Space / Recreation	29	872.6	3.4
Parking Facilities	32	226.9	0.9
Vacant Land	72	640.4	2.5
Miscellaneous	15	61.5	0.2
Total	2,925	25,582.2	100.0

Manhattan Community District 6



**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

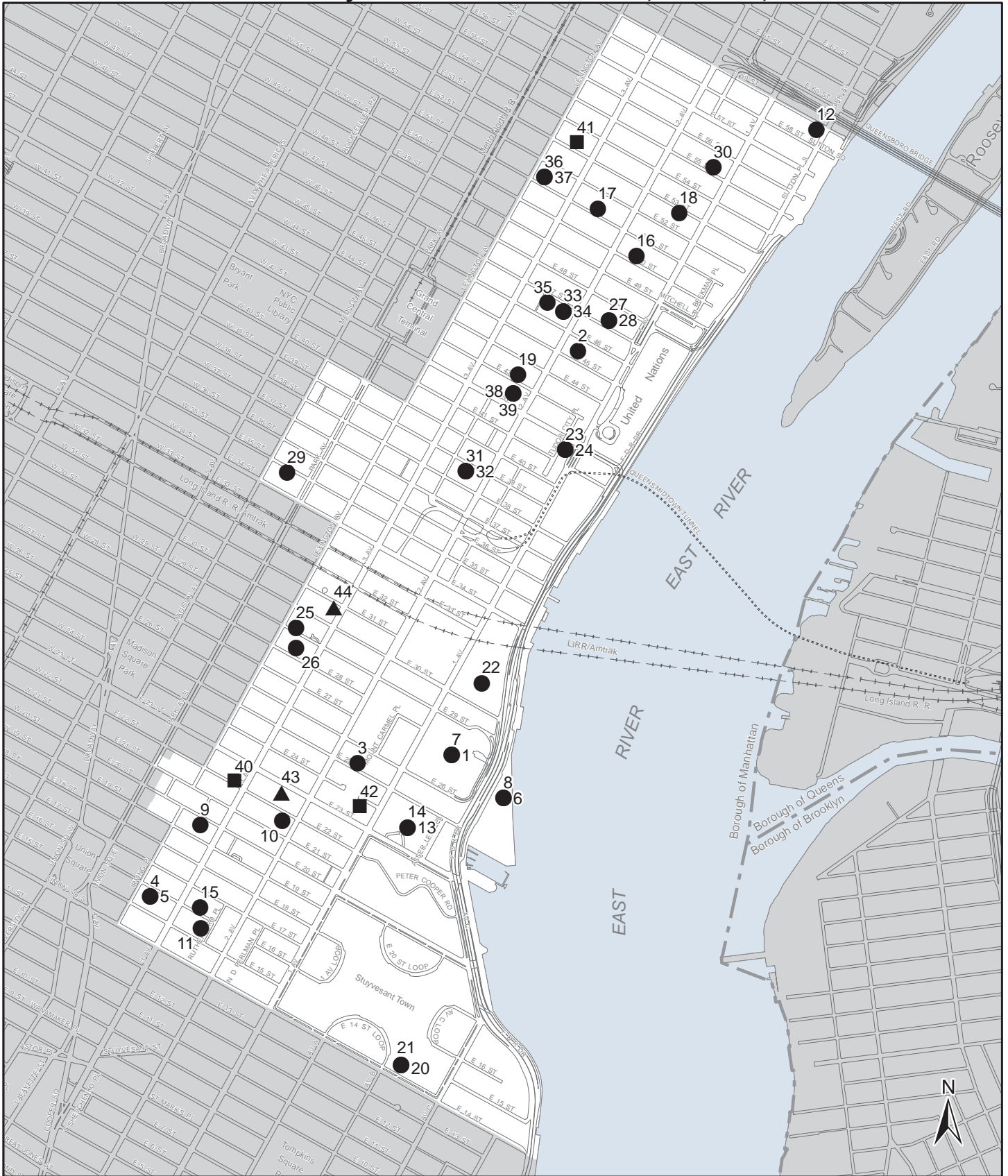
Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

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 Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Senior Centers | ● Day Care Centers |
| ▲ Libraries | ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions |

1 Map Key

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 6

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	BELLEVUE -EDUCARE CHILD CARE CENTER (P/S)	462 First Ave	21
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
2	AARON SCHOOL	309 East 45 St	66
3	ACORN SCHOOL	330 East 26 St	65
4	BEGINNINGS A TODDLER PRE-SCHOOL	130 East 16 St	69
5	BEGINNINGS A TODDLER PROGRAM, LTD	130 East 16 St	10
6	BELLEVUE SOUTH NURSERY SCHOOL	10 Waterside Plaza	15
7	BELLEVUE-EDUCARE CHILD CARE CENTER (INFANT/TODDLER	462 First Ave	20
8	BRITISH INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF NEW YORK	20 Waterside Plaza	45
9	BROTHERHOOD SYNAGOGUE NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL	28 Gramercy Park South	51
10	EPIPHANY SCHOOL, THE	234 East 22 St	53
11	FRIENDS SEMINARY SCHOOL	222 East 16 St	*
12	GARDEN HOUSE SCHOOL OF NEW YORK (PRE-SCHOOL)	40 Sutton Place	57
13	IMAGINE EARLY LEARNING VETS KIDS P/S	423 East 23 St	30
14	IMAGINE VETS KIDS INFANT/TODDLER	423 East 23 St	16
15	JACKAND JILL AT ST. GEORGE	209 East 16 St	41
16	JOYFUL NOISE PRESCHOOL	317 East 50th St	10
17	KAPLAN NURSERY SCHOOL	225 East 51 St	49
18	LITTLE DREAMERS OF NYC	336 East 53 St.	26
19	LYCEUM KENNEDY	225 East 43 St	75
20	MANHATTAN KIDS CLUB II	629 East 14 St	85
21	MANHATTAN KIDS CLUB II - I/T	629 East 14 St	46
22	N.Y.U. HOSPITAL CENTER RUSK INSTITUTE PRE-SCHOOL A	400 East 34 St	18
23	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA IV	25 Tudor City Place	62
24	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA IV INFANT TODDLER	25 Tudor City Place	35
25	PUSH MY SWING PRE-SCHOOL	133 East 29th St	19
26	ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL	141 East 28 St	25
27	THE FAMILY SCHOOL (TODDLER)	323 East 47 St	20
28	THE FAMILY SCHOOL PRESCHOOL	323 East 47th St	59
29	THE INTERNATIONAL PRE-SCHOOL	28 East 35 St	60
30	THE MONTESSORI SCHOOL OF NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL	347 East 55 St	40
31	TUTOR TIME CHILDCARE LEARNING CENTER P/S	225 East 38th St	60
32	TUTOR TIME LEARNING CENTER I/T	225 East 38 St	44
33	VANDERBILT YMCA EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER II	232-26 East 47 St	15
34	VANDERBILT YMCA EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER I	232-26 East 47 St	10
35	VANDERBILT YMCA EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER III PRE-SCH	224 East 47 St	25
<i>Group Day Care - Corporate</i>			
36	BRIGHT HORIZONS @ 575 LEXINGTON AVENUE(I/T)	575 Lexington Ave	16
37	BRIGHT HORIZONS @575 LEXINGTON AVENUE(PRESCHOOL)	575 Lexington Ave	14
38	PFIZER KIDS(INFANTS)	235 East 42nd St	12
39	PFIZER KIDS(PRESCHOOL)	235 East 42 St	12

SENIOR CENTERS

Avg. Meals / Month

Senior Centers

40	COMMUNITY LOUNGE SR CTR	155 E 22 St	3,210
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* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 6

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
41	LENOX HILL SENIOR CENTER II	619 Lexington Ave	2,730
42	STEIN SENIOR CENTER	340 E.24th St	3,570
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
43	EPIPHANY LIBRARY	228 East 23 St	244,031
44	KIPS BAY LIBRARY	446 Third Ave	168,560

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 06, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-MN191	INSTITUTE FOR THE PUERTO RICAN/HISPANIC ELDERLY (IPR/HE)	CP	850 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-MN048	BELLEVUE EDUCARE CHILDCARE CENTER	CP	80 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-551	RECONST & STRUCT REHAB OF PARK TUNNEL E.34TH TO E.39TH ST, MANHATTAN	4,100 (CN)	194 (CN)	1,806 (CN)	0 (CN)	20,139 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1212	PARK AVENUE VIADUCT, MANHATTAN	7,847 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HB-1221	RECONSTRUCTION OF E. 25TH ST PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE OVER FDR	CP	1,075 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN049	BELLEVUE HOSPITAL CENTER	CP	600 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN167	GILDA'S CLUB NEW YORK CITY	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP	98 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN308	NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY	CP	300 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN357	RUSK INSTITUTE OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE	CP	375 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN563	NYU HOSPITALS CENTER	CP	1,789 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-MN300	NEW YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY	CP	314 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-446	RECONSTRUCTION OF 14TH STREET, MANHATTAN	11,365 (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-D124	E. 54TH ST RECREATION CENTER, RECON AND IMPVTS, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN159	FOLKSBEINE YIDDISH THEATER	CP	450 (CN)	1,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN426	TOWN HALL	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N268	MORGAN LIBRARY & MUSEUM	CP	91 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN259	MCBURNEY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN441	VANDERBILT YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-236	CONSTRUCTION, MANHATTAN 6/8/8A GARAGE	46,039 (CN)	270,006 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)



MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD SIX

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Lyle Frank
Chair

Toni Carlina
District Manager

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD SIX STATEMENT OF DISTRICT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES, FY 2010

Community District 6 encompasses the East Side of Manhattan from 14th to 59th Streets, from the East River to Lexington Avenue and farther west to include all of Gramercy Park and all of Murray Hill. Additional well-known neighborhoods and housing complexes within the board boundaries include: 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. East Midtown is a mixture of residential and commercial use with offices located in Citicorp Center, the Chrysler building and numerous high-rise commercial structures containing retail shops and amenities occupying street level spaces. Community District 6 is home to the United Nations as well as hundreds of missions and diplomatic residences. There are five major hospitals in the district, used by all New Yorkers - Beth Israel, Joint Diseases, Veterans, Bellevue and NYU Medical Center. Numerous substance abuse mental health and other ambulatory care clinics are located in the district. Academic institutions include: Baruch College, School of Visual Arts, Brookdale Campus of Hunter College, NYU School of Medicine, NYU College Dentistry and some facilities of Yeshiva University.

The assessed value of commercial and residential properties combined with the daily influx of workers, as well as tourists who shop and visit the district converge to contribute significantly to New York's economic base.

There are five Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) within the District: Grand Central Partnership, 34th Street Partnership, East Midtown Association, Union Square Partnership and the Flatiron/23rd Street Partnership. We applaud the BIDs for their success and ongoing efforts to improve the quality of life within the district. We encourage the City to continue to endorse new BIDs.

The commercial energy of East Midtown and the sedate apartments on Sutton Place, the brownstones of Murray Hill and the elegant townhouses surrounding Gramercy Park may overshadow the needs of this primarily middle-income community that also has significant numbers of low-income residents and a large elderly population living on fixed incomes. We do not overlook the needs of this sector of the population. There are five SRO and sixteen residential facilities within the District. 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 130 women. An additional ten percent of the sheltered female beds are at the Lexington Avenue Armory. Similarly, ten churches and synagogues in the District have opened their doors as private shelter. However, homelessness continues to be a major concern for the area; homeless people sleep under the FDR Drive, on the streets and in area parks.

PRIMARY NEEDS

Education

There is a substantial shortfall in school seats for children, as well as for after school and support services for children in the district. This perception is aggravated by a lack of current information of 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 need for both school and after-school services are severely under-met in Community District 6. The Solow Development on the former Con Edison site will generate an estimated 800 additional students. Recent approval of the development site appears to include only enough additional school space for the additional apartments planned for that site. Schools within the district are quickly reaching capacity where they have not already exceeded capacity.

A recent report demonstrated this severe over-crowding of schools within Community Board 6, showing P.S. 116 had 824 students enrolled in September 2007 in a building designed to accommodate 700, which leaves the school at nearly 120% capacity. Recently, Community Board 6 passed a resolution advocating for the Police Academy location on East 20th Street be considered as school space once the Police Academy has relocated. Rezoning within school district 2 is not necessarily an effective solution.

Services for the Elderly

The Department of 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. 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 supplied with internet access computers so today's more active senior may access much needed information on various senior services and where to get the best values for their dollar, therefore, over the last few years, the Board has included a Lifelong Learning Center in the Board's budget requests. The Board would like to see this type of center placed in the mid portions (E. 30's) of the district.

Parks and Recreation

Community District 6 has the lowest penetration of parkland of any community district in New York City. By comparison, its population is at the median of Community District size both in Manhattan and in all of New York. Yet the district is concerned about current city plans to alienate existing parkland. The District needs more parkland. Happily, through the efforts of our elected officials many of the parks in Community District 6 have been reconstructed.

The Board has pursued completion of the East River Esplanade providing for a pedestrian walkway and bikeway for the entire river front particularly taking advantage of the temporary route of the Outerbridge Detour Roadway (ODR). We look forward to improvements along our waterfront as the Esplanade/Bikeway plan for the East River progresses under the auspices of the Economic Development Corporation. However, the East River Esplanade underpass of FDR Drive has been kept closed for safety reasons. The underpass needs repair so that our residents can gain quick access to the East River Park (Glick Park). This project is a top priority for the Board.

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. Asser Levy and the 54th Street Recreation Centers are two of the three most heavily used centers in the city; 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.

Closing the Robert Moses Park creates the need to find open space to relocate the parks active space area. The United Nations had proposed to extend the esplanade between E. 42nd and E 48th Streets; as mitigation for the proposed interim U.N. Building at Robert Moses Park. In addition, a replacement park for the use of Robert Moses Park must be found.

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 very limited space, should be a high priority in the development of new space.

Services for the Disabled

While the District has numerous medical facilities, access to housing for low income individuals is poor and becoming poorer as Peter Cooper Village, Stuyvesant Town and other smaller developments continue to move units out of rent control and rent regulation. Much of the new housing created under 421-a, is not developed within the District. There is a chronic homelessness within the district. The Community Board is also concerned about the lack of adequate intake facilities for comprehensive social service evaluation.

Library Services

The Community Board is concerned about the 2009 budget actions reducing the library services budget. The Community Board looks for restoration and expansion of funding for library services and for increased capacity to provide for electronic information society. Community Board 6 fully supports full service libraries at the Kips Bay and Epiphany Branches.

Relocation of the Men's Homeless Shelter

The 30th Street Homeless Men's Shelter occupies the former Psychiatric Building is currently under transition. DHS is decentralizing its intake system from one center to three centers. It is DHS' hope to open an intake facility in each of the three boroughs with the highest concentration of street homeless individuals, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Manhattan. In order to close the 30th Street shelter and proceed with this project, the City must create additional beds at alternate sites. The Doe Fund has developed and opened a 400-bed shelter in East Williamsburg, Brooklyn. A second proposal for a shelter in the Bronx was rejected by the local community.

DHS continues to cite a goal of decentralization of the adult intake system. However, there is little evidence of community review and consultation in this process.

Transportation/Traffic Enforcement/Control

The district streets, bridges and tunnels receive a great deal of wear and tear; potholes, sinkholes, and deteriorating manholes permeate the district. The Board continues to request improved maintenance. Traffic controls and enforcement of existing controls is another major concern of the Board. The most hazardous activity most people in this district encounter is crossing the street. Gridlock, spill back and red light running are the daily norm. This community needs more traffic control and enforcement.

Issues such as unauthorized parking including double and triple parking, non-permitted layovers, idling of engines, and use of non-route streets by buses and commercial vehicles must also be addressed.

Another significant issue is that buses stop in intersections to pick up passengers blocking pedestrians from crossing on the crosswalk. There is neither traffic enforcement nor MTA management correction of this practice.

The FDR Drive runs along the eastern border of Community District 6. Additional attention needs to be given to the maintenance, and cleaning of the FDR exit and entrance ramps, highways, bridges and tunnels. The Board appreciates the recent trial of an audible traffic signal within the Community District and encourages the city to expand the use of these devices within the district. The Board requests red light cameras throughout the district.

Bicycles

Pedestrians are likewise harassed by inconsiderate and illegal bicycle practices for which there is no enforcement. 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. The Community Board is concerned that NYPD appears to take no action to correct these hazards.

Livery Cars

For years, the for-hire vehicles have created lay over problems in East Midtown. During the day these cars commandeer much of our streets legal parking spaces, using metered spaces for hours without paying the meter, resulting in lost city revenue; block hydrants and park illegally, blocking cars and buses making turns, especially on our one-way streets. Additional TLC oversight and enforcement is needed.

Area residents constantly complain that drivers congregate and talk; loudly play radios; sweep out their cars, dump coffee containers and pizza boxes onto our streets. Public urination has also been observed.

Discussions have taken place to address this problem. Plans have been proposed, but no plan has been implemented. Worst of all, existing laws are not adequately enforced.

Transit

Safe, convenient, efficient transportation to and from midtown Manhattan is critically important to the economic and environmental health of this city. The midtown streets are clogged with buses, cars, trucks and taxis.

The long awaited construction of the Second Avenue subway line, Phase 1 construction has started (96th to 63rd Streets), has begun. In order to ease our over used mid-town streets, this construction must extend to lower Manhattan. The portions of the project that can be expected to improve service in Community District 6 are Phase 3 (63rd to Houston Streets) and, later, Phase 4 (Houston Street to Hanover Square), which will improve north-south mobility for this Community, and are urgent capital priorities for us. Together they will be instrumental in getting vehicles off the streets; improve access to jobs, regionally and world renowned medical and educational resources, affordable housing; make possible the expansion of the subway system in The Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens.

The Board sees the major east-west thoroughfares as potential locations for ferry terminals at Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets. Ferry terminals may increase access to the city and to these areas, but may also increase congestion in these areas.

The Board has long been concerned about the presence of idling busses. Therefore, the Board encourages the city to find specific alternative solutions, either through enforcement or through capital development of a bus garage.

The Board is concerned that 14th and 15th Streets are closed at the FDR access. The 15th Street exit on the FDR, as well as E. 15th and E. 14th Streets from the FDR to Avenue C have been closed to the public since 9/11. Due to public safety concerns, the Community Board had no real input

into these closures. However, the effect of these closings has been to increase traffic on neighborhood streets and already clogged thoroughfares in the District as well as leading to pedestrian safety issues and the loss of many of our residential parking spaces. The Department of Transportation needs to develop a traffic plan for our streets caused by these closures.

Sidewalk Obstructions

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.

The sidewalks in this area are cluttered with both illegal and excessively large permitted sidewalk cafes, in many instances these restaurants/bars leave three to four feet of sidewalk space and in many instances this footage is cluttered with illegal planters, benches, signs, and have bicycles chained to street furniture; fruit stands extending more than four feet, newspaper boxes in some cases up to ten at every intersection create a pedestrian hazard and in many cases are unsightly. Another sidewalk obstruction is the mounds of trash placed at curbside too many hours prior to collection. All infractions are regularly reported to the appropriate agencies. Violations are issued in most instances and fines are paid, most businesses consider these violations to be a part of doing business in the city and continue their illegal behavior; fines should be increased to a level that would get these businesses to change their attitude. Additionally, even though mechanisms do exist, nothing is done to remove the obstructions. The Board feels that there are too few enforcement agents, and existing rules, such as the padlock citation, unlicensed operations or having more tables than stated on their permit; is difficult to address because enforcement of these laws is weak.

There has been a reduction of enforcement agents in most agencies; we believe this creates a large loss of city revenue and hurts the quality of life for city residents; damages the city's image and its' public relations efforts when trying to stimulate tourism. The City should review all agencies' enforcement branches with particular attention to the amount of revenue generated by each, and their potential to generate more.

Infrastructure

Due to the July 18, 2007 steam explosion that occurred on Lexington Avenue and E. 41 Street, along with the steam explosion that occurred in Gramercy Park in 1989, the Board believes some government oversight is overdue. Considering the loss of life and the numerous injuries, street closures, traffic diversions and the direct involvement of many City agencies, the Board is seeking information on the total cost to the City for this massive effort. 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.

Since this date there have been several reported manhole explosions and fires on Second Avenue in the vicinity of 23rd St. The net effect is that the members of the community are losing confidence in the basic safety of the city.

Development

There are six development sites pending in Community Board 6 that will have a major impact on community resources: They are: (1) the Con Edison sites along First Avenue between 35th and 41st Streets (see below); (2) the East River Science Park on the Bellevue Campus; (3) a 950,000 square foot building being proposed by the United Nations for development on the Robert Moses Park site at 42nd Street and 1st Avenue (alienation of the Robert Moses Park creates the need for a replacement; the United Nations had also proposed to extend the esplanade between E. 42nd and E 48th Streets, as mitigation for the proposed consolidation building at Robert Moses Park); (4) the Hunter College Brookdale Campus exchange for the Julia Richman Education Complex and anticipated development; (5) the recently proposed closing of the Police Academy on 21st St

between First and Second Avenues with unknown disposition of this property; and (6) the future use of the closed Cabrini Hospital at E 19th St. between Second and Third Avenues.

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, more police officers and firefighters to serve and protect the community.

The Bellevue Campus

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

The development of the East River Science Park (ESP.) on the northern part of the Bellevue Hospital campus 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. The renovation of the former Psychiatric Building is currently the basis for an RFP administered by the Economic Development Corporation.

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 just.

Completion of Phase I of ESP. will produce a total of 300,000 square feet of biotech laboratory space.

Con Edison

The New York State Public Service Commission has mandated the disinvestment of many of Con Edison's assets. These include 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 East River Realty Corporation's development plans for the Con Edison Waterside properties were approved by City Council. This plan superseded Community Board 6 197-c application. The Board is prepared to vigilantly monitor the development to assure that it conforms to all agreements. While the plan provides public space within the site, it does not provide relief for the serious lack of public space that exists within the broader Community District.

Brookdale/Julia Richman Exchange

Although the Brookdale campus exchange for Julia Richman is controversial, the process for exchange continues. The Brookdale property is being disposed of through an RFP and will be sold for development and the replacement of the Julia-Richman Education Complex currently found on E 67th St. The Community Board is concerned to have adequate public input into any development plans for the Brookdale site.

City Council approved the Community Board 6 197-A plan for the eastern portion of the District. The Board is concerned that both the former Bellevue Hospital Psychiatric Building and the Brookdale Campus should conform with the 197-A plan as they are developed.

Police Academy

The City has announced the intention to relocate the Police Academy to another location. 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 use of this space to relieve pressing need for school space.

Robert Moses Park Site

While development has not begun, the Community Board is also concerned about the effect on the already limited parkland within the district. No alienation should be entertained without an agreed plan, supported by the community, to replace the Robert Moses Park within the same neighborhood.

Construction

New high-rise construction, certainly a nuisance for immediate neighbors, 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, we continue to be concerned about the length of time sheds surrounding buildings are allowed to stay up, and the flagrant disregard Building owners appear to have for the permitting 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. 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.

ADDITIONAL NEEDS

Given the nature of the midtown area - its dense residential population, the number of homeless people, tourists and daily work force - the Board has some very basic concerns:

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 Board 6 is crucial to it's' 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 de-

partments do not provide the sort of data that inform the Community Board of the level of effort the City performs within the Community District at all. 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, which are supported at the Department of City Planning, we would also like to see other maps that focus on local concerns such as dilapidated buildings, construction sites, police incidents, sidewalk cleanliness, bar locations, etc. Map resources are becoming easier to obtain. The Board would like to put them to constructive use. The Board requests an inventory of Bars and Taverns along Third Avenue from Fourteenth Street to Thirty-Seventh Street, giving the block of each establishment and requests increased inspection of bars and taverns. The Board would like an inventory of pedestrian ramps and accesses around the FDR.

Sanitation

Community Board 6 thanks the District Superintendent and his crew for all of their assistance. Although the districts streets are relatively clean, additional enforcement of alternate sides of the street regulations is needed as well as additional city litter baskets; the existing baskets fill quickly creating overflowing conditions that add to the already existing rodent problem.

The Board notes that certain sidewalks are continuously notoriously littered. We have also noted that garbage can sit on the street for many hours in advance of pickup creating a littered and odoriferous mess and creating an attraction to rodents. In addition, scavengers open trash bags spilling contents on the ground or leaving them for sanitation workers who also spill contents on the ground. No enforcement or sanitation pickup activities demonstrate any concern for the effects of these practices on the neighborhood quality of life.

Health

The Board 6 area always has a great deal of construction, a large number of yearly street fairs and block parties; this creates the need for additional pest control and remains a high priority in this community.

Homeless Services

For several years, the most serious service delivery issue in Community Board 6 has been created by the large numbers of homeless people on our streets and in our parks. East Midtown is one of the nicest areas in the city with one of the lowest crime rates. Homeless people need not fear that local residents will rob them of their few possessions as they sleep. People engaged in panhandling have an easy commute to the Central Business District. 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. Persistent outreach continues to be necessary to provide service to the existing homeless and to prevent their expansion.

We acknowledge how very difficult it is to site any facility serving homeless people. However, creative avoidance of the issue by claiming contract agencies are not subject to ULURP even when the lease or purchase of a building is funded in full by New York City tax dollars is not an appropriate response. As painful as it is, Fair Share must be respected and community review must take

place. Community input and involvement in DHS' siting of 9,000 units under the New York/ New York III program is essentially to the implementation of this objective.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lyle Frank

Lyle Frank,
Chair

Dan Williams

Dan Williams,
Chair, Budget & Governmental Affairs

Toni Carlina

Toni Carlina,
District Manager

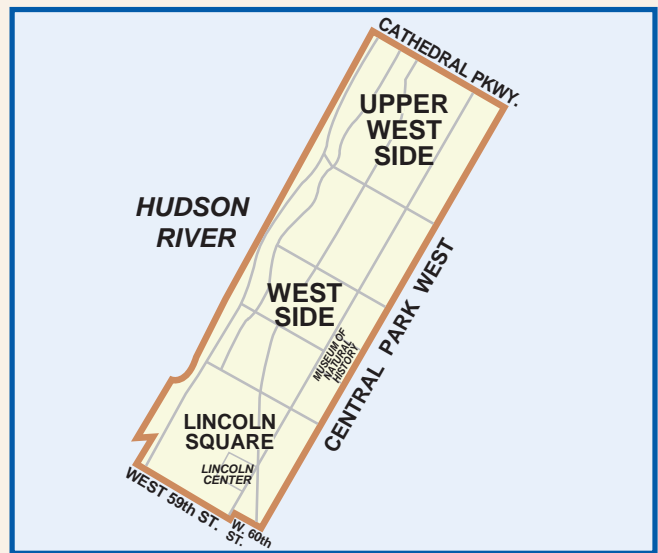
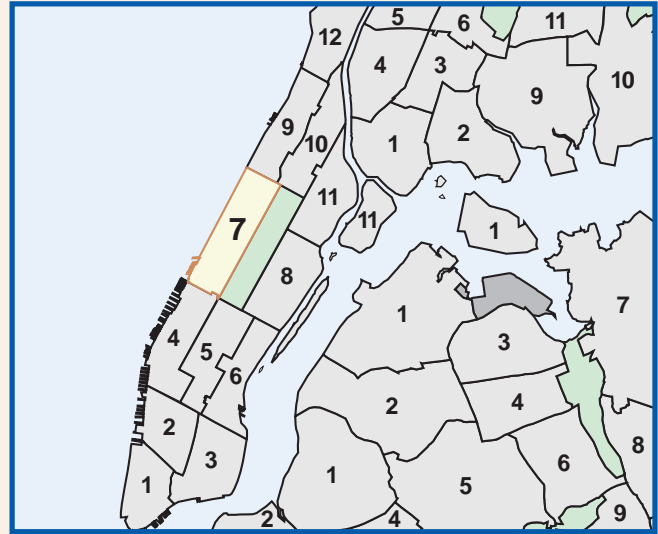
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 7

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	206,671	210,993	207,699
% Change	—	2.1	-1.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	2,568	2,856
Rate per 1000	12.4	13.8
Deaths: Number	1,540	1,420
Rate per 1000	7.4	6.8
Infant Mortality: Number	5	8
Rate per 1000	1.9	2.8

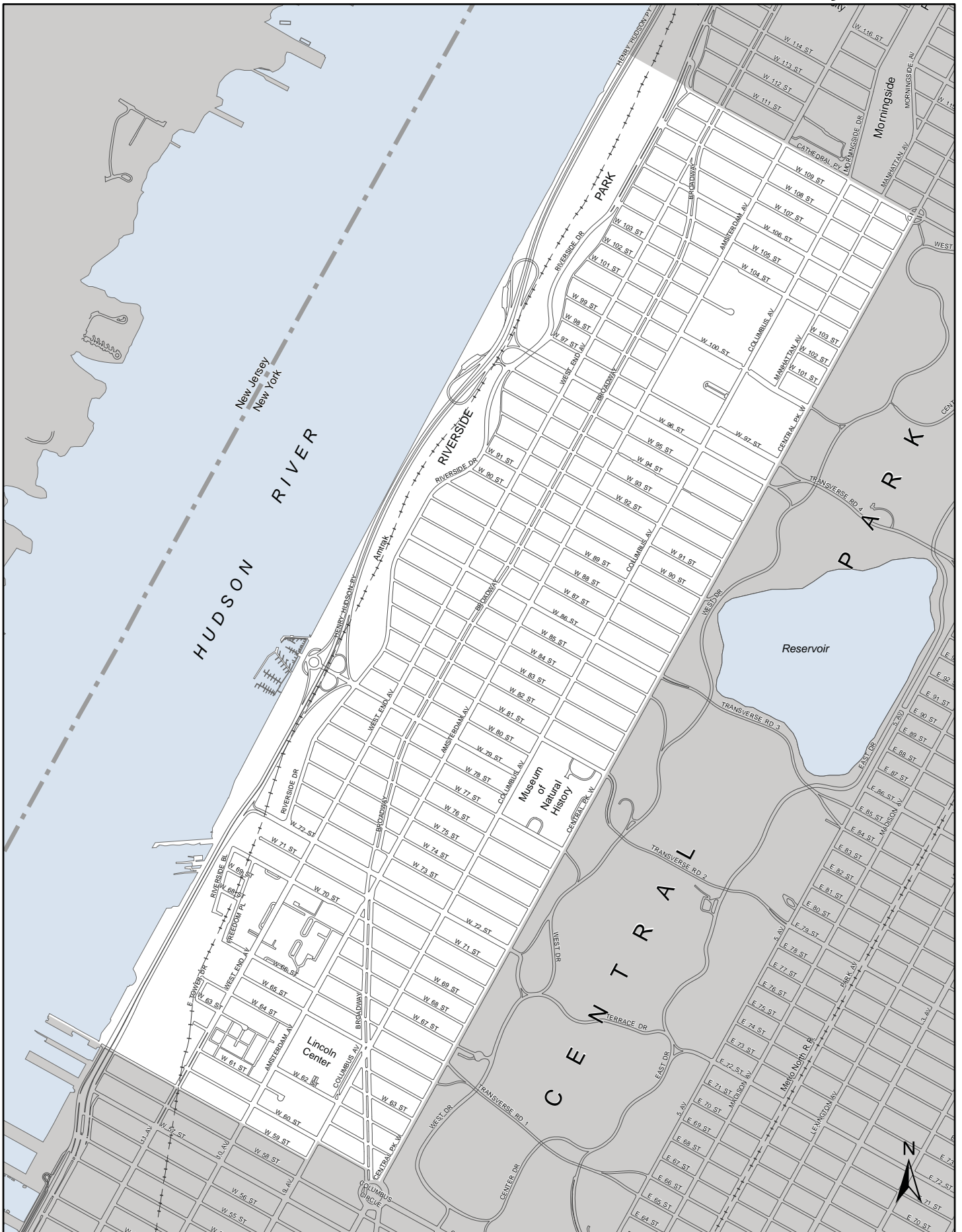
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	5,937	4,394
Supplemental Security Income	7,389	6,751
Medicaid Only	6,052	13,770
Total Persons Assisted	19,378	24,915
Percent of Population	9.3	12.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	Acres:	1,222.7
	Square Miles:	1.9



LAND USE, 2008	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	377	693.9	1.6
Multi-Family Residential	2,915	14,925.1	34.4
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	710	6,114.2	14.1
Commercial / Office	151	1,528.1	3.5
Industrial	10	158.6	0.4
Transportation / Utility	11	2,131.0	4.9
Institutions	217	4,025.3	9.3
Open Space / Recreation	22	9,666.2	22.3
Parking Facilities	30	551.8	1.3
Vacant Land	62	3,612.7	8.3
Miscellaneous	15	28.4	0.1
Total	4,520	43,435.4	100.0

Manhattan Community District 7



**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.

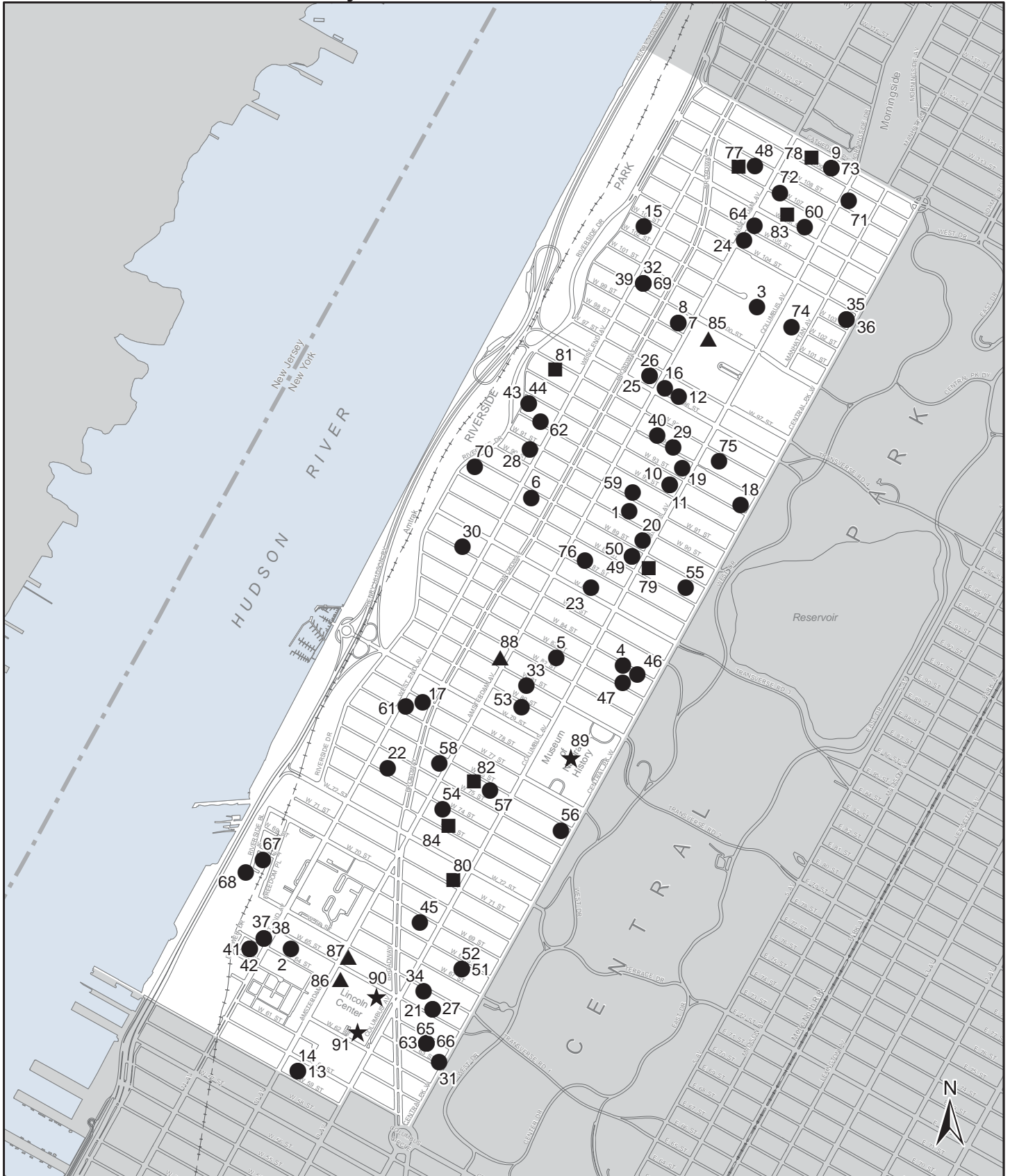
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

**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

Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Centers ▲ Libraries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Day Care Centers ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions
1 Map Key	

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 7

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	GODDARD RIVERSIDE DAY CARE CENTER	114 West 91 St	75
2	MABLE BARRETT FITZGERALD DAY CARE	243 West 64 St	59
3	OPEN DOOR CHILD CARE CENTER	820 Columbus Ave	90
4	ST. MATTHEW'S AND ST. TIMOTHY'S DAY CARE CENTER	26 West 84 St	35
5	WEST 83 STREET PRE-SCHOOL	128 West 83 St	55
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
6	ABRAHAM JOSHUA HESCHEL SCHOOL	270 West 89 St	68
7	BASIC TRUST- INFANT/TODDLER	225 West 99 St	20
8	BASIC TRUST PRESCHOOL	225 West 99 St	18
9	CATHEDRAL PARKWAY TOWERS PRESCHOOL	125 West 109 St	35
10	CHABAD CHILD CARE PRESCHOOL	101 West 92nd St	20
11	CHABAD CHILD CARE TODDLER	101 West 92 St	20
12	CHABAD EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER UNIDAD	166 West 97 St	80
13	CHILDREN'S CENTER OF JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL	445 West 59 St	20
14	CHILDREN'S CENTER OF JOHN JAY PRE-SCHOOL	445 West 59th St	35
15	CHILDREN'S LEARNING CENTER	310 West 103 St	45
16	CLAREMONT CHILDREN'S SCHOOL LLC	747 Amsterdam Ave	172
17	COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	260 West 78 St	43
18	COLUMBIA GRAMMAR AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL	5 West 93 St	62
19	COLUMBUS PARK WEST NURSERY	100 West 94 St	20
20	COLUMBUS PRE-SCHOOL	606 Columbus Ave	80
21	ESTHER ASHKENAS - AHRC CENTRAL PARK	15 West 65th St	125
22	FIRST FRIENDS PRE-SCHOOL	245 West 74 St	26
23	GAN EDEN	131 West 86 St	50
24	GNHY EARLY LEARNING CENTER	176 West 105 St	30
25	HOLY NAME OF JESUS SCHOOL	202 West 97 St	*
26	HOLY NAME OF JESUS SCHOOL	748 Amsterdam Ave	46
27	JGB EDUCATION SERVICE	15 West 65 St	38
28	LA ESCUELITA PRE-SCHOOL	302 West 91 St	52
29	MANDELL NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN	127 West 94 St	40
30	METROPOLITAN MONTESSORI SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL	325 West 85 St	78
31	MIDTOWN ETHICAL CULTURE PRE-SCHOOL	33 Central Park West	*
32	MORNINGSIDE MONTESORRI	251 West 100 St	60
33	MT. PLEASANT CHRISTIAN ACADEMY	142 West 81 St	18
34	NURSERY SCHOOL AT HABONIM	44 West 66 St	48
35	PARK WEST MONTESSORI	435 Central Park West	120
36	PARK WEST MONTESSORI SCHOOL INC.	435 Central Park West	25
37	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA I/T	101 West End Ave	45
38	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA P/S	101 West End Ave	100
39	PURPLE CIRCLE DAY CARE CENTER INC.	251 West 100 St	60
40	RIVER PARK NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN	711 Amsterdam Ave	28
41	RIVER SCHOOL INFANT/TODDLER PROGRAM	75 West End Ave	38
42	RIVERSCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL	75 West End Ave	75
43	RIVERSIDE MONTESSORI SCHOOL	202 Riverside Drive	16
44	RIVERSIDE MONTESSORI SCHOOL INC.	202 Riverside Drive	110
45	ROCKING HORSE NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL	120 West 69 St	20

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 7

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
46	RODELP SHOLOM	10 West 84 St	60
47	RODEPH SHALOM	7 West 83 St	160
48	SCHOOL OF THE ASCENSION	220 West 108 St	25
49	SMARTER TODDLER NURSERY & PRESCHOOL	100 West 89 St	36
50	SMARTER TODDLER NURSERY & PRESCHOOL INFANT/TODDLER	100 West 89 St	17
51	STEPHEN WISE EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	30 West 68 St	66
52	STEPHEN WISE EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	30 West 68th St	32
53	THE BROWNSTONE SCHOOL AND DAY CARE CENTER	128 West 80 St	75
54	THE CALHOUN LOWER SCHOOL	160 West 74 St	152
55	THE DWIGHT SCHOOL	18 West 89 St	24
56	THE IDEAL SCHOOL	4 West 76th St	19
57	THE INTERNATIONAL PRE-SCHOOLS	120 West 76 St	87
58	THE JCC NURSERY SCHOOL	334 Amsterdam Ave	130
59	TRINITY SCHOOL	139 West 91 St	57
60	VERITAS INFANT/TODDLER CENTER	119 West 106th St	26
61	WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH PLAYSCHOOL	245 West 77 St	30
62	WEST SIDE MONTESSORI SCHOOL	309 West 92 St	180
63	WEST SIDE YMCA TENDER CARE	5 West 63 St	20
64	WESTSIDE COOPERATIVE PRE-SCHOOL	165 West 105 St	30
65	WESTSIDE YMCA CO-OP NURSERY SCHOOL	5 West 63rd St	90
66	WESTSIDE YMCA TENDER CARE	5 West 63 St	36
67	WOODSIDE PRESCHOOL	160 Riverside Blvd	43
68	WOODSIDE PRESCHOOL	140 Riverside Blvd	73
69	YALDAYNU PRESCHOOL	251 West 100 St	25
70	YESHIVA KETANA OF MANHATTAN	346 West 89 St	46
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
71	BLOOMINGDALE FAMILY PROGRAM HEAD START	987 Columbus Ave	95
72	BLOOMINGDALE FAMILY PROGRAM HEAD START	171 West 107 St	48
73	BLOOMINGDALE HEAD START	125 West 109 St	33
74	CAS FREDRICK DOUGLAS HEAD START	885 Columbus Ave	75
75	GODDARD RIVERSIDE HEAD START	70 West 95 St	38
76	ST MATTHEW ST TIMOTHY ESCALERA HEAD START	169 West 87 St	30
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
77	ASSOC OF BLACK SOCIAL WORKERS	221 W 107 St	3,000
78	CATHEDRAL TOWERS SENIOR PROGRAM	125 W 109 St	960
79	GODDARD-RIVERSIDE SENIOR CENTER	593 Columbus Ave	4,320
80	HARGRAVE SENIOR CENTER	111 W 71 St	3,420
81	HOMELESS PREVENTION PROGRAM	316 West 95 St	660
82	JASA - WEST SIDE SR CTR	122 W 76 St	2,100
83	MANHATTAN VALLEY SENIOR CENTER	135 W. 106th St	4,320
84	PROJECT FIND HAMILTON HOUSE SR CTR	141 W 73 St	3,960
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
85	BLOOMINGDALE REGIONAL LIBRARY	150 W 100 St	285,681

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 7

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Libraries</i>			
86	LIBRARY FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	40 Lincoln Center Plaza	480,668
87	RIVERSIDE LIBRARY	127 Amsterdam Ave	271,468
88	ST. AGNES LIBRARY	444 Amsterdam Ave	309,152
CITY-OWNED CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS			Annual Visits
<i>City-Owned Cultural Institutions</i>			
89	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY	175 Central Park West	3,034,030
90	LINCOLN CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	165 West 65th St	486,379
91	NEW YORK STATE THEATRE	20 Lincoln Center	683,863

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 07, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL	FY2009 ADOPTED	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
		APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	CAP BUDGET	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	
AG-MN130	DOROT FOUNDATION	CP	150 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-1189	RECONSTRUCT W 79TH ST/79TH ST BOAT BASIN 30TH ST BRANCH, MANHATTAN	4,670 (CN) 0 (F)	669 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	484 (CN) 0 (F)	37,013 (CN) 20,000 (F)
HL-DN537	JEWISH HOME AND HOSIPTAL-MANHATTAN CAMPUS RECONSTRUCTION	CP	1,875 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HR-DN450	WEST SIDE CENTER FOR COMMUNITY LIFE, INC	CP	650 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-416	REPAVE AMSTERDAM AVENUE, ETC.	14,731 (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	29,725 (CN) 17,138 (F) 9,009 (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-737	RECONSTRUCTION OF RIVERSIDE DR	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-799	RECONSTRUCTION OF WEST END AVENUE, MANHATTAN	491 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	28,630 (CN)
L-C002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDS-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-D002	NYPL CENT RESEARCH BLDS-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN	CP	5,000 (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	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,880 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
P-908	THEODORE ROOSEVELT PARK, MANHATTAN, REHABILITATION	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
P-1328	WEST 59TH STREET RECREATION CENTER	CP	2,000 (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-DN019	ALVIN AILEY AMERICAN DANCE THEATER	CP	172 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN042	BALLET HISPANICO	CP	1,010 (CN)	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN143	ELAINE KAUFMAN CULTURAL CENTER	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 07, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE	
PV-DN204	JAZZ AT LINCOLN CENTER	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-DN304	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	2,902 (CN)	2,500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-DN409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP	251 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-D034	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IMPROVEMENTS & ADDITIONS, MANHATTA	CP	4,000 (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)	CP	
PV-D489	LINCOLN CENTER, IMPROVEMENT AND RENOVATION OF SITE	CP	0 (CN)	6,100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-MN042	BALLET HISPANICO	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-MN099	CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF MANHATTAN	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-MN143	ELAINE KAUFMAN CULTURAL CENTER	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-MN263	METROPOLITAN OPERA ASSOCIATION	CP	350 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-M034	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-M475	NEW YORK STATE THEATER ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, MANHATTAN	CP	701 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-M489	LINCOLN CENTER, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-QN304	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	115 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-N019	ALVIN AILEY AMERICAN DANCE THEATER	CP	75 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-N099	CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF MANHATTAN	CP	375 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-N143	ELAINE KAUFMAN CULTURAL CENTER	CP	510 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-N204	JAZZ AT LINCOLN CENTER	CP	1,100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-N304	NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CP	10,865 (CN)	10,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-N409	SYMPHONY SPACE	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	
PV-22	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	21,340 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	3,000 (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-34	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITION	CP	5,074 (CN) 0 (F)	3,000 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	CP	
PV-475	NEW YORK STATE THEATER ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	643 (CN)	CP	
PV-489	LINCOLN CENTER, IMPROVEMENT AND RENOVATION OF SITE	CP	131,855 (CN) 11,000 (F) 1,375 (S)	10,020 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	8,454 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	59,532 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	19,802 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	89,133 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
PV-544	LINCOLN CENTER, FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (F) 0 (S)	CP	

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 07, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PW-DN213	JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER IN MANHATTAN	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-244	CONSTRUCT MANHATTAN 4/4A/7 GARAGE	181,293 (CN)	10,113 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

Community Board 7/Manhattan District Needs Statement for Fiscal Year 2010

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 for Fiscal Year 2009 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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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.

Helen Rosenthal
Helen Rosenthal
Chairperson

Penny Ryan
Penny Ryan
District Manager

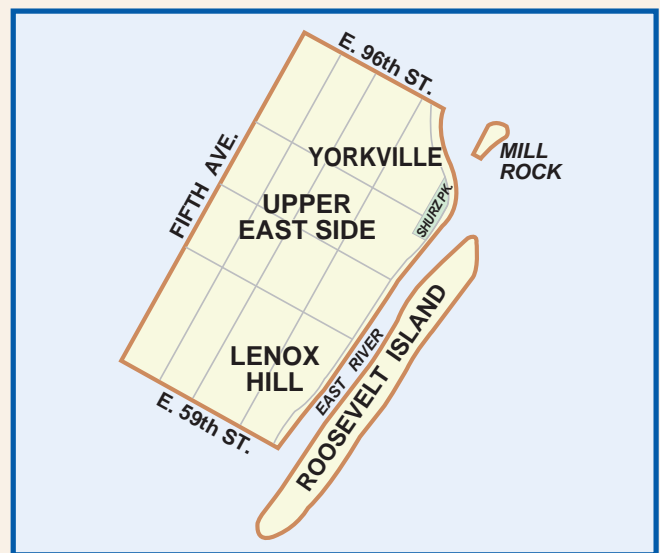
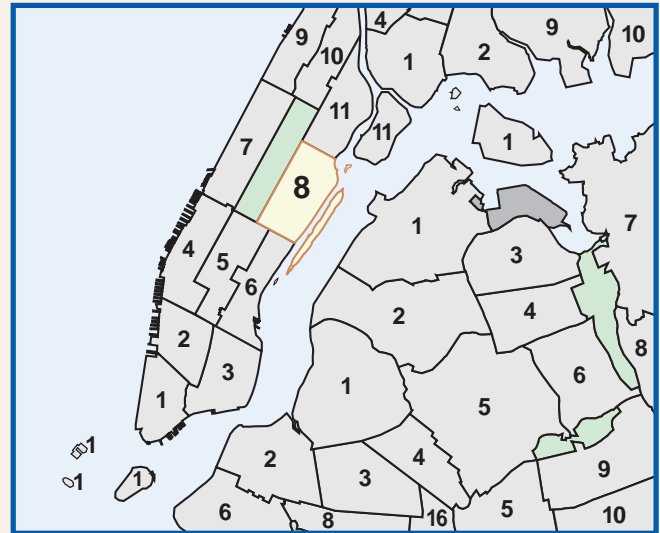
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	204,305	210,880	217,063
% Change	—	3.2	2.9

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	2,734	2,868
Rate per 1000	12.6	13.2
Deaths: Number	1,469	1,350
Rate per 1000	6.8	6.2
Infant Mortality: Number	12	10
Rate per 1000	4.4	3.5

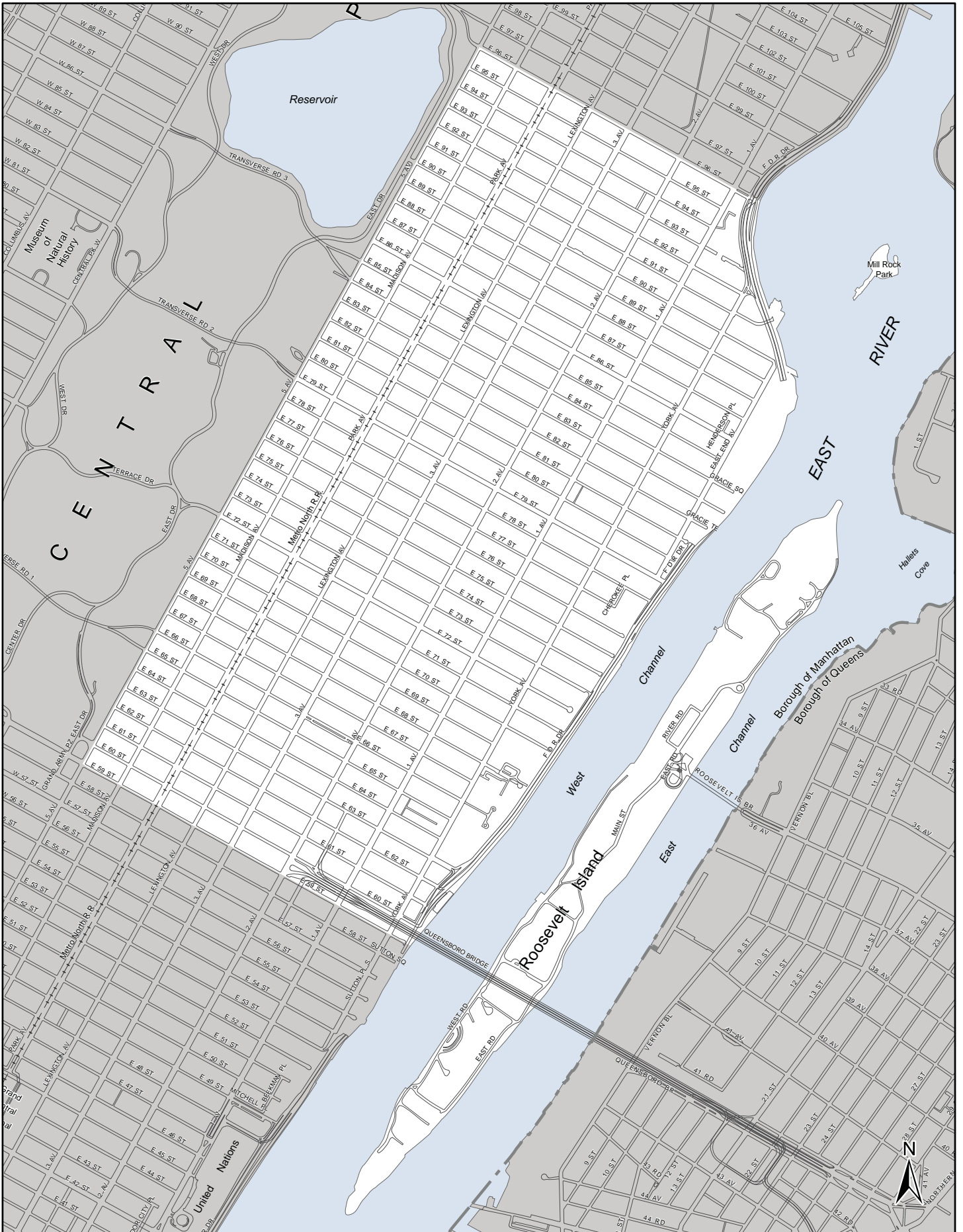
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	959	743
Supplemental Security Income	2,944	2,494
Medicaid Only	2,204	6,998
Total Persons Assisted	6,107	10,235
Percent of Population	2.8	4.7

TOTAL LAND AREA		
	Acres:	1,267.0
	Square Miles:	2.0



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	981	1,907.7	5.0
Multi-Family Residential	2,267	17,677.6	46.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	1,615	8,472.8	22.2
Commercial / Office	334	1,548.3	4.1
Industrial	27	177.1	0.5
Transportation / Utility	39	913.9	2.4
Institutions	312	5,726.2	15.0
Open Space / Recreation	11	1,032.7	2.7
Parking Facilities	36	283.2	0.7
Vacant Land	38	272.7	0.7
Miscellaneous	59	211.1	0.6
Total	5,719	38,223.4	100.0

Manhattan Community District 8



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

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.

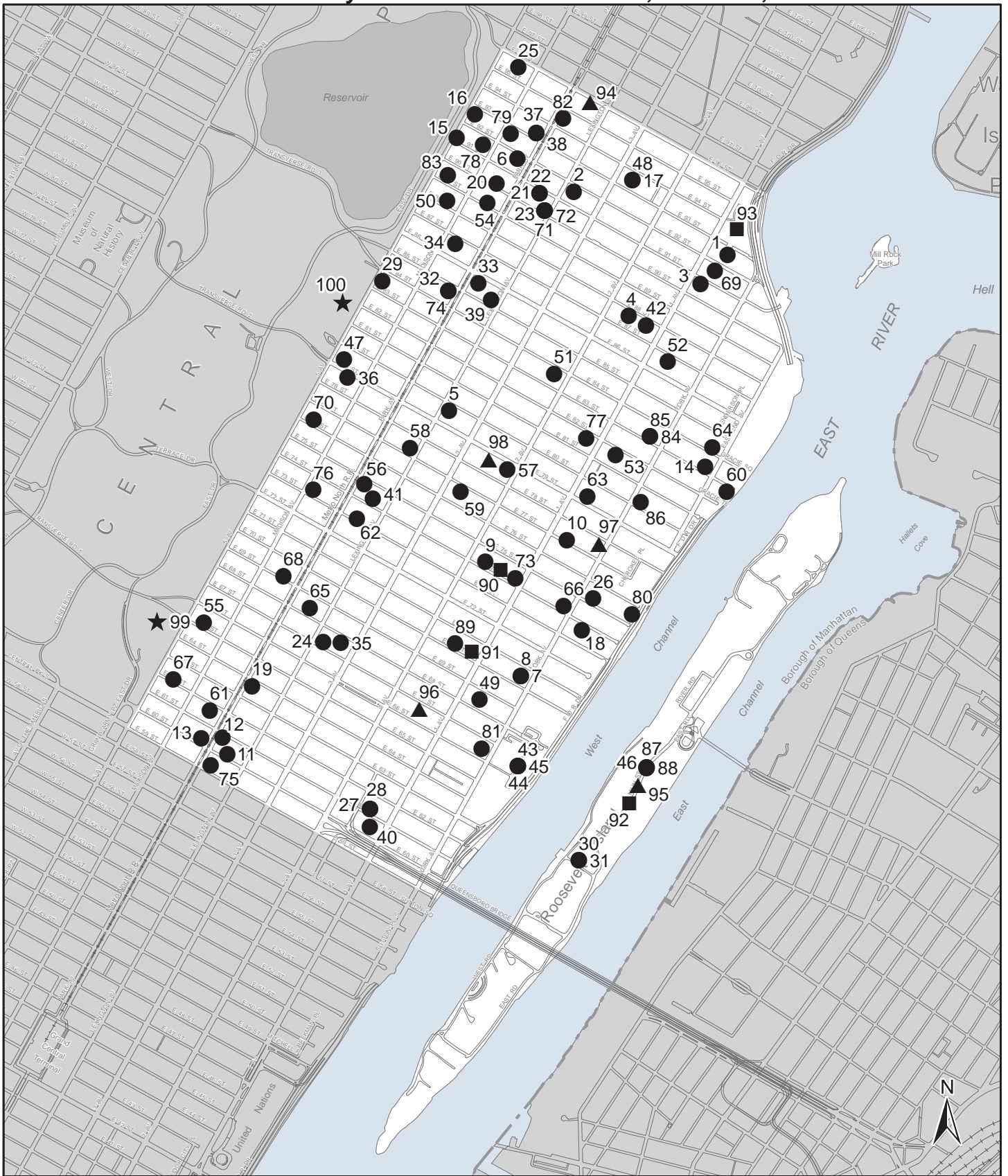
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census PL File and SF1 and 1990 Census STF1
Population Division - NYC Department of City Planning (Oct 2001)

**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

Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



- Senior Centers
- Day Care Centers
- ▲ Libraries
- ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions

1 Map Key

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	HOLMES TOWERS/EISMAN DAY NURSERY	1794 First Ave	60
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
2	92ND ST. Y NURSERY SCHOOL	1395 Lexington Ave	170
3	ABC CODY HOUSE (A.K.A: ABC VARIETY HOUSE)	404 East 91St	17
4	ABC MERRICAT'S CASTLE	316 East 88 St	55
5	ALL SOULS SCHOOL	1157 Lexington Ave	109
6	BRICK CHURCH SCHOOL	62 East 92 St	130
7	BRIGHT HORIZON INFANT/TODDLER	435 East 70 St	38
8	BRIGHT HORIZONS AT NY PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL	435 East 70 St	40
9	CATHEDRAL SCHOOL , THE	319 East 74 St	*
10	CHABAD HOUSE OF THE UPPER EAST SIDE	419 East 77 St	49
11	CHILDREN'S ALL DAY PRE'NURSERY	111 East 60th St	21
12	CHILDREN'S ALL DAY SCHOOL	109 East 60 St	64
13	CHRIST CHURCH DAY SCHOOL	520 Park Ave	75
14	CLARKE NYC AUDITORY ORAL CENTER	80 East End Ave	33
15	CONVENT - SACRED HEART SCHOOL	1 East 91 St	*
16	DAY SCHOOL-CHURCH/HEAVENLY REST	1 East 92 St	73
17	ELIZABETH SETON PRE-SCHOOL	1675 3 Ave	35
18	EPHIPHANY COMMUNITY NURSERY SCHOOL	510 East 74th St	123
19	GARDEN HOUSE SCHOOL OF NEW YORK	593 Park Ave	18
20	HORACE MANN NURSERY DIVISION	55 East 90 St	144
21	HOUSE OF LITTLE PEOPLE	122 East 91 St	20
22	HOUSE OF LITTLE PEOPLE - I/T	122 East 91 St	15
23	HOUSE OF LITTLE PEOPLE TOO	129 East 90 St	27
24	KENNEDY CHILD STUDY CENTER PRE-SCHOOL	151 East 67 St	157
25	LA SCUOLA D'ITALIA G. MARCONI	12 East 96 St	52
26	LYCEE FRANCAIS DE NEW YORK	505 East 75 St	250
27	MANHATTAN CENTER FOR EARLY INTERVENTION	328 East 62 St	18
28	MANHATTAN CENTER FOR EARLY LEARNING	328 East 62 St	76
29	MARYMOUNT SCHOOL OF NY	1026 5 Ave	*
30	MSKCC CHILDREN'S CENTER	475 Main St	28
31	MSKCC CHILDREN'S CENTER INFANT TODDLER	475 Main St	15
32	PARK AVENUE CHRISTIAN CHURCH DAY SCHOOL	1010 Park Ave	169
33	PARK AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH DC SCHOOL	106 East 86 St	40
34	PARK AVENUE SYNAGOGUE ECC	50 East 87 St	95
35	PARK EAST ESHI DAY SCHOOL	164 East 68 St	124
36	PHILOSOPHY DAY SCHOOL	12 East 79 St	60
37	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA VI	1180-90 Park Ave	42
38	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA VI INFANT TODDLER	1180-90 Park Ave	33
39	RAMAZ PRE-SCH	125 East 85 St	*
40	RENANIM OF MANHATTAN	336 East 61 St	38
41	RESURRECTION EPISCOPAL DAY SCHOOL	119 East 74 St	80
42	RHINELANDER CHILDREN'S AID SOCEITY	350 East 88 St	40
43	ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY CHILD AND FAMILY CENTER	1230 York Ave	28
44	ROCKERFELLER UNIVERSITY	1230 York Ave	66
45	ROCKERFELLER UNIVERSITY C&F CENTER	1230 York Ave	28

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
46	ROOSEVELT ISLAND DAY NURSERY	4 River Rd	40
47	RUDOLF STEINER SCHOOL	15 East 79 St	70
48	SETON DAY CARE CENTER	1675 Third Ave	38
49	ST. CATHERINE OF SIENNA	420 East 69 St	25
50	ST. DAVID'S SCHOOL	12 East 89 St	38
51	ST. IGNATIUS LAYOLA DAY NURSERY	240 East 84th St	110
52	ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL	420 East 87 St	227
53	ST. STEPHEN'S OF HUNGARY	408 East 82 St	12
54	ST.THOMAS MORE PLAYGROUND	65 East 89 St	61
55	TEMPLE EMMANUEL NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL	1 East 65 St	115
56	TEMPLE ISRAEL EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING CENTER	112 East 75 St	75
57	TEMPLE SHAARAY TEFILA NURSERY SCHOOL	250 East 79 St	118
58	THE ALLEN STEVENSON SCHOOL	132 East 78 St	47
59	THE BIRCH WATHEN LENOX SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL	210 East 77 St	33
60	THE BREARLEY SCHOOL	610 East 83 St	52
61	THE BROWNING SCHOOL	52 East 62 St	36
62	THE BUCKLEY SCHOOL	113-210 East 73rd St	50
63	THE CAEDMON SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL	416 East 80 St	150
64	THE CHAPIN SCHOOL	100 East End Ave	60
65	THE CHILDREN'S LEARNING CENTER @ HUNTER COLLEGE	695 Park Ave	65
66	THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY DAY SCHOOL	1393 York Ave	25
67	THE CREATIVE PLAYSCHOOL OF 5TH AVE SYNAGOQUE	5 East 62 St	25
68	THE EPISCOPAL SCHOOL IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK	35 East 69 St	115
69	THE GILLEN BREWER SCHOOL	410 East 92 St	24
70	THE HEWITT SCHOOL	3 East 76 St	48
71	THE HOUSE OF LITTLE PEOPLE (I/T)	127 East 90th St	8
72	THE HOUSE OF LITTLE PEOPLE (PRESCHOOL)	127 East 90th St	11
73	THE INTERNATIONAL PRESCHOOL	351 East 74 St	35
74	THE INTERNATIONAL PRESCHOOL	1010 Park Ave	45
75	THE LIGHTHOUSE CDC	111 East 59 St	88
76	THE MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DAY SCHOOL	921 Madison Ave	100
77	THE MCCARTON SCHOOL	350 East 82 St	24
78	THE NIGHTINGALE BAMFORD SCHOOL	20 East 92 St	44
79	THE SPENCE SCHOOL	56 East 93 St	52
80	THE TOWN SCHOOL	540 East 76 St	79
81	THE WILLIAM WOODWARD JR. NURSERY SCHOOL	1233a York Ave	50
82	TOWN HOUSE INTERNATIONAL	1209 Park Ave	20
83	TREVOR DAY SCHOOL	11 East 89 St	107
84	WEE CARE PRESCHOOL I/T	451 East 83 St	18
85	WEE CARE PRE-SCHOOL P/S	451 East 83rd St	38
86	YORK AVE PRE-SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN	1520 York Ave	90
<i>Group Day Care - Corporate</i>			
87	BRIGHT HORIZONS AT THE OCTAGON I/T	888 Main St	18
88	BRIGHT HORIZONS AT THE OCTAGON P/S	888 Main St	32
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
89	LENOX HILL EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER HEAD START	331 East 70 St	131

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 8

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
90	CARTER BURDEN LUNCHEON CLUB/SR PROGRAM	351 East 74 St	2,880
91	LENOX HILL SENIOR CENTER	343 E 70 St	3,420
92	ROOSEVELT ISLAND SENIOR CENTER	546 Main St	1,440
93	STANLEY ISAACS SENIOR CENTER 9	415 East 93rd St	2,940
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
94	NINETY-SIXTH ST. REGIONAL LIBRARY	112 East 96 St	236,499
95	ROOSEVELT ISLAND LIBRARY	524 Main St	63,582
96	SIXTY-SEVENTH ST. LIBRARY	328 East 67 St	90,177
97	WEBSTER LIBRARY	1465 York Ave	224,946
98	YORKVILLE LIBRARY	222 East 79 St	238,655
CITY-OWNED CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS			NA
<i>City-Owned Cultural Institutions</i>			
99	CENTRAL PARK WILDLIFE CENTER	830 Fifth Ave	*
100	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART	1000 Fifth Ave	4,524,463

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
AG-DN235	LENOX HILL NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION	CP	3,700 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
BR-231	QUEENSBORO BRIDGE, REHABILITATION	383,918 (CN) 275,321 (F) 60,588 (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)	6,258 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)
HB-1117	RECON OF ROOSEVELT IS BR OVER EAST CHANNEL/EAST RIVER, MANHATTAN/QUEEN	87,193 (CN)	21,051 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HD-DN556	KNICKERBOCKER COMMONS	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-210	STABALIZATION	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN024	AMERICAN-ITALIAN CANCER FOUNDATION	CP	200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN189	HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL SURGERY	CP	2,440 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-M003	IMPROVEMENTS TO HUNTER COLLEGE AND HUNTER COLLEGE CAMPUS SCHOOLS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HN-244	ALTERATIONS & RENOVATIONS TO HUNTER COLLEGE CAMPUS SCHOOL	CP	4,900 (CN)	339 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-297	RECONSTRUCT AND REPAVE 5TH AVENUE, ETC.	6,973 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	19,615 (CN)
P-DN534	FRANKLIN AND ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INSTITUTE	CP	2,000 (CN)	2,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-MN534	FRANKLIN AND ELEANOR ROOSEVELT INSTITUTE	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-475	EAST RIVER PARK, IMPROVEMENT	92,447 (CN) 178 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 400 (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-502	IMPROVEMENTS TO CARL SCHURZ PARK	CP	0 (CN)	5,450 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-1138	JOHN JAY PARK	CP	2,564 (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-DN176	GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM	CP	40 (CN)	315 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-D022	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN176	GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-MN385	SIGNATURE THEATER COMPANY	CP	129 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M022	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N176	GUGGENHEIM MUSEUM	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N286	NATIONAL CARTOON MUSEUM	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	900 (CN)	900 (CN)	CP
PV-22	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	21,340 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	3,000 (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

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 08, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL		FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
		APPROPRIATION AS OF	5/31/08		FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	
PW-DN004	92ND STREET YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (YM&YWHA)	CP		2,100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN381	SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY CONSERVANCY	CP		3,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN004	92ND STREET YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION (YM&YWHA)	CP		626 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-236	CONSTRUCTION, MANHATTAN 6/8/8A GARAGE		46,039 (CN)	270,006 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)

David G. Liston
Chair

Maxine Brannon
District Manager



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The City of New York Manhattan Community Board 8

DISTRICT NEEDS STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

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 1990. Prosperous economic times and a major building boom during the 1990's has added thousands of dwelling units to the district. Today, the district continues to grow at an amazing pace. The 1999 median household income for the District was \$74,134. Based on data from the 2000 census 6.5% of the individuals in the district live below the poverty level.

There is also a large segment of the population with special needs. More than 14% of our residents are senior citizens, with a high number of frail elderly. There is also a number of working poor living in the district. As affordable housing becomes increasingly scarce and commercial rent escalates, thus raising the prices of goods and services, members of the middle class must struggle to stretch their budgets. The Board is also concerned about the strain caused by the influx of new residents, shoppers, and tourists on municipal service delivery.

The following description of District 8's needs is organized by category and not in order of priority.

LAND USE

Nearly every portion of District 8 has experienced major development. Where tenements and small commercial properties once stood, luxury apartment buildings now soar to thirty or forty floors. After a construction lull during the early to mid 1990's, residential and commercial development again exploded on the Upper East Side in the latter part of the last decade and continues today.

Zoning changes enacted within the past fifteen years (e.g. R8-B for the midblocks, R10-A for the avenues and crosstown streets, elimination of the plaza bonus, tower on a base) have had a moderating effect on development. Buildings of 30-35 stories on some avenues that current zoning allows may contribute to the cumulative effect that development has on the infrastructure and related municipal services.

Community Board 8 is one of many community boards and civic groups that are on record as urging the Department of City Planning to review the Community Facility provisions of the Zoning Resolution. Community Board 8 is the only district where community facilities are entitled to a 5.1 FAR in the R8B mid-blocks. The Board is working to collect and analyze data in order to prepare an application to the Department of City Planning. This application would seek to change the current community facility in R8B areas of Community Board 8 from a 5.1 to a 4.0 FAR.

The C1 and C2 (Local Retail Use) Commercial Districts are an integral part of the Upper East Side's residential character. Newly installed signage not being in compliance with the Zoning Resolution regulations has posed a serious problem. Community Board 8 believes that new and more effective regulations would ease this problem.

Roosevelt Island is undergoing major residential development. In the long-planned area known as Southtown there are three completed sixteen story buildings with a fourth due for completion by the end of 2006. 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. Twenty percent of these apartments are affordable units.

The Land Use Committee is a committee of the entire board that reviews among other items all applications for changes in zoning. Community Board 8 has held many Public Hearings and formed Task Forces that have brought together developers and neighbors to address the many issues that accompany construction projects.

The Community Board has produced a 197-A Plan for the Queensborough Bridge area. The plan has been approved by the City Planning Commission and is moving on to the City Council for final action.

LANDMARKS

Board 8 works closely with the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and community organizations on all landmark issues. We review Certificate of Appropriateness applications, designations, and related matters for individual landmarks and buildings within the six historic districts in the Board 8 area. These are the Upper Eastside Historic District, the Carnegie Hill Historic District, the Metropolitan Museum Historic District, Treadwell Farm Historic District, Henderson Place Historic District and the Hardenburgh-Rhineland Historic District.

Recent projects the Board has reviewed include the replacement of the plaza kiosks in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1000 Fifth Avenue. The Board works closely with community organizations on all landmark issues, including the reporting of violations of landmark regulations. With such a significant number of landmarked buildings in the

district, Community Board 8 is concerned that an inadequate number of Commission staff is available to handle the hundreds of applications, inspections, and violations for these properties. We continue to request funding for additional Landmarks Preservation Commission staff (FY 07 #21 302199203E).

STREET LIFE

Liquor Licenses

After the Street Life Committee reviews liquor license applications, the Board makes a recommendation to the New York State Liquor Authority. The proliferation of bars on the Upper East Side is the source of many noise and quality of life complaints. Like many other Community Boards in the five boroughs, Community Board 8 finds communicating with the New York State Liquor Authority a struggle and supports changes to the law that would make the Authority more responsive to the community.

Sidewalk Cafes

The Street Life Committee of the Board carefully reviews all plans for new enclosed and unenclosed sidewalk cafés and all applications for renewals of these consents as well as applications for small sidewalk cafés. The Board office receives a constant stream of complaints and inquiries about cafes. Sometimes complaints to the Department of Consumer Affairs result in padlock citations and fines for unlicensed operations, and on occasion, the agency has confiscated the restaurant's illegal tables and chairs. A restaurant must correct violations before the Board will recommend renewal of its permit.

Community Board 8 believes more inspectors are needed to monitor and enforce café guidelines (FY 05 #14, 308199802E). CB8 often receives complaints about restaurants operating without a valid café license, with more tables and/or chairs than allowed by their license, or cafés operating beyond allowed hours of operation. As the average restaurateur pays between \$2,000 to \$16,000 a year to operate a sidewalk café, insufficient enforcement of all sidewalk cafe regulations is inequitable to those restaurants operating legally.

The Community Board is pleased to receive copies of all sidewalk café consents issued by the Department of Consumer Affairs and including the number of tables and chairs approved. This information enables us to determine whether a restaurant is complying with its café permit. We are 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.

Newsstands, Newsboxes, Public Pay Telephones and Street Furniture

The City now regulates the placement, installation and maintenance of newsracks on City sidewalks. We will continue to monitor the enforcement of the regulations adopted in 2004 by the New York City Department of Transportation. The proliferation of newspaper vending machines, or newsboxes, is a serious problem. On some corners as many as twenty together block the pedestrian ramps. Newsbox design could also be improved, with a single vertical or horizontal unit serving several newspapers. This option is used in other cities and in the Grand Central Business Improvement District and other BIDs. Community Board 8 supports the efforts of the Madison Avenue BID regarding a multiple-news rack project for the BID district. The Board also remains very concerned about the installation of privately owned public pay telephones on our sidewalks. Public pay tele-

phones (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 to provide working telephones in a well maintained enclosure, the numbers and siting 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 strong working relationship with DoITT and hopes that DoITT sees no additional need for PPT's in Community Board 8.

Newsstands, newsboxes, pay phones, public toilets, and bus stop shelters were all to become pieces of a Coordinated Street Furniture Franchise that has not yet been finalized. The need to reduce unnecessary clutter on our sidewalks grows greater with every new resident moving to this district.

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 (FY07 #10, 308200101E). We also continue to support the construction of the full build Second Avenue Subway. We also support the MTA's study of a Bus Rapid Transit Line on the M15 Line.

CB8 supported DOT's pilot bus pad project (FY 04 #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 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. Ramps are important not only for wheelchair users and the disabled, but also for senior citizens with shopping carts and parents with baby carriages.

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 scheduled to begin in January 2007 (FY07 CS, 308200517C), and funding for the full reconstruction of the Roosevelt Island Seawall (FY07 #5, 5308200507C) which has been breached in several locations.

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 (FY07 #20, 308200405E) and at the entrances and exits of the FDR Drive.

2) Problem nightclubs and bars. The 19th Precinct's special detail, "Operation Last Call", targets unruly bars and clubs, the problem is serious enough to merit further nighttime enforcement. We urge the Police Department to continue assigning enforcement agents to Operation Last Call especially on Wednesday-Sunday nights.

3) 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 will continue to work with City and State officials to expand this program even further.

4) 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 intersection 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 (FY 07 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 (FY03 CS1, 3089703A). 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.

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.

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. 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 the Metropolitan Transportation Authority is moving forward with Phase 1 in FY07.

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 FORMER 60TH STREET HELIPORT

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. The New York State Department of Transportation is using the site during the rehabilitation of the FDR Drive, from East 53rd to East 63rd Streets. The work on the Drive will be completed in April 2007.

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. In 1920, rent regulations laws were introduced in response to New York's scarcity of housing. Today, with a citywide rental vacancy rate of less than 3%, the New York area housing market continues to be defined as operating under a housing emergency.

Community District 8 is home to over 124,000 households. The rental vacancy rate is 4%. More than 15% of CB 8 residents pay rent in excess of 50% of their income. The median monthly contract rent is \$1,300.00. The district encompasses a wide range of housing forms from condominiums and cooperatives to market rate and rent regulated housing. Regulated housing includes rent stabilization, Mitchell-Lama, public housing, and rent control.

The Housing Committee advises and assists residents with district-wide housing issues; proactively effects 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 resi-

dents figure prominently in the planning of our community. Community Board 8's Housing committee has focused on issues such as rent control/rent stabilization, senior/elderly housing concerns/issues, middle classes and Mitchell-Lama housing; cooperatives, condominiums and public housing.

To that end, the Housing Committee periodically holds town hall forums and features housing professionals principally from Community District 8. These well attended forums have examined a variety of housing subjects including: the tax and legislative issues of cooperatives/condominiums impacting shareholders/owners; New York State's Division of Housing and Community Renewal's Housing Amendments; New York City's Rent Guidelines Board; women and housing discrimination, rent control/rent stabilization; and inclusionary zoning and affordable housing.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Community Board 8 maintains a close working relationship with the 19th Precinct, the Central Park Precinct, and the 114th Precinct, which serves Roosevelt Island from Queens. We commend the officers of the NY Police Department for the amazing work they have done to reduce crime, catch criminals, and confiscate weapons and contraband. We look forward to continued success in these areas.

We remain concerned that because uniformed personnel are being moved to specialized units, there is a reduction in the number of uniformed personnel assigned to the precincts. The on-going development on Roosevelt Island has produced greater vehicular traffic and variety of public safety concerns. Community Board 8 feels there is a need for an NYPD substation on Roosevelt Island. Additionally, we support the restoration of funding for the civilian employees for administrative and clerical positions (FY07 #18, 308199702E) 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 compliment of officers.

As previously noted, Community Board 8 is also concerned about quality-of-life problems. Bicycling, rollerblading and scooters on the sidewalks and in our parks are more than an annoyances to pedestrians. Reckless cyclists and rollerbladers endanger pedestrians, particularly the elderly and children. We appreciate the 19th Precinct's efforts to resolve this problem through outreach and enforcement and look forward to the efforts of the Central Park Precinct to address this problem in Central Park.

We encourage the NYPD to pay special attention to all traffic violations, whether committed by bicyclists or drivers, as mentioned in this Statement under "Traffic".

The 19th Precinct has responded to the community's complaints about disruptive bars. A special detail - Operation Last Call - patrols the area where the most troublesome bars are located. Operation MARCH (Multi-Agency Response to Community Hotspots) involves the NY Police and Fire Departments, the NYC Departments of Buildings, Environmental Protection, and Health, and the NY State Liquor Authority in targeting underage drinking, health, building and fire code violations, and noise complaints. Most nightlife establishments are operated responsibly. Community Board 8 fully supports the 19th Precinct's efforts to crack down on community nuisances.

Community Board 8 supports full funding for all fire and emergency medical services in our district and citywide. We are particularly concerned about the loss of fire marshals in recent years, and we have requested the restoration of funding for these personnel (FY07 #15, 308200603E).

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 217,063 District 8 residents living on Manhattan Island, a per capita ratio of 1 acre for every 4627 residents.

We continue to review and comment on renovations to Central Park, and we appreciate our working relationship with the Central Park Conservancy. Over the past two years, Community Board 8 has reviewed proposals for the redesign of Tramway Plaza, Judge Samuel Seabury Park, John Jay Park, Carl Schurz Park, and the renovation of Heckscher Playground in Central Park. There is an urgent need for the rehabilitation of the East Meadow. Former Commissioner Stern had verbally committed to this rehabilitation, which has been estimated to cost up to \$2M. Community Board 8 strongly supports this rehabilitation and looks forward to working with the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), the Conservancy, and the community on this plan (FY 07 #19, 308200708C).

There is also an urgent need for the rehabilitation of Dekovats Park, the only park left in our district with timberform equipment. The population of the surrounding area has exploded in the last decade and the need for upgrades in this park is essential.

Another urgently needed project is the restoration of the Naumburg Bandshell in Central Park. That venerable structure has been the site of the free Naumburg Orchestral Concert Series, America's oldest continuous free outdoor classical music concert series. But increasing deterioration of the bandshell threatens to make the site unusable for this purpose. Therefore, Community Board 8 strongly urges the city to find funding for restoration of the bandshell.

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 (FY07 #11 308200604E).

Rodents continue to be a problem in Community Board 8 Parks. The agency would like to conduct cyclical extermination and 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. (FY07 #4, 308199602E).

The Board is on record as supporting strong, consistent enforcement of city leash and litter laws in all of our parks. While we recognize the need for dog owners to exercise their pets, we encourage people to do so in the designated dog runs. Unleashed dogs

pose a risk to people, other animals, and the peaceful enjoyment of our parks. In addition, neighborhood groups have worked hard, at great expense, to beautify the parks for the surrounding community. Dogs running loose damage the landscape. Community Board 8 approves of the enforcement effort undertaken by the DPR since March 1999, and we support continued enforcement by PEP and Police officers of all leash and litter laws in our parks and playgrounds.

We have consistently requested additional personnel for the enforcement of park rules and regulations (FY07 #22, 308199407E). At least two Park Enforcement Patrol officers are needed in Community Board 8. They are an essential component for safe parks. Though the DPR supports this request, no additional funds have been allocated.

Community Board 8 continues to support the complete renovation of the bathhouse at John Jay Park (FY07 CS 308200609C). As the bathhouse is the only indoor Parks Department facility in Community Board 8, it must be quickly repaired. Rehabilitation work is also needed on the walkways and stairwells along John Finley Walk, which runs from East 81st Street to East 90th Street over the FDR Drive (FY06 # 11 308200512C). The NYC DOT must prepare contract documents to accomplish this work in a timely manner.

Though a fire in June 1999 razed the fireboat house in the East River at 90th Street, the Board continues to work towards restoration of the pier for community use. We remain concerned about the impact on Carl Schurz Park of ferry service operating from the fireboat pier, currently to Yankee Stadium and LaGuardia Airport, and additional proposed commuter service to Wall Street. The Board continues to request funding for the complete restoration of the full length of the pier at East 90th Street and the East River (FY07 #9, 308200703C).

East River Ferry Work Group

The Economic Development Corporation, in coordination with NYC Department of Transportation and the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation, will be constructing or upgrading the ferry landing at East 90th Street. This project is a follow-up to the East River Ferry Initiative, a City effort begun in 1995 to examine strategies for developing a ferry corridor along the East River.

Community Board 8 has requested that only minimum upland infrastructure be installed. No concession stands, no rest rooms, no outsize signage, minimum lighting and sound intrusions. EDC has agreed that there will be no buses at any site and no drop off by cabs and cars.

SENIORS AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Goldwater and Coler Hospitals on Roosevelt Island, which are specialized long-term care facilities, are the only Health and Hospitals Corporation facilities in Community Board 8. The district is also 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.

Community Board 8 supports both public and private sector efforts to provide assistance

to the large and diverse homeless population in our community. In counting the homeless, the many families who are doubled up in public housing projects must be included. 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 (FY 07 #3, 308199403C).

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. Community Board 8 continues to strongly support this contract (FY 07 #13 308200510C).

The Neighborhood Coalition for Shelter, Inc. (NCS) serves people who are chronically homeless, formerly homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. Established in the early 1980s by religious and community leaders on Manhattan's Upper East Side, NCS was founded on the premise that homelessness is the responsibility of the entire community. Through public-private partnerships, NCS now offers a comprehensive array of high quality programs, including a multi-service center on East 77th Street, vocational and educational programs and supportive temporary, transitional and permanent housing, including a 65-unit supportive residence on East 81st Street and an overnight shelter for men at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The agency's research component seeks to identify characteristics of the chronically homeless population and develop effective engagement and stabilization strategies. With its partners in the community, NCS's dedicated board, staff and volunteers powerfully demonstrate what neighbors can do to reduce, prevent and ultimately end homelessness.

Increased mental health services, more substance abuse treatment facilities, and more specialized settings for homeless persons with AIDS have been identified as local and citywide needs. As a result, the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health and the Doe Fund manage facilities for homeless persons with mental illness and homeless persons with AIDS, respectively.

Community Board 8 recognizes the very important need for maintaining and expanding home care and mental health services for our senior citizens (FY07, #13 308200001E). We urge that city and state funding be continued for home-delivered Meals on Wheels and Senior Center Congregate Care meal programs; as well as for senior transportation services in the Community Board 8 area including a new handicap accessible van for the East Side Council on the Aging (FY07 #16 308200511C). There is also a serious need for adult day care in this district (FY07 #13, 308200001E).

We are on record as supporting public education programs and seminars regarding AIDS, HIV prevention, and the prevention of teen pregnancy.

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. Community Board 8 supports funding that would enable local branches – 67th Street, Webster, Yorkville, 96th Street and Roosevelt Island

– to offer six-day service (FY07 #12 308200602E). Community Board 8 also supports the funding for the expansion of the Roosevelt Island branch of the New York Public Library (FY 07 #10 308200704C) and the renovation of the Carnegie Branch Library (FY 07 #7 308200601C).

We are distressed that each year communities are required to defend library services from the budget chopping block. We urge the Mayor and the City Council to maintain funding for the operating costs, and to increase funding for building infrastructure, technological improvements and for sorely needed library materials, particularly increased funding for books, periodicals, and other information resources in all our branch libraries; funding the system-wide replacement of Checkpoint Booktheft Detection System, to be phased in over five years in all branches and central units, costing \$1.2M system-wide (FY07 #12 308200005C) branch maintenance shops, branch security, and shipping at a cost of \$4.7M system-wide.

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. Community Board 8 believes that all New Yorkers should have free and equal opportunities to use electronic resources. We therefore support funding for computer and telecommunication services so that the Roosevelt Island library will be fully equipped.

Community Board 8 continues to advocate for barrier-free access at all our branch libraries. We believe that the major beneficiaries of this service, senior citizens and disabled, are entitled to use this essential public resource.

Design and implementation of system-wide signage and graphics is also needed (FY07 #11, 308200705C). We believe that air conditioning is a vital service that must be extended to all of our branch libraries.

All of these services will suffer tremendously without the librarians who are leaving the system in droves because their salaries are not competitive. We urge the Mayor, the City Council, and the New York Public Library to fund adequate, competitive salary increases for city librarians including specialized children's librarians.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Community Board 8 is in full support of plans to build a school at the former site of PS 151 at First Avenue & 91st Street and looks forward to working with the Department of Education and the selected developer on this important project which is schedule for a September 2008 school opening.

Community Board 8 is concerned that funding for youth programs in our community remains inadequate given the need (FY07, #3 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 to the district.

Community Board 8 supports the restoration of funding for student tuition subsidies for the City University of New York. As home to Hunter College, we recognize the importance of CUNY to both students and the city. The renovation of Thomas Hunter Hall would only enhance Hunter College (FY 07 # 18 308200605C).

Budget cuts, fought on a seemingly yearly basis, can result in tuition hikes, as well as the loss of faculty, resources and services, such as library and computer lab hours.

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 (FY07 #2, 308199708E).

An important issue yet to be adequately addressed is the need for programs to prevent abuse and neglect (FY07 #14, 308199707E).

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

Community Board 8 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 (FY07 #23, 308200103E).

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 for 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.

A thorough environmental impact study for this expansion is necessary in order to assess the impact the MTS will have on the surrounding community. Community Board 8 also looks to the Department of Sanitation to provide data comparing current methods of solid waste disposal and the proposed plans in terms of environmental impact and cost effectiveness. Community Board 8 hopes to be involved in the planning and implementation of any Department of Sanitation initiatives.

The Department of Environmental Protection 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. City Tunnel No 3, Stage 2 – Manhattan leg is currently under construction 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 selected in January 2006 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 require 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 to monitor the operation at E 59th Street, including the surface blasting and removal of the spoils from the site. The Community Board is very concerned about the final determination of the routes of the water mains. In a resolution passed in June 2006, we asked for a meeting with the Commissioner to assure us that the placement of the mains would be decided fairly and on the merits rather than as the result of intense lobbying, or other means, by one neighborhood group or another. We are very concerned that if the routes chosen are along E. 59th and E 61st Street from First Avenue to Third Avenue that vehicular traffic would be unmitigateable. Further, historic residences would be put in jeopardy; century-old trees would be compromised or destroyed and venerable businesses would suffer severe economic damage. These types of consequences would not necessarily result if an alternate route were selected.

The increase in noise complaints is a major quality of life issue for Community Board 8. Noise - such as from roof top machinery, 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. The Board encourages the review and update of the city's noise code. Part of this effort must also include increased funding to restore personnel for enforcement of air and noise codes (FY07 #16, 308199504E).

Issues of air and water remain high priorities. Vehicles, both public and private, contribute to the degradation of our air quality. Alternative fuels should be used in public transportation vehicles. Community Board 8 has been concerned about hospital and medical waste disposal, especially along the York Avenue corridor.

The Board feels the prevention of pollution in the first instance in the Catskill Delaware watershed is a better solution for maintaining our drinking water quality. DEP plans to allocate \$1.5B over 10 years, including \$780M for the Croton Filtration Plant and \$319M

for other uses, including septic work, land, remediation, etc., in relation to the Watershed agreement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Business Improvement Districts

Community Board 8 works with the Madison Avenue Business Improvement District and the East Midtown Association on a range of issues.

Street Vendors

Illegal street vendors are an enormous problem throughout District 8. The Board routinely receives complaints about unlicensed peddlers and those operating on restricted streets – particularly 77th Street from Cherokee Place to Park Avenue which is also an ambulance route.

Community Board 8 is concerned about the sale of counterfeit merchandise and the negative effect these vendors have on local stores who pay taxes.

Community Board 8 urges the city to reinstate the Vendor Review Panel and establish a dedicated enforcement group specializing in vendor enforcement. It is our belief that stronger enforcement is the solution and we are concerned about the difficulty of enforcing street vendor laws and the burdens it places on the NYPD.

¹NYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

²NYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

³NYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

⁴NYC Department of City Planning Website: www.nyc.gov/planning

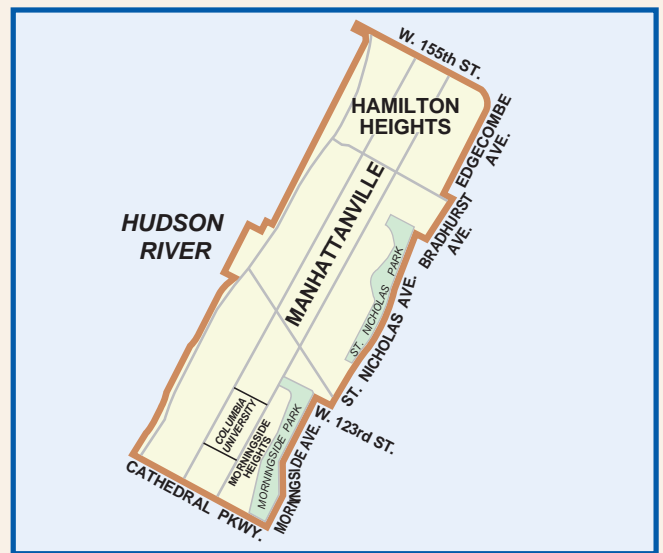
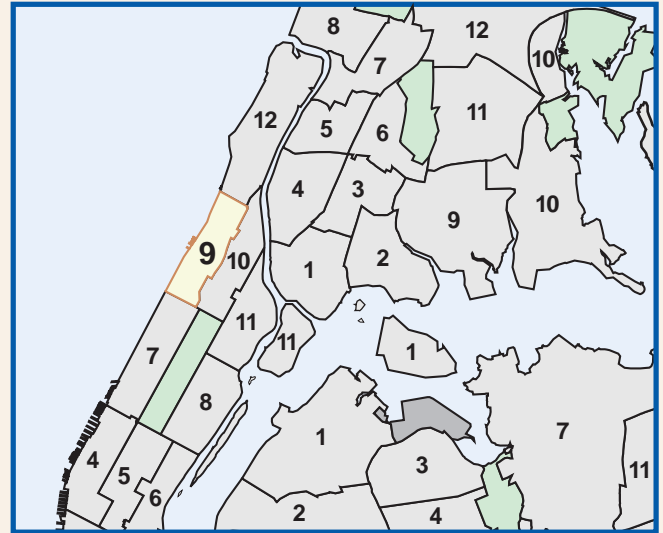
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 9

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	103,037	106,978	111,724
% Change	—	3.8	4.4

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	1,584	1,425
Rate per 1000	14.2	12.8
Deaths: Number	753	671
Rate per 1000	6.7	6.0
Infant Mortality: Number	8	6
Rate per 1000	5.1	4.2

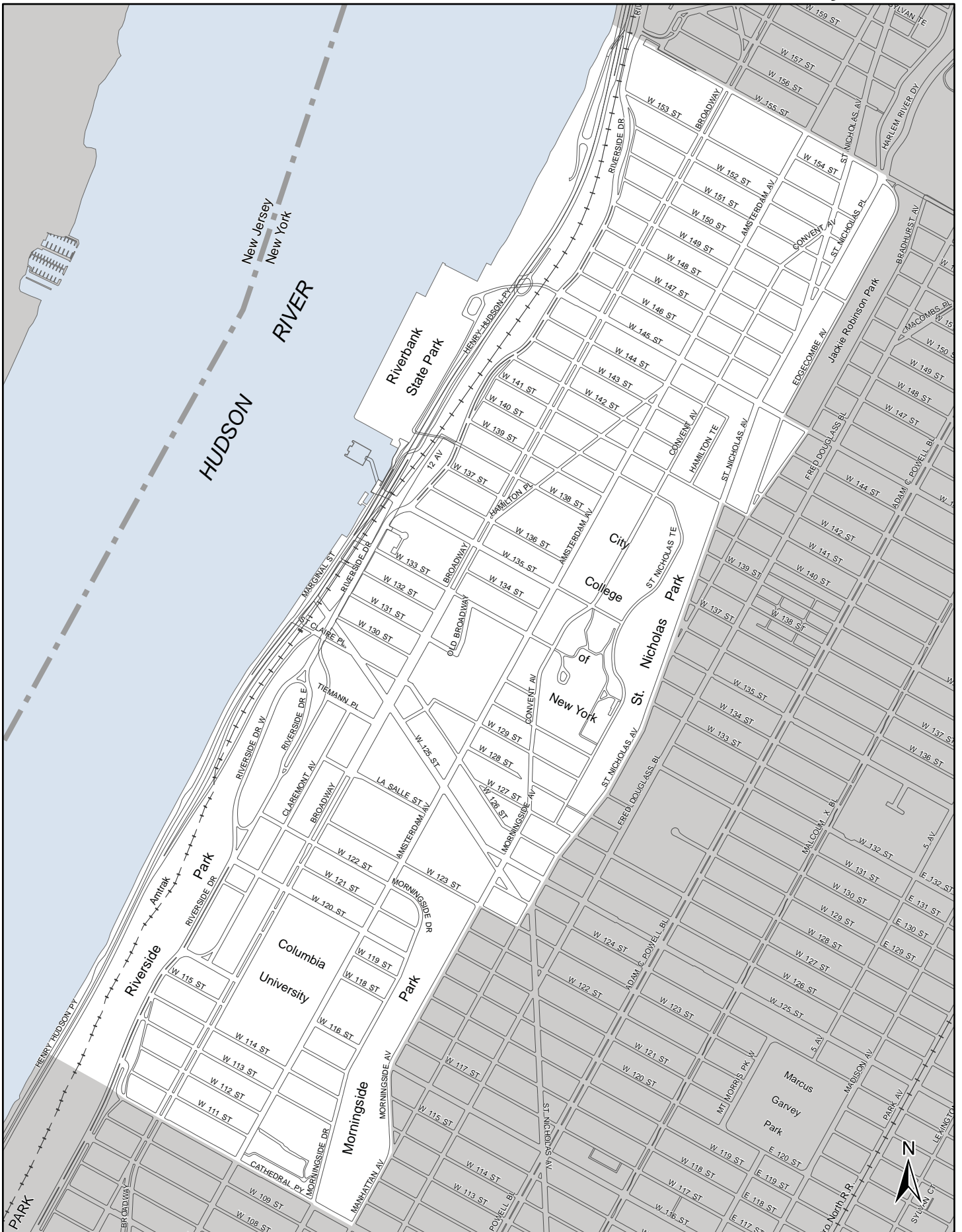
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	11,691	5,599
Supplemental Security Income	7,437	7,258
Medicaid Only	11,528	24,317
Total Persons Assisted	30,656	37,174
Percent of Population	27.4	33.3

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	961.3
Square Miles:	1.5



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	339	559.4	2.2
Multi-Family Residential	1,348	7,950.6	31.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	305	2,177.7	8.6
Commercial / Office	96	767.4	3.0
Industrial	38	392.7	1.6
Transportation / Utility	46	948.1	3.7
Institutions	195	6,008.8	23.7
Open Space / Recreation	19	5,178.2	20.4
Parking Facilities	37	357.0	1.4
Vacant Land	95	1,055.9	4.2
Miscellaneous	9	2.8	0.0
Total	2,527	25,398.6	100.0

Manhattan Community District 9



**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

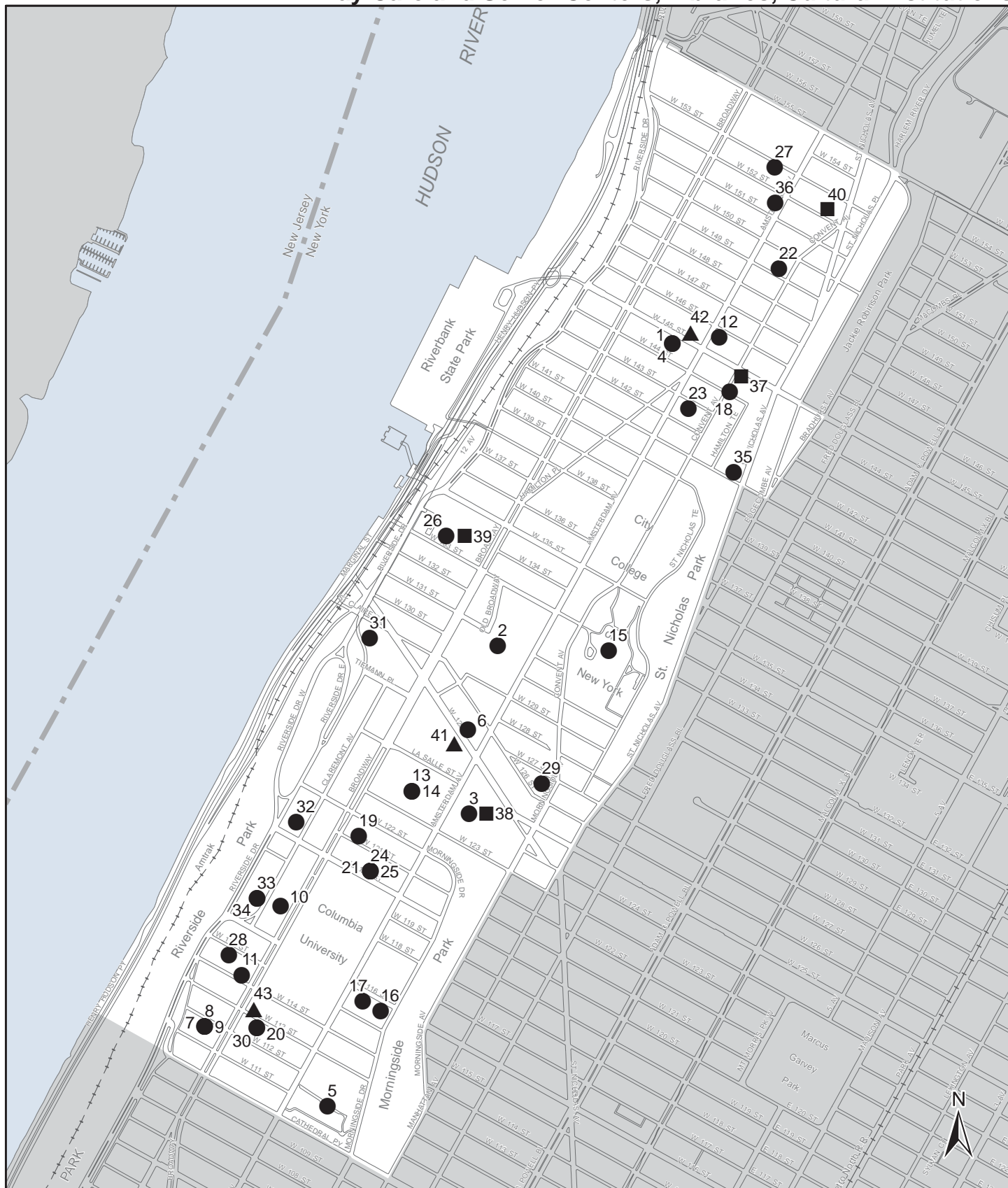
Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

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 Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



■ Senior Centers

● Day Care Centers

▲ Libraries

★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions

1 Map Key

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 9

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	AREA 145 DAY CARE CENTER	510 West 145 St	100
2	CITIZEN'S CARE DAY CARE CENTER III	3240 Broadway	119
3	GRANT DAY CARE CENTER	1299 Amsterdam Ave	88
4	NASRY MICHELEN DAY CARE CENTER, INC.	510 West 145 St	85
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
5	ACT PROGRAM AT THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVIN	1047 Amsterdam Ave	38
6	ANTIOCH DAY CARE CENTER	515 West 125 St	45
7	BANK STREET COLLEGE FAMILY CENTER	610 West 112 St	15
8	BANK STREET FAMILY CENTER- INFANT/TODDLER	610 West 112 St	20
9	BANK STREET SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN	610 West 112 St	108
10	BARNARD COLLEGE CENTER FOR TODDLER DEVELOPMENT	3009 Broadway	10
11	BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NURSERY	601 West 114th St	20
12	CHILDREN'S DAY TREATMENT PROGRAM	1727 Amsterdam Ave	35
13	CHILDREN'S LEARNING CENTER	90 Lasalle St	30
14	CHILDREN'S LEARNING CENTER INFANT/TODDLER	90 Lasalle St	10
15	CITY COLLEGE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	111 Convent Ave	45
16	COLUMBIA GREENHOUSE NURSERY SCHOOL	404 West 116 St	50
17	COLUMBIA GREENHOUSE NURSERY SCHOOL	424 West 116 St	30
18	CONVENT ACADEMY SCHOOL	425 West 144 St	*
19	CORPUS CHRISTI SCHOOL	535 West 121 St	15
20	FAMILY ANNEX INFANT/TODDLER	560 West 113 St	10
21	HOLLINGWORTH PRESCHOOL	525 West 120th St	22
22	NORTHERN CONVENT AVENUE EARLY LEARNING PROGRAM	440 Convent Ave	27
23	OUR LADY OF LOURDES SCHOOL	468 West 143 St	19
24	RITA GOLD EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	525 West 120 St	8
25	RITA GOLD EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	525 West 120th St	30
26	ROUND THE CLOCK NURSERY INC III	3333 Broadway	45
27	SCHOOL OF ST. CATHERINE OF GENOA	508 West 153 St	*
28	ST. HILDA'S AND HUGHES' SCHOOL	619 West 114 St	55
29	ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL	168 Morningside Ave	*
30	THE FAMILY ANNEX	560 West 113 St	26
31	THE RED BALLOON DAY CARE CENTER	560 Riverside Drive	45
32	THE RIVERSIDE CHURCH WEEKDAY SCHOOL	490 Riverside Drive	145
33	TOMPKINS HALL INFANT/TODDLER	21 Claremont Ave	10
34	TOMPKINS HALL NURSERY SCHOOL	21 Claremont Ave	25
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
35	COMMUNITY LIFE CENTER-ST. JAMES HEAD START	409 West 141 St	34
36	NORTHERN MANHATTAN/ CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND FAMI	1854 Amsterdam Ave	57
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
37	HAMILTON GRANGE SENIOR CENTER	420 W 145 St	4,800
38	JACKIE ROBINSON SR CENTER	1301 Amsterdam Ave	2,100
39	MANHATTANVILLE-RIVERSIDE SR CTR	3333a Broadway	2,130
40	WILSON M MORRIS SENIOR CENTER	459 W 152 St	1,950

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 9

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
	LIBRARIES		Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
41	GEORGE BRUCE LIBRARY	518 W 125 St	79,484
42	HAMILTON GRANGE LIBRARY	503 W 145 St	77,844
43	MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS LIBRARY	2900 Broadway	330,540

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 09, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED		THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
			CAP BUDGET	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	
ED-MN056	BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF HARLEM	CP	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HB-1170	RECON AC POWELL BLVD N.B./AC POWELL BLVD, MANHATTAN	1,647 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	17,988 (CN)	0 (CN)	5,564 (CN)
HD-DN506	FORTUNE SOCIETY	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN525	NYC PARTNERSHIP HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND CORPORATION, INC	CP	5,000 (CN)	5,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN552	ML WILSON BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB -COMMUNITY YOUTH CENTER/AFFORDABLE CO-OP	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN506	FORTUNE SOCIETY	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-N506	FORTUNE SOCIETY	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN604	MANHATTANVILLE HOUSE DAYCARE	CP	39 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-582	RECONSTR. CONVENT AVE. FROM 125TH TO 133RD STS., MANHATTAN.	2,940 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-589	RECONSTR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE FROM 135TH TO 153RD STS., ETC., MANHATTAN.	4,188 (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-590	RECONSTR. B'WAY. FROM 125TH TO 178TH STS. ETC., MANHATTAN.	2,460 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-737	RECONSTRUCTION OF RIVERSIDE DR	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
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	14,209 (CN) 8,285 (F) 1,554 (S)	4,649 (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	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,880 (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-MN052	BILL T. JONES/ARNIE ZANE DANCE COMPANY	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N052	BILL T. JONES/ARNIE ZANE DANCE COMPANY	CP	8,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN077	BROTHERHOOD/SISTER SOL	CP	41 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-DN178	HAMILTON HEIGHTS WEST HARLEM COMMUNITY PERSERVATION ORGANIZATION	CP	60 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN182	HARLEM TEXTILE WORKS, LTD.	CP	170 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 09, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
S-247	RECONSTRUCTION OF LEASED FACILITY AT 125 E. 149TH STREET	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP



Pat Jones
Chair

CB9M

565 West 125 Street
New York, New York 10027
(212) 864-6200/Fax # 662-7396

COMMUNITY BOARD #9, MANHATTAN STATEMENT OF NEEDS

Community Board No.9, Manhattan (CB9M) is located on the upper west side of Manhattan, including West Harlem, the neighborhoods of Morningside Heights, Manhattanville, and Hamilton Heights. Our boundaries are Cathedral Parkway (110th Street) on the South; 155th Street on the North; Manhattan/Morningside, St. Nicholas, Bradhurst and Edgecombe Avenues on the East; and the Hudson River on the West.

Each neighborhood is a distinct community, Morningside Heights on the southern portion of the District, north from 110th Street, contains many of the area's many 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. With beautiful historic parks framing the neighborhood; Morningside Park to the east and Riverside Park to the west.

West Harlem - Manhattanville begins at roughly 122nd Street and extends northward to 135th Street. The area includes the southern portion of City College of New York City campus (CUNY), four large housing complexes: the General Grant Public Housing Development; the housing cooperative Morningside Gardens; the Manhattanville Housing Development, 3333 Broadway and a number of tenement and apartment buildings, a handful of HDFC cooperatives plus a number of small commercial establishments, and a partially occupied industrial section that is targeted by Columbia University for an expanded campus site.

The northern most section of CB9M is comprised of Hamilton Heights (parts of this area is designated the "Hamilton Heights Historic District" and "The Sugar Hill Historic District"). It's home of The City College of New York and to a substantial number of owner-occupied brownstones and over 130 Housing Development Fund Cooperatives (HDFCs); it also includes the city-owned Audubon Houses, a small and dwindling number of City owned (in rem) occupied and vacant structures. Hispanic/Latin, White, Middle Eastern, African-American, Caribbean and Asian merchants operate the majority of the small businesses in the area.

These three neighborhoods form CB9M District area, each reflecting the potential and promise of the community, as well as problems.

SERVING HAMILTON HEIGHTS/MANHATTANVILLE & MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

HOUSING: LAND USE

Throughout the late 1990's and in to this decade the need for affordable housing became more pressing: today, it continues to be a major problem to be resolved.

Affordable housing for the middle and lower income residents of Community Board 9 is in extreme demand. We must respond to this need.

There are approximately very few city-controlled buildings and vacant lots in the Board area. The vast majority of the properties are located in the Manhattanville and Hamilton Heights sections. Many are in various stages of disrepair. A significant number of privately owned residential buildings are in a similar state. We are deeply concerned about the need for timely rehabilitation of our deteriorating and often over-occupied housing stock. Toward this end, the Board supports the continuation of the initiatives to coordinate the necessary repairs, Rehabilitation and contract monitoring. The Tenant Interim Lease (TIL), the Neighborhood Entrepreneur Program (NEP), Neighborhood Revitalization Program (NRP), and Anti-Abandonment Program have some potential; Community Board NO.9 however has reservations about them as well as the Third Party Transfer Program. Those reservations relate more to the presentation than the actual implementation. 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 or show dissatisfaction with selected contractors and in the case where conversion to HDFC cooperatives is the intended goal the residents and future shareholders have shown great concerns in regards to their lack of participation in the development process from planning to construction, relocation and the actual conversion to HDFC cooperatives.

Crime and Quality of Life Issues

Eradication of drug dealers and adequate maintenance of all city-owned and privately owned properties in the area, including NYCHA Developments is necessary if the area is to be a vital part of this city. We hope that funds will become available to support NYPD, NYDS and HPD within CB9M to facilitate the implementation of our Comprehensive Plan for this district. Please note that this is a long-standing request. Such an investment will prevent further deprivation of the residents of the community.

We strongly urge HPD's (and the City's) full cooperation in the implementation of our 197 A Plan. CB9M will also work with the TIL, NEP and NRP offices as they focus on meeting the needs of the upcoming fiscal years.

It is imperative that the city's fair share policy be strictly enforced so that over-saturation of social service institutional and other health support facilities are not forced into the Community District 9 area. Instead, we strongly urge the rehabilitation of city-owned vacant and occupied properties for much needed affordable housing to ensure the stabilization of the low, moderate and middle-income neighborhoods of our district with a particular emphasis in home ownership programs affordable to the District's income levels.

In addition, we support the completion of the Tenant Interim Lease (TIL) Program, as well as expansion of HDFCs with more stringent guidelines to guarantee major repairs for tenants associations before sale of such designated buildings: with built-in requirements for tenant education purchasing and maintaining TIL buildings. Additionally guidelines must be set up in order to prevent the displacement of the small commercial business in the TIL buildings. These facilities help preserve the character and usually respond to the needs of the community.

The City Planners accept the fact that in the establishment of the Mayor's Ten Year Housing Plan, this community should not and can not be left out of the rehabilitation and development of "affordable" housing. The Mayor must consider that the median income for Board 9 was \$27,392 (2000 census). We do not want displacement of our current population at the expense of decent housing in our community. Thus, CB9M has developed a Comprehensive Housing Plan through its 197A Plan which calls for the creation of apartment units at rents which reflect the income of residents in our District. We plan to continue discussions with all pertinent city agencies seeking support for and implementation of our plan. Finally, we believe the City must continue to accept responsibility for eradicating the increasing drug trafficking in our community, which occurs in city owned buildings. We are especially upset that funds that had previously been targeted for anti-drug programs are being reduced. HPD and NYCHA must continue to work in concert with the local police precincts to control the spread of the drug epidemic and its eventual eradication. We commend NYPD and the HPD Narcotics Unit and urge their continued cooperation in the battle to control crime and narcotics in our city.

Additionally the excessive noise created by bands of youths and car alarms during the late and wee hours of the night must be addressed with the vigorous enforcement by NYPD as is done in other more affluent Districts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development in CB9M combines issues of education, training and employment for our residents, together with a complex set of issues affecting local business, merchants and other entrepreneurs.

The overall picture is that of an economically isolated community in transition. This is illustrated by the high unemployment rates, the large numbers of dislocated and discouraged workers outside the labor force, the large percentage working poor and the numbers within community who are dependent upon public assistance for economic survival.

CB9M area often receives resources to address aberrant behavior. Unfortunately; the same is not true in terms of resources to be directed towards economic improvement and development. High crime, rates, importation of homeless, drug addicts and AIDS victims are some of the more apparent aberrations that are frequently addressed as manifestations of this community's economic isolation. While CB9M does not fault these efforts, it does however decry the absence of economic development programs, offered by NYC Small Business Services, that would address the cause of these patterns. A community of the poor that is economically isolated is a community that will remain distressed particularly with the importation of additional victims of these social ills. Current programs and policies that do not offer the economic means whereby individuals may eventually escape poverty and live in and contribute to the community's future and social well being must be viewed as bankrupt.

CB9M has only in the last few years been touched by any of the City's Economic Development Corporation in the planning for the West Harlem Piers. What will happen in light of Columbia University's Expansion has not been fully brought to the table. Only a few companies have utilized the: economic incentives north of 96th Street. We had hoped that the Empowerment Zone would respond to part of the problem. Unfortunately, CB9M has not seen much in the way of results from this promise nor does it expect any meaningful progress from this source.

After many years, CB9M has finally been touched by the City's Economic Development

Corporation in the planning and construction of the West Harlem Piers. Though a long awaited addition to the Hudson River waterfront at the foot of 125th Street, the West Harlem Piers will only add a minimum of employment for our residents. There is a need for an educational component that would offer our young people an opportunity to learn more of Aquaculture. The former Marine Transfer Station should be looked at as an ecology center that could partner with the Board of Education. This would offer opportunities to monitor our air quality, the sewer treatment plant, and investigate improving the fish habitat in our area while training our future environmental scientists. Other communities would come to us to learn how to observe and preserve their local ecosystem. The Center could generate resources or finances that would support the park.

It seems that “Development “in our community occurs only when our requests are related to correcting the aberrant behaviors that result from our economic isolation. The growth industry in this community is centered on social service and environmental curative programs. The following represents a brief description of the social indicators and the existing local business environment in CB9M:

A. LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS, MERCHANTS AND THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT:

1. The influence of money laundering businesses has taken a toll on the northern portion of the district and has prevented newer businesses and services from coming into the district. Drug fronts can pay exorbitant rents and have pushed area commercial rents well above 100% during this past five years.
2. Business face particularly high increases in rents in mixed-use apartment buildings throughout the District, and especially on NYCHA owned properties where CB9M has seen three businesses on West 125th Street close (including SUBWAYS) because of excessive rent increases.
3. Legitimate businesses face difficulty in growing because of the lack of a diversified consumer base and an inability to meet the needs of newcomers. Our economic workshops have helped many, but more in depth coaching is needed. There is currently no structured mechanism to assist merchants in these situations i.e. like how to negotiate with landlords and city agencies, marketing studies, product development and customer service.
4. The size of the loans of financial support sought by local entrepreneurs and business are usually under \$50,000. Banks and the City financial agencies often find these loans too small and not cost effective to process. City agencies such as the Department of Small Business Services do have programs that are intended to serve these groups however, a more aggressive and customized approach is needed.
5. The growing centralization of the banking-industry’ has made it more difficult for some small businesses to deal with the increased complexities require to obtain funding and within the District there are no federal credit unions with the wherewithal to handle these needs.

B. BACKGROUND FACTORS

1. 40% of our working population can be considered part of working poor since they earn less than \$10.00 per hour.

2. 26% of the adults in the community are either semi-literate or illiterate and for 35% of the adult population, English is a second language. The waiting time for entry into an adult literacy or English as a second language course now exceeds one year.
3. Light industrial manufacturing has declined from some 59 firms hiring in approximately 6,500 to less than 19 firms in West Harlem employing approximately 1,200. Much light manufacturing space in the area is now being utilized as storage space. Storage supply firms averages one job per 20,000 square feet compared to one job 200 to 300 square feet. The existing industrial space in the communities approximately 2.43 million square feet. All but 88,000 square feet of this is privately owned. With support from the city, the space remaining can be used for a large technology district.
4. Broader West Harlem still lacks the vital linkages that would lead CB9 residents towards meaningful employment. Economic development initiatives continue to occur without any economic benefits accruing to the residents because of the lack of any affirmative actions or a mechanism to screen, recruit, train and include residents in these construction activities. CB9M makes the following recommendations in an effort to address the aforementioned problems. CB9M is asking that model programs be established so that in the future, as resources become more available, they can be earmarked for our community.

CB9M makes the following recommendations in an effort to address the aforementioned problems.

CB9M is asking that model programs be established so that in the future, as resources become more available, they can be earmarked for our community.

1. Creation and implementation of a public-private community development program for CB9M, whereby residents of the District would be served. This would assure that the residents share the economic benefits that accrue from these publicly funded programs.
2. Establishment of a Business Improvement District (BID) for the, businesses from 135th Street to 155th Street along Broadway and also Amsterdam Avenue to better manage the physical and business environment in the area. These BIDs should tailor their initiatives to conform with additional available funding packages (State, Federal, Private).
3. Elected official to provide CB9M on an annual basis a report on the performance of the banks on fulfilling their obligation under the community Reinvestment Act and hold the banks accountable regarding loans to business.
4. Establishment of policies governing the use of commercial spaces in City-owned properties as to affordable rents and uses to be made of these commercial spaces and the development of commercial space particularly in City-owned abandoned buildings. This will provide incentives for start-up businesses and the development commercial space.
5. A program or private banking consortium that will duplicate existing

revolving funds for small business loans in order to increase referral of small businesses to sources of financial loans. Thus actually employing the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) initiatives, which they have failed to do in any major sense to this point. Failing that, promoting the establishment of a Merchants & Professionals Federal Credit Union to provide those services banks fail to provide,

6. Extension of the 125th Street BID to include the area in CB9M from Morningside Avenue to Marginal Street and to provide the street amenities consistent with the development of this corridor.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

CB9M is greatly concerned by the City's attitude about Health Services in our area. For six years, despite the availability of funds, Manhattanville Health Station has not been rehabilitated. Programs originally on site have dispersed with no guarantee of their return.

Threatened cut backs in space and services at the Sydenham Clinic and local in school sites we maintained only through the efforts of Community and local council members.

The previous administration's refusal to match State funds was in part the reason that in FY 2001 and FY 2002 Health and Hospital Corporation received only 11 million dollars out of 115 million dollars designated in the Governors Budget. This loss of potential funds for Harlem Hospital in particular combined with a 30 million dollar loss in 1999 - 2001 at St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital creates a stark picture of not only a lack of new programs but the continued existence of services now available.

CB9M believes that the high incidents of rats in this community is directly related to the staffing of 3 inspectors and 2 exterminators until the latter part of 2001, as well as massive private construction of late without monitoring by the Dept. of Buildings as to mandated baiting. Even with the added Personnel the Department of Health cannot keep up. We urge that staffing for upper Manhattan be tripled. In addition, at 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 insure 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 are funded north of 125th Street by New York State authority without a mandate for local oversight or comments.

The City must continue to lobby for and demand from the federal and state governments money that will sponsor permanent low and moderate-income housing.

In the meanwhile, day/child care, job training and placement, and permanent housing rent subsidies must be a top priority while poor families remain in this economically unacceptable condition. The majority of the day/child care facilities are too expensive for CB9M residents to afford. There are currently over 400 children on waiting lists for full time slots (per H.R.A. in 2004). Funding for free/affordable day/child care programs for pre-school age children must be increased to address the need.

The increased importation of homeless families is a critical issue for CB9M. In order to

help these families break the vicious cycle of poverty, it is imperative that the appropriate agencies coordinate their services to meet the multitude of problems confronting their clients and spread their relocation throughout more affluent neighborhoods rather than concentrating them in already economically depressed areas where opportunities are already strained or lacking.

The increases in ambulatory care services for prenatal care for addicted mothers and teenagers continue to be a pressing need in the CB9M area created by some of the social programs in place. The ongoing demonstration program at Reality House/Harlem Hospital is a step in the right direction and we hope reflective of a commitment to expand affordable and accessible health care to our residents.

Another shelter for battered women is urgently needed in the CB9M area. Such an institution would provide the resources for a woman and her children to start over without having to go into a welfare hotel or move with family or friends. Currently, we have no such facility.

West Harlem has been ranked among the highest in the incident 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 large and 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 Community Board 9 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, 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 these vital personnel. In order to encourage the independence of our seniors and facilitate their ability to maintain their social networks it is imperative that we make available safe, reliable means of transportation.

The escalator at the 125th Street and Broadway IRT line and the 145TH Street 8th Avenue line subway station is all too often not operating, making it impossible for the frail, elderly, mothers with young children, and physically handicapped adults to use these stations. While both escalators were allegedly reconstructed they continue to break down on an almost daily basis. Reliable access to the subway is an imperative. It is completely unacceptable that CB9M residents should have to go nine blocks down to Broadway and 116th Street to access the subway. The job must be done right this time and then the experience must be replicated at 145th Street.

In response to the increased numbers of seniors and disabled persons in our community it is imperative that immediate attention be given to facilitating access to public places.

YOUTH

The youth of our community is primarily of African-American and Latino origins. Many of their families require public assistance and have limited access to basic services such as hospitals, education, libraries, etc. As the population has grown, services have remained at the same level or in some strategically impacted areas, it has been drastically reduced.

In 1994 - 1998, funds for youth programs were cut by approximately 38%.

In 1999, some of these funds were restored, but service needs have increased and the allocated funding levels were inadequate to meet the newly identified needs and number of youths who need services. As recently as this Fiscal year's negotiations we were to have undergone drastic cuts in these areas.

There are almost no programs that will accommodate school-age youth when schools are closed during the school year, except the Beacon School, which we need more of; during the summer months, they are closed half days for administrative purposes.

Working parents risk losing their employment when they struggle to find child care programs and UPTOWN summer activity programs. These must be provided WITHIN our community. In addition these opportunities• must be made available for disabled children.

The lack of a full Summer Youth Employment Program which as recently as 2001 employed 42,000 youngsters was reduced in the summer of 2005 to 11,500 citywide, which is devastating. The City should work with State and Federal Law makers to restore all cuts on an annual basis, and not subject to last minute negotiations.

We support the efforts of Region 10 in providing students opportunities to learn Work Force skills: typing, computer skills and being able to think critically, calculate, spell accurately and have good reading comprehension. School District 6 students have an additional education barrier to overcome, language. We support their efforts to foster the options of education strategies that will provide effective acquisition of English (WITHOUT restricting usage of their own languages), basic to being able to compete in the general Workforce.

While we are concerned about the lack of employment opportunity for our youth, we are more intensely concerned about their lack of employable skills. In the "selected" five Manhattan High Schools, the graduation rate barely out pointed the drop-out rate and the stay-in-school percentage. We must improve the quality of available effective education strategies so that the dropout rate is reduced and the graduation rate increased.

To improve the quality-of -life for our community youth, we require:

1. Programs that provided counseling, academic tutoring for remediation enhancement: access to college scholarships;
2. Job training, career planning, and computer classes;
3. Safe Corridors' while traveling to and from school;
4. Family supports services that encourage the continuity of the family unit. Despite these needs, many of our young people continue to reach out, stay in

school, join available youth programs and hope for a better future. They must be supported. We encourage and actively support youth participation in the decision making process at CB9M. We WELCOME youth as equal partners on the Board and especially on the Youth Services Planning Committee.

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 projects. With Summer Youth Employment, the majority of whom the applications are from these Developments we see a prescription for disaster 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 28th Precinct will drive Drug Dealing into the 26th Precinct at our Eastern Border.

More manpower is needed for the Housing Police to facilitate sweeps so that Officers from the 26th and 30th Precincts 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.

Additionally the excessive noise created by bands of unruly youths, young men and women and car alarms during the late and wee hours of the night must be addressed with the same vigorous enforcement by NYPD as done in other more affluent Districts. Loitering should not be permitted, even if NYC has no anti-loitering laws. CB9M constantly receives complaints of this nature and about the dissatisfaction of the community residents particularly from co-operative and home owners who are responsible and liable for the sidewalks but cannot get the NYPD to rid them of the uninvited and unwanted conglomeration of people in front of their properties to the wee hours of the night talking loud, playing music and eating and leaving their debris for the co-op and home owners to clean or be fined by Sanitation Enforcement.

SANITATION

While the 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. The staffing does not reflect the actual tonnage of garbage handled by CB9M's Sanitation Crews. Pick-ups along the Commercial Strips of Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue (W 135th - W 155th), 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 our 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 upper Manhattan to respond effectively and quickly to arson inspections. CB9M requests that all the ambulances covering our area be upgraded or replaced.

CB9M requests the restoration of the five-man team to the engine companies. The deficiencies in our area are not limited to manpower alone. 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.

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

The need for safe, well maintained parks and open spaces is a high priority for this Board. It is imperative that the members of this community be provided with recreational havens for our youngsters (26.1% of our residents) and pleasant refuge for our senior (9.9% and ever increasing). Maximizing the proper use of our park areas would also provide recreational outlets and gardening opportunities to everyone for good health and would be a positive intergenerational and intercultural community activity.

CB9M is blessed with potentially extraordinary park resources. Over 75 acres of our district is parkland. The only recreation center at Morningside Park needs additional staffing. Except for Riverbank, the rest of the parks and playgrounds remain without recreational activities or sponsors. There are no botanical gardens or environmental centers in all of Manhattan. Monies must be found to restore PEP Officers and the Parks Ranger. There are no running tracks or soccer fields. Providing the youth in CB9M with the facilities and the staff to engage in these team sports would afford them an opportunity to develop skills in team cooperation and problem solving; thus raising their future potential.

The reconstruction of Riverside Park stopped at 110th Street until 1996 and awaits completion as budget restraints are lifted. The urgent need for stone restoration this year and tree care is painfully evident as well as increased tree pruning in Community Board No. 9. The budget monies for maintenance and improvement are still not enough.

In addition to the above mentioned improvements, we are in dire need of maintenance staff and professional horticulturists (both full time and part-time gardeners) in Morningside, St. Nicholas, Jackie Robinson and Riverside Parks. Recreation supervisors and more park rangers are needed to engage children in urban laboratories and teach 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. Our parks have some of the oldest tree specimens in the city and some of the largest stands of elms in the nation. All require ongoing care. Our priority is to build a clean, healthy, and safe community. Specifically, the following must be done; completion of the restoration of Riverside Park's landscape and in the northern portion of the district. Rehabilitation work in Morningside Park, completion of the facilities promised in Riverside Park and full time gardeners in St. Nicholas and Jackie Robinson Parks. These changes plus the corresponding maintenance crews and recreation workers and Safety Officers (PEP) will afford the members or our community a truly viable alternative for recreational and educational experience.

HARLEM PIERS

The last remaining major opportunity for community development is the Harlem Piers Waterfront. This is the area from St. Clair's Place in the South to 135th Street in the North, Broadway in the East and the Hudson River in the West. For years both the private and public sector has been recommending various plans for revitalization and development. Our Board with the community's consistent support, has identified certain elements, which have continued throughout all the plans. Construction of the Piers is currently under way with an expected completion date of Spring, 2007.

The area along Twelfth Avenue from 125th Street to 136th Street is fast developing into a "restaurant" row with little or no input from the surrounding community. Support businesses have not been planned for the area and opportunities to invest in this kind of endeavor have not been identified. The completion of the bike path will bring another type of consumer and offer additional opportunities for successful small business collaboration.

The proposed Columbia University Manhattanville Expansion Plan in the area from 125th Street to 133rd Street between Broadway and Twelfth Avenue is scheduled to span at least 25 years. This will have a direct impact on the surrounding community as well as the entire West Harlem community. The planned expansion has already had a direct influence on commercial and apartment rents in the surrounding area. There must be a mechanism in place to protect the businesses and people who have stayed throughout the hard times. Subsidies and support must be made available for small minority owned businesses to survive and thrive.

A professional, environmental assessment of what facilities are feasible is currently being conducted. The industrial land at the western end of 125th Street is critical to the area's economic stability. Our top priority is the proper development of this critical area. Second is availability of jobs paying wages that support family obligations, preferably with "career -future for our local residents. Third, and most important, that the waterfront area be reserved for recreational use and water related activities that support the environment and promote learning for the entire community. We wish to retain the current businesses in the area foster facilitates that will provide our community with quality of life options. The establishment of a Special Zoning District for the area would also permit manufacturing and other commercial uses but they must be evaluated as to their overall effect on the community.

Open space and recreation through extension of the esplanade to connect with Riverside Park and the reestablishment of the recreation pier that once served Harlem is a paramount consideration in any plans for the area. Our forthcoming pier will not only permit the establishment of waterfront accessibility and transport but would also provide a safe location that would cater to youngsters as well as adults. Other recreational and cultural opportunities should be evaluated to complement what is provided in Riverside Park and Riverbank State Park.

By reestablishing rail service for Metro North at 125th and 145th Street on the Amtrak line, accessibility to the Harlem Piers and Riverbank would be enhanced. This would aid the economic development of the area, and provide educational opportunities for both Columbia University and City College as well as offer additional access to health and religious institutions. Funding is critical to follow up on the cumulative impacts assessment, establish the vehicle for immediate development of the area and provide information to the community that would facilitate cooperative progress on its revitalization.

EDUCATION/LIBRARIES

Some elementary schools in CB9M rank among the bottom ten percent in reading and mathematics. A contributing factor to this condition is the lack of adequate facilities; I.S. 172 is a prime example.

CB9M wants to emphasize the request for a public high school in our area is not new. We strongly believe that by having our children attend a school in our area, a sense of community involvement and pride will grow. The staggering dropout rate among African American and Latino children is not acceptable and must no longer be tolerated. We recommend that a needs assessment be conducted and followed by a plan which will address the needs of a high school population in CB9M. The Board strongly supports the funding of capital priorities determined and proposed by the local school district in consultations with the CB9M.

The poor education of our youth and the deplorable rate of illiteracy for many of our adults keep the cycle of poverty and deprivation pain intact. The cuts to the literacy programs are most unfortunate and must be restored. The basic educational infrastructure for youth continues to exist and at a level that undermines the future economic well being of the community.

The City's libraries are also a vital tool for education, advancement and cultural enrichment. At Board 9's George Bruce and Hamilton Grange and Columbia Branch libraries there has been a decrease in book circulation and services. The means must be found to increase or maintain hours of operation and fill vacant personnel positions. Programs such as English as a Second Language, CLASP Adults Literacy and citizenship prep should be increased in our libraries. We also want to assure that each branch has a Children's Librarian.

ENVIRONMENT

The need for 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. CB9M strongly requests the assistance of our Elected Officials to monitor Plant activities. The failure of the back up 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.

Complaints 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. This is especially true since they are expected to respond also to calls from 311 about late night or illegal construction. 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 Morning-side Drive; it is commonplace to see “mini lakes”. This has become an intolerable situation that must be addressed immediately in light of West Nile Virus concerns; it creates a health hazard and makes it especially difficult for 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 for 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 resident’s travel more difficult.

CB9M has been able to maintain (M18, M4, M5 & M104 or extend (M60) service, however the lack of additional buses and subway cars (especially in the #1 Line) causes on a regular basis by-passing of stations and bus stops southbound to expedite schedule adjustments for lower Manhattan leaving our community stranded. Reconstruction efforts both within and without our Board District have placed undo strain on our other arteries. For instance, the work on Columbus Avenue for the Frederick Douglass Circle to our south has resulted in 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 periods, traffic enforcement is required for this area.

There is a desperate need for adequate parking facilities. CB9M 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.

CB9M 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

To accomplish the afore stated needs, the Board recognized early on, that an appropriate 197 A is essential to accomplish our goals. Therefore, 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. Thus, we held numerous community meetings throughout the CB9M district, received and docu-

mented suggestions and ideas presented in our 197 A Plan. During a ten-year period, the Board utilized the services of several universities (City College; Pratt Institute and Columbia Univ.) This was done individually and at different periods of time. We received and reviewed a number of profit and non-profit organization's proposals but none could be executed due to NYC Budget constraints. This handicap also prevented the assignment of a long-term promised consultant to assist the Board in accomplishing the development a 197 A document, which would meet the criteria, required by City Planning.

In spite of difficulties encountered, in Feb. of 2001 after many consultation sessions with City Planning, the Borough President's office and the service of Columbia Univ. the Board was enabled to submit an official 1998 197 A Plan Document to City Planning.

We are awaiting a decision from City Planning on this document. City funds have been provided to assist in the finalization of the 197-A. The Board's goals are:

- 1 - To receive approval of our submitted 197 -A Plan by City Planning "and other appropriate gov't agencies.
- 2 - To accomplish the long-term rehabilitation of our current housing stock, especially for those in need of affordable housing.
- 3 - To implement our approved 197 A Plan.
- 4 - To monitor the implementation of the recommendations as stated in our 97 A Plan document. .
- 5 - To monitor the implementation of maintenance of the recommendations as outlined in our 197 - A Plan.

During these times of the City Budget prosperity it is the City's responsibility to provide adequate funds to implement the proposed 197 A Plan and to finance a continuous up-date of our Plan. Such financial support is essential for this Board to accomplish our primary goal to improve the quality of life in the CB9M area. .

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!

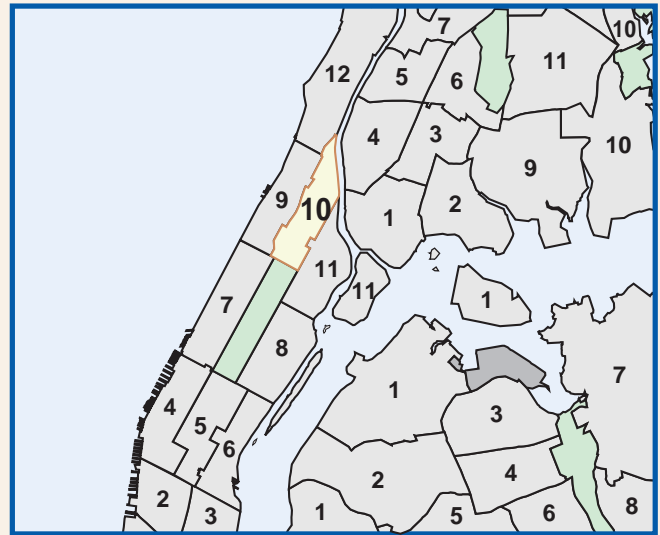
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 10

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	105,642	99,519	107,109
% Change	—	-5.8	7.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	1,785	1,722
Rate per 1000	16.7	16.1
Deaths: Number	1,127	1,036
Rate per 1000	10.5	9.7
Infant Mortality: Number	18	19
Rate per 1000	10.1	11.0

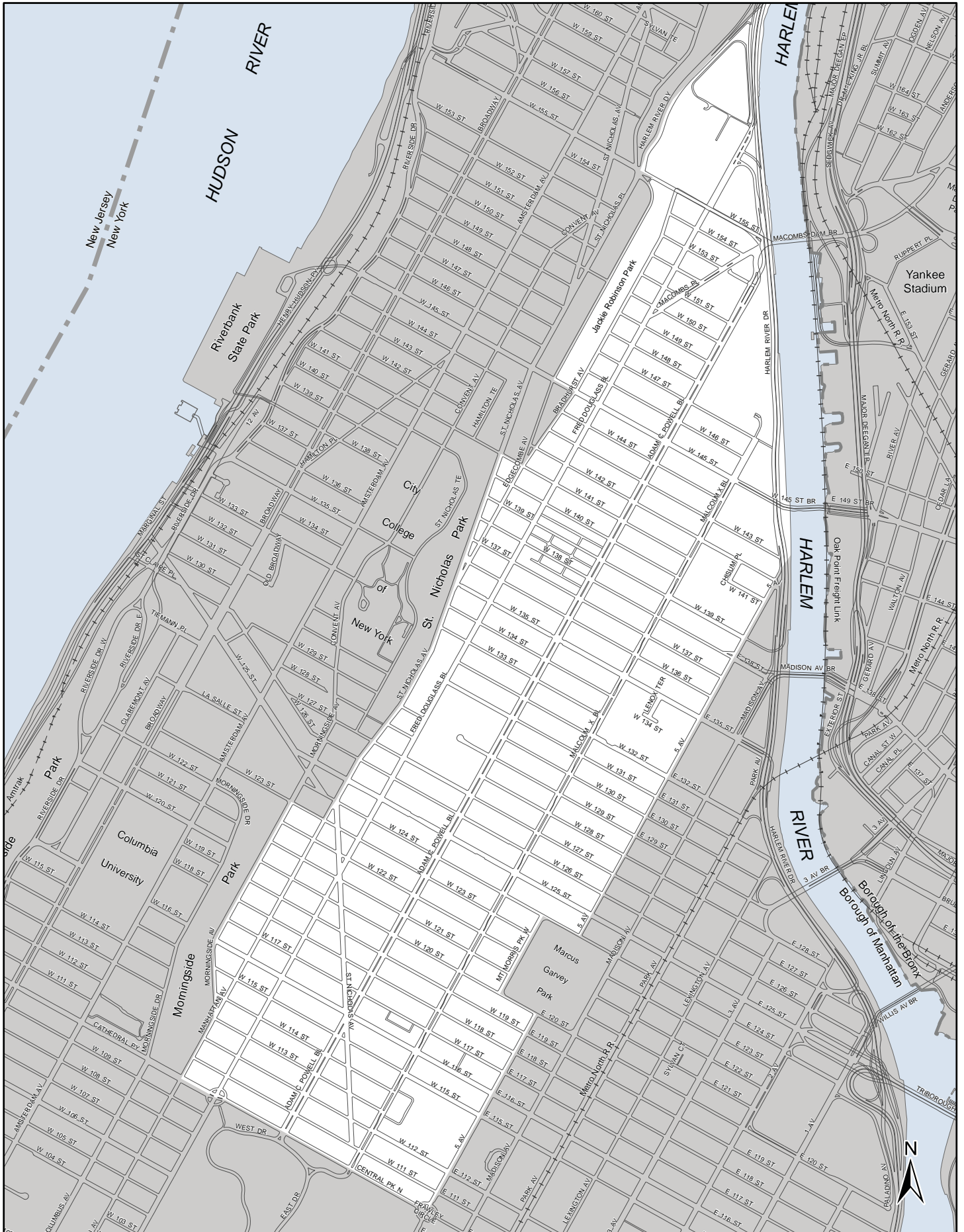
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	16,387	8,151
Supplemental Security Income	8,962	8,854
Medicaid Only	11,338	26,075
Total Persons Assisted	36,687	43,080
Percent of Population	34.3	40.2

TOTAL LAND AREA		
	Acres:	897.0
	Square Miles:	1.4



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	491	833.4	3.3
Multi-Family Residential	2,529	10,593.3	41.9
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	654	5,548.8	21.9
Commercial / Office	165	1,324.2	5.2
Industrial	20	186.5	0.7
Transportation / Utility	17	198.6	0.8
Institutions	286	3,650.0	14.4
Open Space / Recreation	38	1,388.6	5.5
Parking Facilities	40	348.4	1.4
Vacant Land	318	915.9	3.6
Miscellaneous	58	325.1	1.3
Total	4,616	25,312.8	100.0

Manhattan Community District 10



**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

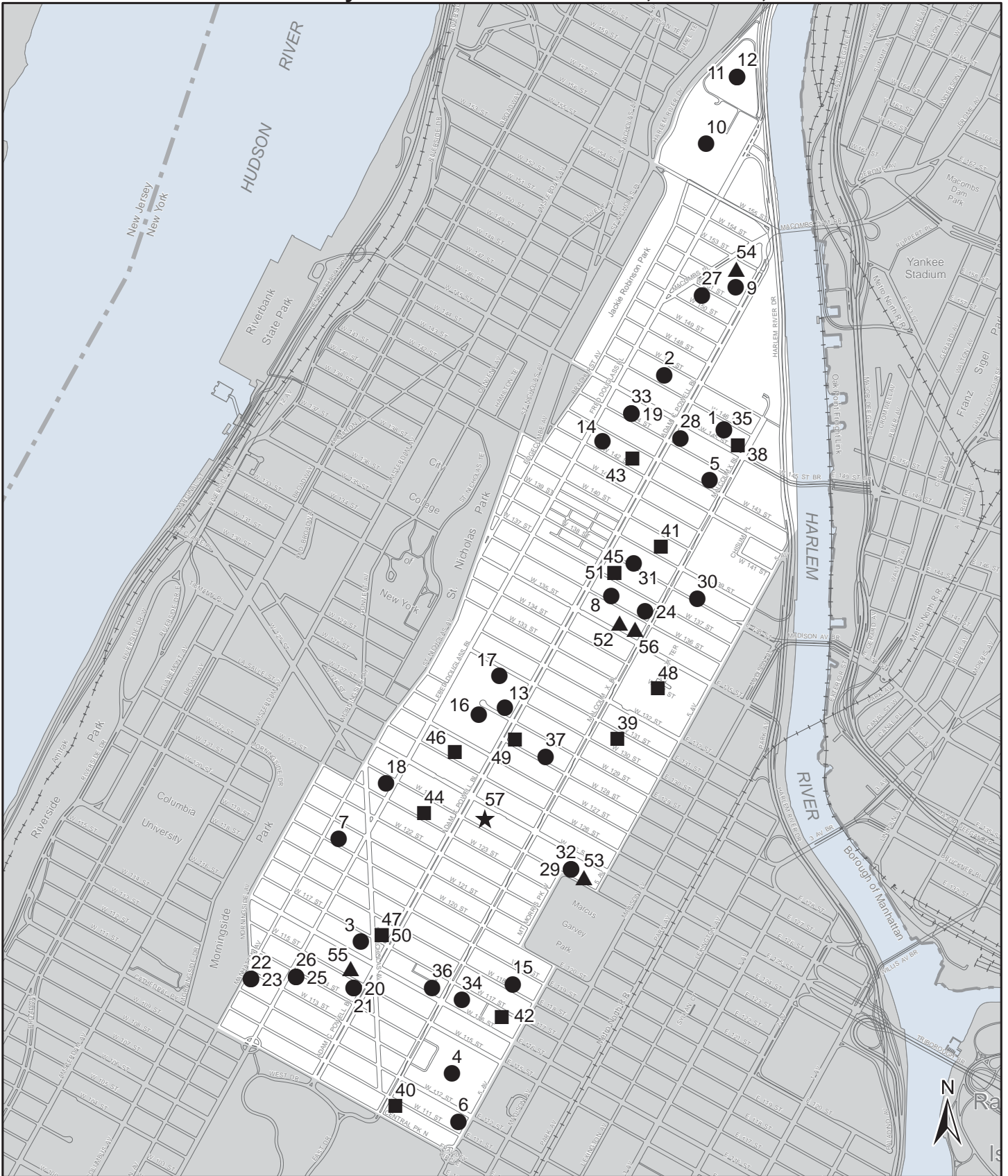
Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

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 Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



■ Senior Centers

● Day Care Centers

▲ Libraries

★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions

1 Map Key

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 10

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	ASSOCIATION OF BLACK SOCIAL WORKERS	110 West 146 St	95
2	CHAMA CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	218 West 147 St	131
3	CITIZENS CARE DAY CARE CENTER I	131 St Nicholas Ave	40
4	EAST CALVARY DAY CARE CENTER INC.	1 West 112 St	59
5	GRAHAM-WINDHAM HARLEM CHILD CARE CENTER	669 Lenox Ave	84
6	HARBOR FAMILY HORIZONS DAY CARE	1330 Fifth Ave	35
7	HARBOR MORNINGSIDE CHILDREN'S CENTER	311 West 120 St	99
8	JAMES VARICK DAY CARE CENTER	151-7 West 136 St	60
9	MARY WALTON CHILDREN'S CENTER	224 West 152 St	75
10	MORNINGSIDE DAY CARE CENTER	2967 Fredrick Douglas Blvd	55
11	PRINCE HALL COLONIAL PARK DAY CARE CENTER	159-44 Harlem River Drive	45
12	PRINCE HALL COLONIAL PARK DAY CARE CENTER	159-30 Harlem River Drive	30
13	SALEM DAY CARE CENTER	211 West 129 St	55
14	THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY DREW HAMILTON LEARNING	2672 Fredrick Douglas Blvd	75
15	THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY/ THE DUNLEVY MILBANK DA	17-21 West 118 St	20
16	UTOPIA CHILDREN'S CENTER	236 West 129 St	60
17	UTOPIA CHILDREN'S CENTER	236 West 131 St	20
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
18	CHRIST CRUSADER ACADEMY	302 West 124 St	55
19	E.C.D.O. HEAD START/EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CE	249 West 144 St	28
20	KIDDIES SAFE HAVEN INC INFANT/TODDLER	1890 Adam Powell Blvd	16
21	KIDDIES SAFE HAVEN INC PRESCHOOL	1890 Adam Powell Blvd	26
22	MOTHER HALE HOUSE LEARNING CENTER PRESCHOOL	300 Manhattan Ave	12
23	MOTHER HALE LEARNING CENTER INFANT TODDLER	300 Manhattan Ave	26
24	MT. RORAIMA GRAMMAR SCHOOL	527 Lenox Ave	*
25	NURSERY NORTH INFANT & CHILD DAY CARE	2094 Fredrick Douglas Blvd	39
26	NURSERY NORTH INFANT & CHILD DAY CARE	2094 Fredrick Douglas Blvd	36
27	RESURRECTION SCHOOL	282 West 151 St	*
28	SHELTERING ARMS LEARNING CENTER	2493 Adam Powell Blvd	40
29	ST. BENEDICT'S DAY NURSERY	21 West 124 St	79
30	ST. MARK THE EVANGELIST SCHOOL	55 West 138 St	19
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
31	ANNIE G. NEWSOME HEAD START	129 West 138 St	59
32	COMMUNITY LIFE CENTER, INC. ADAIR HOUSE HEAD STA	23 West 124 St	79
33	E.C.D.O CHILDHOOD HEAD START	249 West 144th St	40
34	HARLEM GEMS HEAD START	60 West 117 St	57
35	SEVENTH AVENUE MENONNONITE HEAD START	711 Lenox Ave	52
36	WEST HARLEM HEAD START	101 West 116 St	68
37	WEST HARLEM HEAD START	121 West 128 St	130
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
38	A.PHILIP RANDOLPH SENIOR CENTER	108 West 146th St	5,100
39	ABYSSINIAN CENTER	50 W 131 St	2,850
40	CAANAN SENIOR SERVICE CENTER	10 Lenox Ave	1,500

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 10

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
41	CENTRAL HARLEM SR CTR	120 W 140 St	2,850
42	CITIZENS CARE SENIOR CENTER	1428 Fifth Ave	960
43	DREW HAMILTON_SENIOR CENTER	220 W 143 St	960
44	ENNIS FRANCIS	2070 Adam Clayton Powell Blvd	1,680
45	HARLEM TEAMS SENIOR CENTER	175 W 137 St	960
46	HARRIET TUBMAN SENIOR PGM	250 W 127 St.	3,750
47	IMPAC	146 St Nicholas Ave	360
48	KENNEDY CENTER	34 W 134 St	2,850
49	PRESBYTERIAN SENIOR CENTER	151 W 128 St	1,680
50	SAINT NICHOLAS SENIOR CENTER	146 Saint Nicholas Av	960
51	TEAMS WEEKEND SRO NUTRITION	175 W 137 St	1,740
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
52	COUNTEE CULLEN REGIONAL LIBRARY	104 W 136 St	88,366
53	HARLEM LIBRARY	9 W 124 St	58,290
54	MACOMB'S BRIDGE LIBRARY	2650 Seventh Ave	19,599
55	ONE-FIFTEENTH ST. LIBRARY	203 W 115 St	28,444
56	SCHOMBURG CENTER	515 Malcolm X Blvd	*
CITY-OWNED CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS			Annual Visits
<i>City-Owned Cultural Institutions</i>			
57	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM	144 West 125th St	87,507

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 10, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION		FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
		AS OF	5/31/08			FY2011	FY2012	
AG-MN334	PRESBYTERIAN SENIOR SERVICES		CP	853 (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)		0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S)	7,874 (CN) 19,854 (F) 0 (S)
CO-306	170 EAST 121TH STREET, HARLEM COMMUNITY COURT		CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	94 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-DN057	BRADHURST VILLAGE EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAINING ACADEMY, INC.		CP	450 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-DN138	ECDO DAY CARE CENTER		CP	1,200 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-DN139	ECUMENICAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION DAY CARE CENTER		CP	465 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
CS-MN057	BRADHURST VILLAGE EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAINING ACADEMY, INC.		CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN005	ABYSSINIAN DEVELOPMENT CORP.		CP	2,680 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-DN514	GREATER HARLEM HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORP.		CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN480	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY		CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-MN514	GREATER HARLEM HOUSING DEVELOPMENT CORP.		CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HD-155	BRADHURST, ASSOC. COSTS, MANHATTAN	56,703 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HO-412	CONSTRUCT EMS STATION		CP	2,643 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
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)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	19,615 (CN)
HW-586	RECONSTR. FREDERICK DOUGLAS BLVD. FROM 135TH TO 150TH STS. ETC., MAN.	5,894 (CN)		0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (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)		2,181 (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	14,209 (CN) 8,285 (F) 1,554 (S)		4,649 (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 BLDS-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 BLDS-SCHOMBURG, LINCOLN CTR, CENT ANNEX, MANHATTAN		CP	5,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
L-M100	CONSTRUCTION SCHOMBURG CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN BLACK CULTURE, MANHATTAN		CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 10, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED		THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
			CP	ADDED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	FY2011	
P-C050	RECONSTRUCTION OF JACKIE ROBINSON PARK, MANHATTAN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
P-890	REHABILITATION OF MARCUS GARVEY RECREATION CENTER, MANHATTAN	995 (CN) 909 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)	0 (CN) 0 (S)
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
PV-DN027	APOLLO THEATER FOUNDATION	CP	2,750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN181	HARLEM SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	CP	1,031 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-DN578	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM	CP	0 (CN)	750 (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	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N027	APOLLO THEATER FOUNDATION	CP	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N181	HARLEM SCHOOL OF THE ARTS	CP	315 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N309	JAZZMOBILE, INC.	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	750 (CN)	750 (CN)	CP
PV-525	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM SCULPTURE GARDEN/GALLERY, IMPROVEMENTS	6,923 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
PW-MN005	ABYSSINIAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	CP	1,650 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN172	GREATER HARLEM NURSING HOME	CP	1,100 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN174	GREENHOPE SERVICES FOR WOMEN, INC	CP	60 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PW-MN431	THURGOOD MARSHALL ACADEMY	CP	0 (CN)	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP



Community Board No. 10 - Manhattan

215 West 125th Street - 4th Floor

Harlem, New York 10027

(212) 749-3105

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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 (formerly Colonial Park) 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 "who have weathered the dark period before the dawn"

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 overdevelopment. 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 and service delivery.

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.

Homeless Shelter:

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:

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. A larger number of affordable units

must be developed than are lost. The Community Board is hopeful that Mayor Bloomberg's "New Housing Marketplace Plan" will build or preserve 65,000 units of affordable housing over the next four years as promised. 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 units out of affordability.

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

Another priority of the Manhattan Community Board No.10 has been to protect the brownstone stock from the SRO designation, which makes them vulnerable for inappropriate targets for homeless programs. Many of the buildings which have been targeted as relocation resources for homeless families are located on relatively stable brownstone blocks, Historic Landmark Districts, as well as on the major avenues of the district which have sites slated for commercial and residential development. When the City Planning Commission designated Harlem as historic neighborhood HPD opened the Harlem Neighborhood Preservation Office with the following goals and objectives as set forth by their agency:

- To encourage and concentrate maintenance efforts;
- To prevent deterioration and abandonment of housing in transitional neighborhoods;
- To promote private investment;
- To coordinate governmental and community activities for neighborhood preservation and to provide public investment to support coordinated improvement programs
- To promote community involvement in all such activities;

Manhattan Community Board No. 10 continues to support the aforementioned goals.

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 must be found to preserve the physical character of the area, while recognizing the needs of Central Harlem's growing population.

HEALTH / HOSPITALS:

Within the past decade the overall health of the African American population has declined even further, as evidenced by the decreasing life expectancy of 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 in those communities impacting this population. 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.

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. 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 clinic should be expanded.

Harlem Hospital Center is a Level I 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

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 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 is needed to identify senior citizens who are living in relative isolation and without their basic needs being met, such as adequate shelter, nutritional and utilities, are necessary. According to reports from senior services providers, there remain 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. 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 incarceration for many of them.

Young people also need after school programs that will provide them with an outlet for exercise and community involvement. Community Board 10 strongly urges Department of Youth and Community Development to fund more programs that support music and athletics.

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. Among youth between ages, 16-25, the rate of unemployment is greater than 50%. Currently one of every three persons in the district is receiving some form of public assistance.

Many of the people who relocated to the Harlem community through the social services program 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 over-crowdedness, 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.

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.

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:

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. The 125th Street east/west commercial corridor, Central Harlem's primary retail area, ranks as a regional shopping and commercial street that serves as a cross-borough thoroughfare and provides direct connections to major regional transportation access arteries.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. and Frederick Douglass boulevards, two of Central Harlem's three principal north/south corridors, serve as local convenience shopping corridors while Malcolm X Boulevard, despite its heavy residential composition, includes tourist cultural attractions, famous restaurants, entertainment establishments and several of Harlem's largest employers. These distinct characteristics along with Community District 10's growing population serve to reveal Central Harlem's capacity for economic growth and development as a viable and active component of the City's regional economy. It is estimated that in 2005, Central Harlem residents will spend approximately \$375 million on retail goods and services.

Central Harlem's single most important need in terms of economic development is to increase its population and diversify its income base. The strategy to accomplish this is through the effective provision of appropriate housing. A substantial amount of housing remains idle and unused in privately owned buildings, even as market forces and government programs and subsidies have

clearly signaled these owners of the need and the demand at most income levels for housing in Harlem. As the provision of housing has become a public good, as demonstrated by the continuous state of a Housing Emergency in New York city, and as the pervasiveness of inaction on the part of these landlords to rehabilitate and make available units of housing forestalls the optimal development of the community, it is incumbent upon the City of New York to make use of positive and negative incentives to encourage the private redevelopment and rehabilitation of housing.

The lack of processed and packaged basic public information about Central Harlem resident consumer base (e.g. income levels, spending habits, demand for goods and services) has been noted by local commercial landlords as one of the reasons why it is difficult to bring into the community choice national and regional retailers as well as other businesses. It is imperative for the City of New York to lower the cost of business investment in the Central Harlem area by providing such information. Community Board 10 urges the Department of City Planning (DCP), the Department of Business Services (DBS) and the NYC Economic Development Corporation (EDC) to work in concert to produce such documents as may be necessary and make them readily available for wide dissemination.

Local Business Community/Network

Big Retailers/Growing Issue

As briefly mentioned above, Community District 10 and Harlem overall is presently undergoing a period of extensive development and investment. This period of this pending transition with powerful corporate interests at its forefront have led many to pose the following question: does the forecasted benefits of Harlem's "second renaissance" actually benefit its local business community or merely serve to displace them and subsequently weaken any existing notions of entrepreneurship within the resident community?

This "second renaissance" is to be greeted with cautious optimism. The renewed investment and development in Central Harlem puts the neighborhood in a unique position. While new investment is welcomed, potential negative effects are to be feared. Harlem has much to gain as well as much to lose. It is the goal of Community Board 10 to embrace the new investment while safeguarding against the displacement of lower income residents and local, independent merchants.

This is a growing concern for Harlem's community business organizations such as the Harlem Business Alliance, Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce, the 125th Street BID and local merchant owners as well as for business merchants throughout the entire country that are faced with the same prospect.

Community District 10's local businesses and entrepreneurs are potentially well positioned to understand and address the specific needs of their own local community. The key difference lies in the successful implementation of a well-structured plan for local business capacity building through technical assistance and expertise, information technology, and financial resources that will help ensure their permanence. The objective is to structure and implement a strategy that will mobilize both public and private resources to accomplish mutual goals.

Small Business Merchants

It is important to note that the provision of business expertise be it through training, mentorship, consultation or a combination of the three, are valuable resources that will develop the local merchant community's competitive capacity and business leadership to operate and benefit from the area's consumer market. It has long been established that the majority of the owners and retail managers within Community District 10's small business community lack the following:

- Formal training in basic business management skills,
- Experience with information technology,
- Skills in business plan development, and
- Knowledge and experience with other business improvement strategies.

All of these are business fundamentals and information resources employed by mainstream market companies for sustainability and profitability. The lack of access to mainstream resources, in particular capital, is a severe limiting factor for businesses within the District.

Again, the solution to the issues affecting the District's business environment begins with an economic development strategy that focuses on the area's local merchant owners. The focused strategy allows for an inside/out approach that (1) addresses the basic needs of the business community as listed above; and (2) creates the required business infrastructure—better facilities, equipment, products, and managers—to help the entire commercial/retail area achieve solid growth and sustainability.

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 crimes including robberies, prostitution, 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 lower 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. There has been some improvement due to IMPACT zones. However, officers continue to retire, transfer out, or leave for other reasons, many 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 unexpected negative consequences and now a need for more police officers.

There has been an increase in the following as well that warrants immediate attention.

- Grand Larceny Auto
- Robberies
- Burglary
- Felonious Assault
- Prostitution
- Gang-related incidents

Community Board 10 also requests that when additional officers are assigned, they go through a sensitivity training that is appropriate to the neighborhood that is being policed.

SANITATION:

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 new additional waste tonnage. Manpower allocations must be increased to adjust for the increases in population. The allocations of Sanitation workers must be increased in District No. 10.

Many of the complaints received by the Community Board concern the condition of the district's streets during the weekends. Area resident, 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 causing 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 exploding rodent problem.

There is a need for strict enforcement and fines for illegal posters, garbage placed on streets day(s) before authorized pickups, and debris in front of vacant buildings.

The Department of Health has made drastic cuts in its Pest Control Unit and overall only has two Health Inspectors for the Borough of Manhattan. There must 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 the pavement in front of vacant lots / buildings for long periods of time. The Department of General 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 additional sanitation workers operate the additional mechanical sweepers, additional basket and dump truck, and motorized litter patrol. There is a clear need to increase the number of enforcement officers.

Community Board 10 urges the Department of Sanitation to maximize the water levels in the mechanical sweepers and increase the number of weekly sweeping.

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 (the cover created by street trees and woodlands in parks and gardens) 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.

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.

Community Board 10 urges Department of Parks and Recreation to fund the following:

- Restoration of St. Nicholas North comfort station
- Urban Ranger for Jackie Robinson Park
- Water trucks for Adam C. Powell and Malcolm X Malls

Public Waterfront Access

Only a small portion of CB10 touches the waterfront. The Harlem River Drive and housing complexes that contain waterfront-parking facilities limit waterfront access. The waterfront will be accessible from the planned esplanade, but only from the Harlem River Drive's overpass at 142nd Street. The need to identify other waterfront access points remains critical, as well linking access to the waterfront with inland open spaces through safe biking and pedestrian lanes. In all instances, these amenities should be greened to gain the maximum ecological benefit from this space.

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 working members of the community ride the busses to and from work at staggered hours during the day and evenings.

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 schools that fall within the boundary of Community School District No. 10 between 110th Street and 122nd Street include the completely renovated Wadleigh Junior High School. 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 elementary and middle schools, which fall within these 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.

Community Board No. 10 supports the development of innovative programs and the establishment of private and New Vision schools in the district. Additionally, Community Board No.10 recognizes the need for increased pre-kindergarten programming in the district and supports the implementation of such programs throughout the district.

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.

Community Board 10 would like have to better communication with the Department of Education to assure quality education to all the children in the district.

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. It is the hope of Community Board 10 that the proposed site addresses the population of that area, which has increased due to renovated housing stock.

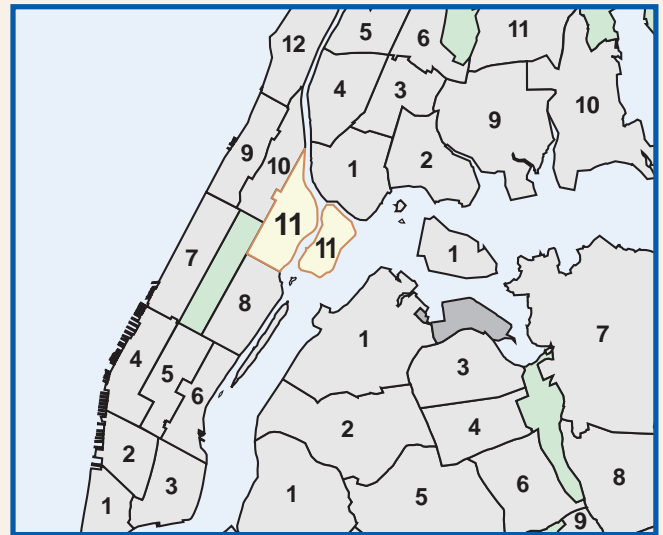
MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 11

TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	114,569	110,508	117,743
% Change	—	-3.5	6.6

VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	1,930	1,795
Rate per 1000	16.4	15.2
Deaths: Number	1,112	980
Rate per 1000	9.4	8.3
Infant Mortality: Number	17	9
Rate per 1000	8.8	5.0

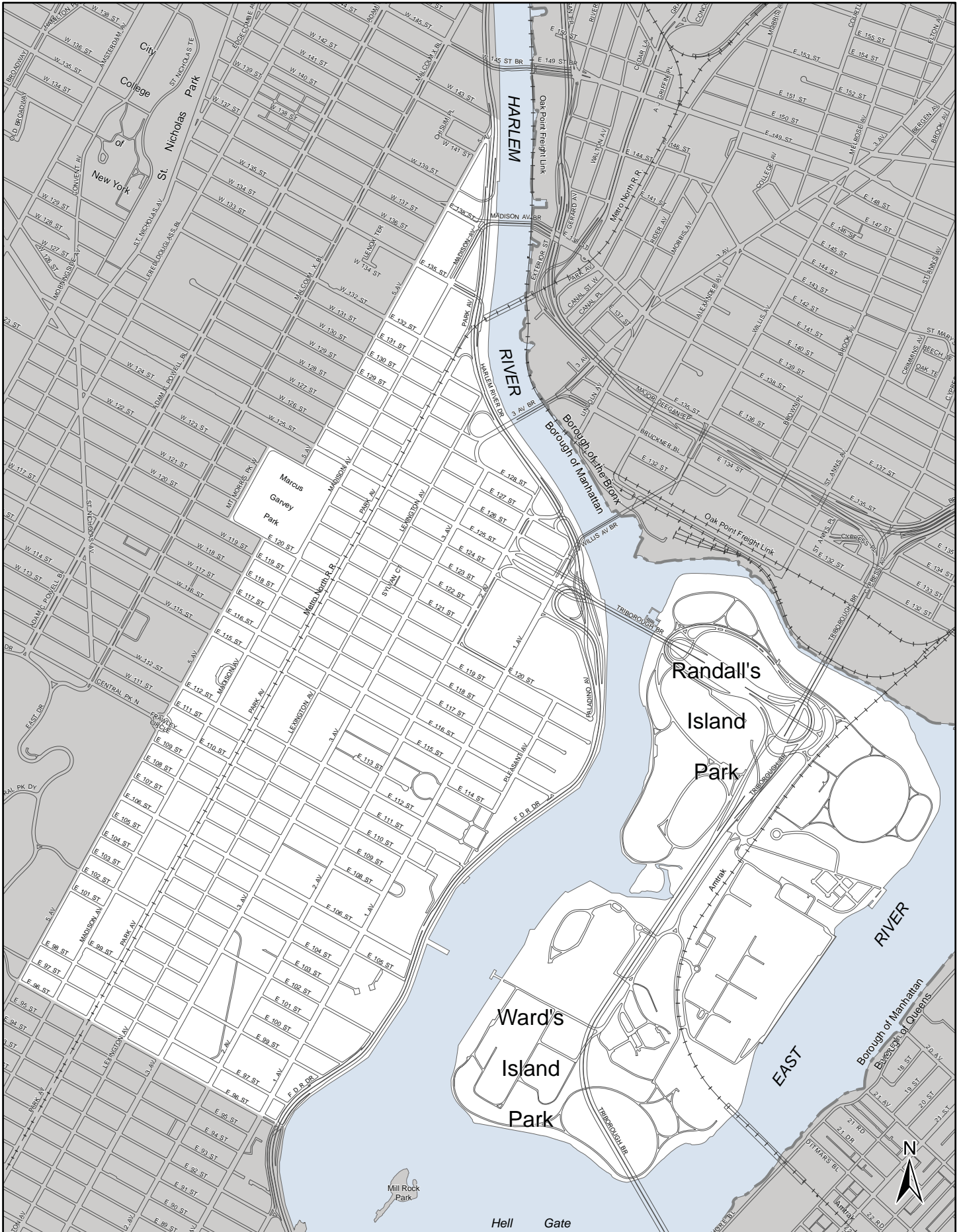
INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	17,937	9,271
Supplemental Security Income	12,381	12,302
Medicaid Only	12,930	30,023
Total Persons Assisted	43,248	51,596
Percent of Population	36.7	43.8

TOTAL LAND AREA		
	Acres:	1,520.2
	Square Miles:	2.4



	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	99	170.9	0.3
Multi-Family Residential	1,303	12,273.9	23.3
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	670	2,774.1	5.3
Commercial / Office	273	1,565.6	3.0
Industrial	106	505.7	1.0
Transportation / Utility	45	2,076.5	3.9
Institutions	252	5,475.7	10.4
Open Space / Recreation	51	24,086.2	45.8
Parking Facilities	153	895.0	1.7
Vacant Land	409	1,468.6	2.8
Miscellaneous	75	1,350.4	2.6
Total	3,436	52,642.5	100.0

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

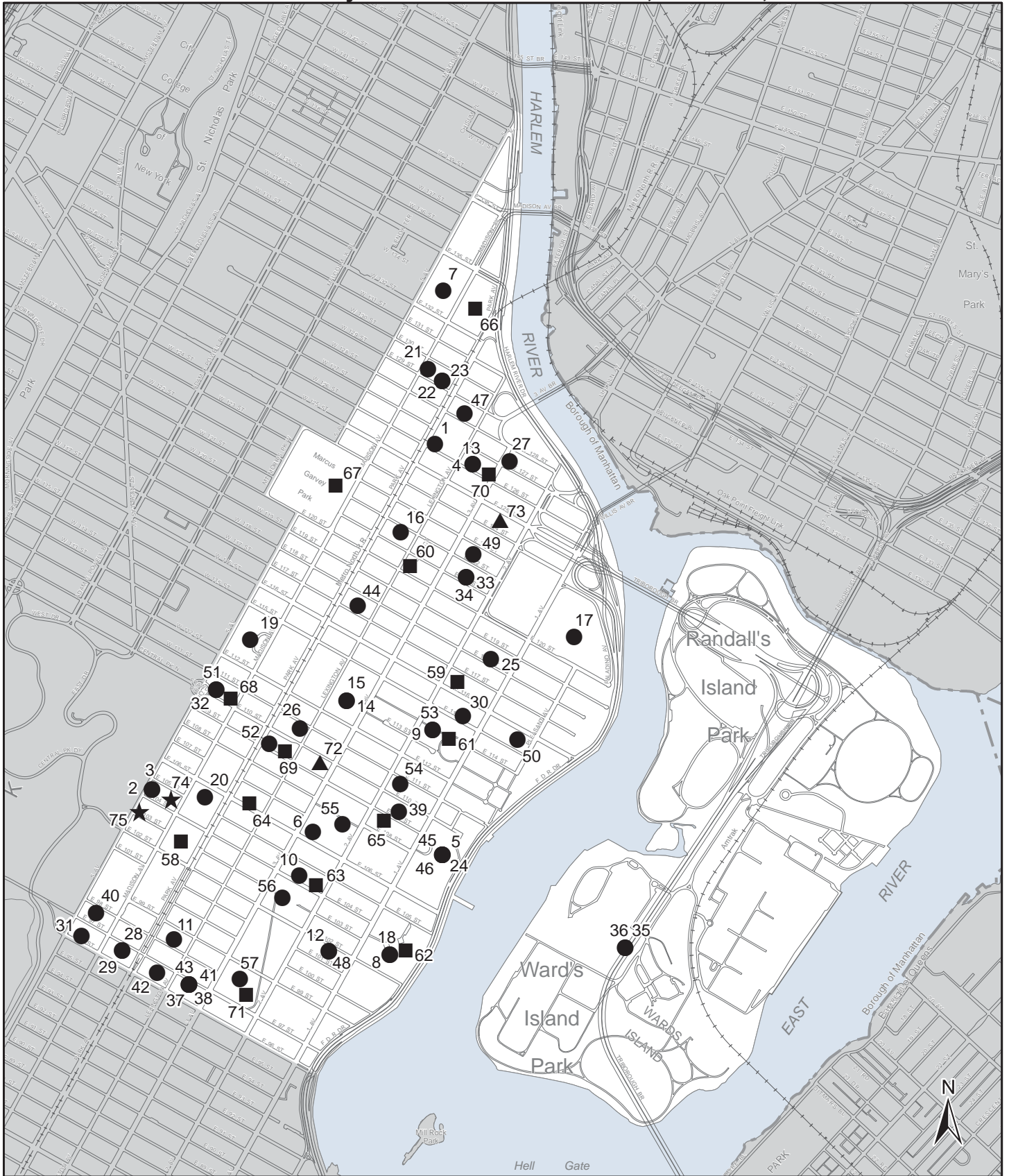
Race categories are from the 2000 Census and are not strictly comparable with categories used in 1990.

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 Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



- Senior Centers
- Day Care Centers
- ▲ Libraries
- ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions

1 Map Key

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 11

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	ABC/ EAST HARLEM DAY CARE GRAHAM SCHOOL	1841 Park Ave	15
2	BOYS AND GIRLS HARBOR INFANT - TODDLERS PROGRAM	1 East 104 St	10
3	BOYS AND GIRLS HARBOR PRESCHOOL	1 East 104 St	55
4	CITIZENS CARE DAY CARE CENTER II	2322 3 Ave	75
5	DAWNING VILLAGE, INC.	2090 1 Ave	69
6	EAST HARLEM BLOCK NURSERY #1	215 East 106 St	56
7	EAST HARLEM BLOCK NURSERY #2	2112 Madison Ave	79
8	EAST RIVER CHILDREN'S CENTER	416 East 105 St	55
9	HARBOR OASIS DAY CARE CENTER	2211 1 Ave	60
10	LEGGETT MEMORIAL CHILD CARE CENTER	237 East 104 St	90
11	LEXINGTON CHILDREN'S CENTER	115 East 98 St	45
12	METRO NORTH DAY CARE CENTER	304 East 102 St	55
13	MT. MORRIS CHILDREN'S CENTER @ CITIZENS CARE DAY C	2322 3 Ave	60
14	NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDREN'S CENTER	173 East 112 St	38
15	NEIGHBORHOOD CHILDREN'S CENTER (ANNEX)	1839 Lexington Ave	25
16	PEQUENOS SOULS DAY CARE CENTER, INC	114-34 East 122 St	73
17	PLEASANT AVENUE DAY CARE CENTER INC.	451 East 120 St	55
18	SCAN LA GUARDIA HOUSE AT EAST RIVER	414 East 105th St	40
19	TAFT DAY CARE CENTER	1724-26 Madison Ave	55
20	UNION CARVER CHILDREN'S CENTER	1565 Madison Ave	81
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
21	ALL SAINTS SCHOOL	52 East 130 St	24
22	CHILDREN'S STOREFRONT	61 East 129 St	15
23	CHILDREN'S STOREFRONT PRESCHOOL	57 East 129 St	15
24	DAWNING VILLAGE, INC.	2090 First Ave.	36
25	FALU FOUNDATION	333 East 118 St	24
26	HIGHWAY CHRISTIAN	132 East 111 St	40
27	KING'S ACADEMY PRE-SCH	2341 3 Ave	49
28	LOUIS GREEN & EVELYN GREEN DAVIS CHILD CARE CENTE	60-62 East 97 St	55
29	LOUIS GREEN & EVELYN GREEN DAVIS CHILD CARE CENTER	60-62 East 97th St	24
30	LSA TODDLER DEVELOPMENT CENTER	333 East 115 St	20
31	MANHATTAN COUNTRY SCHOOL	7 East 96 St	39
32	NORTHSIDE THERAPEUTIC INFANT/TODDLER	1301 5 Ave	10
33	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER I/T	219 East 121 St	28
34	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER PRESCHOOL	219 East 121 St	20
35	ODYSSEY HOUSE INFANT TODDLER FAMILY CENTER	13 Ward's Island	18
36	ODYSSEY HOUSE PRE-SCHOOL MABON #13	13 Ward's Island	10
37	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA-I/T	1501 Lexington Ave	24
38	PRESCHOOL OF AMERICA-P/S	1501 Lexington Ave	45
39	ST. ANN SCHOOL	314 East 110 St	*
40	ST. BERNARD'S SCHOOL	4 East 98 St	50
41	ST. FORTUNATA SCHOOL	1501 Lexington Ave	*
42	ST. FRANCIS DE SALES SCHOOL	116 East 97 St	*
43	ST. JOHN NEWMAN SCHOOL	1501 Lexington Ave	*
44	ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL	114 East 118 St	30
45	WONDERFUL QUALITY TIME, INFANT TODDLER INC.	2118 1st Ave	16

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 11

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
46	WONDERFUL QUALITY TIME, PRESCHOOL INC.	2118 1st. Ave	14
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
47	ADDIE MAE COLLINS HEAD START	110 East 129 St	40
48	ADDIE MAE COLLINS HEAD START	345 East 101 St	30
49	COMMUNITY LIFE CENTER TAINO TOWERS HEAD START	221 East 122 St	130
50	EAST HARLEM BILINGUAL HEAD START	440 East 116 St	160
51	EAST HARLEM COUNCIL FOR HUMAN SERVICES INC.(HEAD	30 East 111 St	74
52	JAMES WELDON JOHNSON HEAD START	120 East 110 St	46
53	JAMES WELDON JOHNSON HEAD START	2205 1 Ave	38
54	NORTHSIDE CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT HEADSTART	302-306 East 111th St	108
55	UNION SETTLEMENT HEAD START	2081 2 Ave	60
56	UNION SETTLEMENT HEAD START	218 East 104 St	45
57	UNION WASHINGTON CHILD CARE CENTER/HEAD START	1893 2 Ave	75
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
58	CARVER SENIOR CENTER	55 E 102 St	3,300
59	CORSI HOUSE SENIOR CENTER	307 East 116th St	3,120
60	E HARLEM CNCL NUT PROGRAM	150 E 121 St	2,880
61	EAST HARLEM COAL(J.W.J. SENIOR CTR.)	2205 First Ave	1,590
62	EAST RIVER SENIOR CENTER	402 East 105 St	1,290
63	GAYLORD WHITE SENIOR CENTER	2029 Second Ave	1,440
64	GOOD NEIGHBORS SENIOR CENTER	115 E 106 St	630
65	LEONARD COVELLO SENIOR CENTER	312 East 109th St	3,450
66	LINCOLN SENIOR CENTER	60 E 135 St	960
67	PELHAM-FITZ SENIOR CENTER	18 Mt Morris Park W	960
68	SCHOMBURG SENIOR CENTER	1309 Fifth Ave	810
69	THEATER ARTS SENIOR CENTER	120 E 110 St	1,080
70	U.B.A. BEATRICE LEWIS SENIOR CENTER	2322 Third Ave	3,150
71	WASHINGTON LEXINGTON SENIOR CTR	1775 Third Ave	1,140
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
72	AGUILAR LIBRARY	174 E 110 St	93,753
73	ONE TWENTY-FIFTH ST. LIBRARY	224 East 125 St	48,825
CITY-OWNED CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS			Annual Visits
<i>City-Owned Cultural Institutions</i>			
74	EL MUSEO DEL BARRIO	1230 Fifth Ave	80,157
75	MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK	1220 Fifth Ave	163,216

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 11, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08			FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET		THREE YEAR PROGRAM		REQUIRED TO COMPLETE				
							FY2010	FY2011		FY2012			
BR-76	RECONSTRUCT WILLIS AVE BR. OVER HARLEM RIVER, MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX	371,770	(CN)	37,337	(CN)	41,788	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
		381,394	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)
		60,103	(S)	14,043	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)
CS-DN312	NORTHSIDE CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT		CP	362	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
CS-MN312	NORTHSIDE CENTER FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT		CP	875	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
F-204	NEW TRAINING CENTER FOR THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
				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	10,542	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	21,199	(CN)
		0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	61,768	(F)
HB-1159	RECON WARDS ISLAND PEDESTRIAN BR/HARLEM RIVER, MANHATTAN	500	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	13,536	(CN)
HL-DN135	EAST HARLEM HEALTH CENTER		CP	75	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
HL-DN271	MOUNT SINAI ADOLESCENT HEALTH CENTER		CP	400	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
HL-DN295	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE		CP	4,800	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
HL-DN298	NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE		CP	335	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
HL-MN295	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE		CP	750	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
HW-892	DEMOLITION OF LITTLE HELL GATE BRIDGE AND REPLACEMENT, MANHATTAN	4,307	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
P-C057	RECONSTRUCTION OF MARCUS GARVEY PARK, MANHATTAN		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
				0	(P)	0	(P)	0	(P)	0	(P)	0	(P)
P-M890	RECONSTRUCTION OF MARCUS GARVEY RECREATION CENTER, MANHATTAN		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
P-475	EAST RIVER PARK, IMPROVEMENT	92,447	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
		178	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)
		0	(S)	400	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)
P-890	REHABILITATION OF MARCUS GARVEY RECREATION CENTER, MANHATTAN	995	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
		909	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)
P-944	DOWNING STADIUM AND OTHER, RECONSTRUCTION, RANDALL'S ISLAND, MANHATTAN	107,086	(CN)	7,626	(CN)	12,609	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
		640	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)	0	(F)
		2,878	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)	0	(S)
P-996	RECONSTRUCTION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON PARK, MANHATTAN	16,779	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
PV-DN277	MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART		CP	750	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
PV-DN570	ARTSPACE PROJECTS INC.		CP	1,500	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
PV-D018	EL MUSEO DEL BARRIO, RECONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
PV-D241	MUSEUM OF CITY OF N. Y. IMPROVEMENTS		CP	3,000	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
PV-D525	STUDIO MUSEUM IN HARLEM SCULPTURE GARDEN/GALLERY, IMPROVEMENTS		CP	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)
PV-MN255	MANHATTAN NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK FIREHOUSE		CP	850	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)	0	(CN)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 11, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
PV-MN277	MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-M241	MUSEUM OF CITY OF N. Y. IMPROVEMENTS	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N277	MUSEUM FOR AFRICAN ART	CP	0 (CN)	750 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-N612	EAST HARLEM ARTS AND EDUCATION LDC (HECKSCHER BLDG.)	CP	0 (CN)	1,250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
PV-241	MUSEUM OF CITY OF N. Y. IMPROVEMENTS	CP	6,511 (CN) 0 (P)	3,000 (CN) 0 (P)	2,448 (CN) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (P)	CP
PW-DN174	GREENHOPE SERVICES FOR WOMEN	CP	1,390 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
S-249	RECONSTRUCTION OF LEASED FACILITY AT 177-83 E. 123 ST, MN	CP	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP



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Chair

GEORGE SARKISSIAN
District Manager

STATEMENT OF DISTRICT NEEDS **FISCAL YEAR 2010**

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. DRP 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.

Robert Rodriguez
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

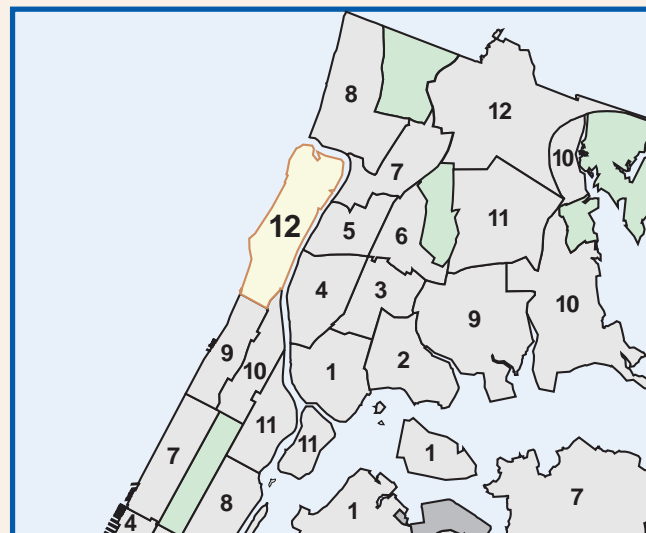
Resolved, that we request all our local elected officials support these guidelines and promote them amongst their colleagues and developers seeking their support to ensure future housing proposals in Manhattan Community Board 11 will serve the housing needs of the residents of Manhattan Community Board 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
(Former Chair)

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12



TOTAL POPULATION	1980	1990	2000
Number	179,941	198,192	208,414
% Change	—	10.1	5.2

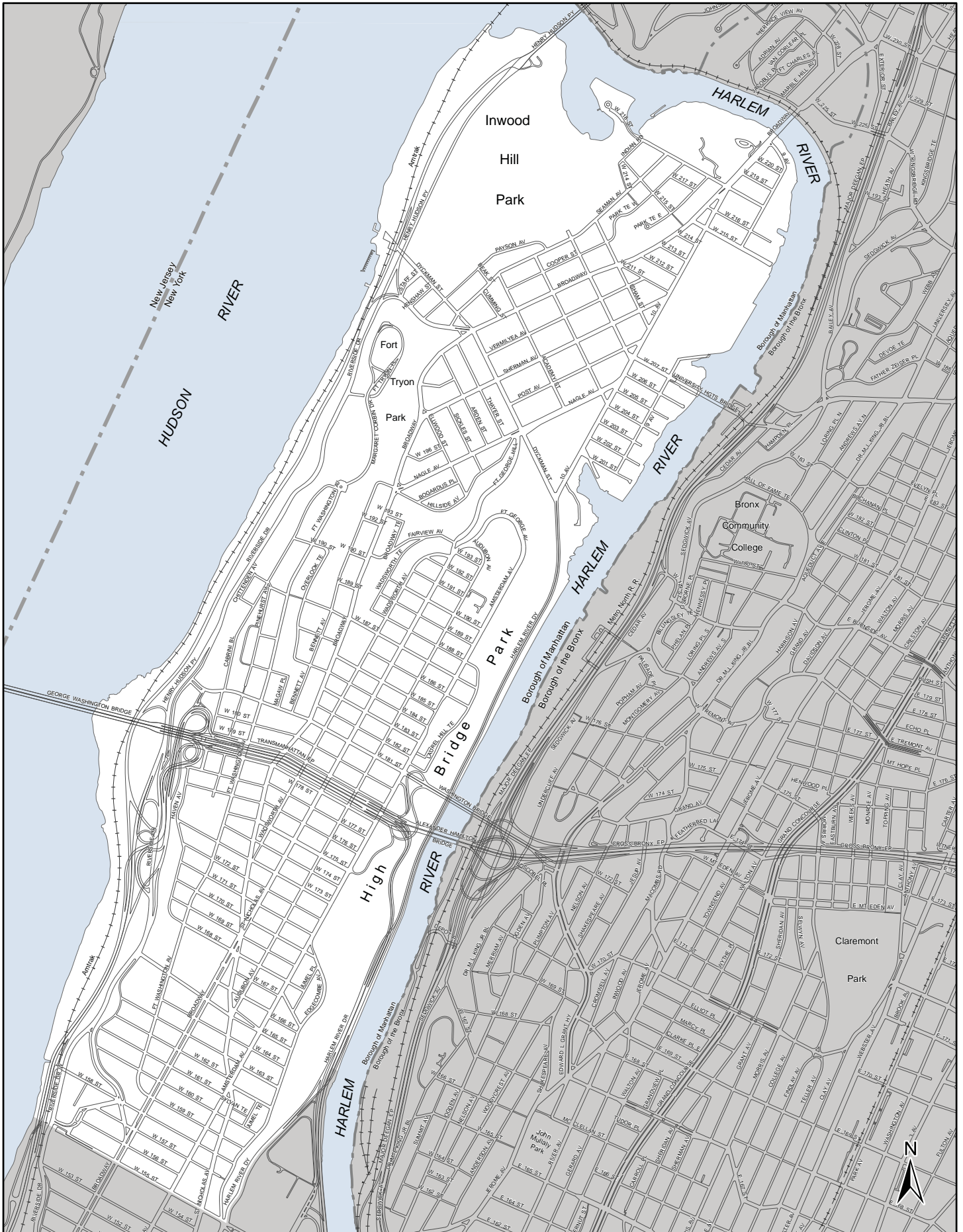
VITAL STATISTICS	2000	2006
Births: Number	3,231	2,900
Rate per 1000	15.5	13.9
Deaths: Number	1,149	1,028
Rate per 1000	5.5	4.9
Infant Mortality: Number	17	11
Rate per 1000	5.3	3.8

INCOME SUPPORT	2000	2008
Public Assistance (AFDC, Home Relief)	22,356	7,975
Supplemental Security Income	16,947	17,962
Medicaid Only	30,094	63,161
Total Persons Assisted	69,397	89,098
Percent of Population	33.3	42.8

LAND USE, 2008			
	Lots	Lot Area	
		Sq. Ft.(000)	%
1- 2 Family Residential	181	310.8	0.5
Multi-Family Residential	1,351	12,153.2	20.2
Mixed Resid. / Commercial	516	5,532.9	9.2
Commercial / Office	203	1,836.8	3.1
Industrial	10	193.1	0.3
Transportation / Utility	64	1,573.3	2.6
Institutions	189	5,102.2	8.5
Open Space / Recreation	42	30,117.4	50.1
Parking Facilities	91	1,335.6	2.2
Vacant Land	105	1,133.2	1.9
Miscellaneous	15	846.3	1.4
Total	2,767	60,134.9	100.0

TOTAL LAND AREA	
Acres:	1,790.6
Square Miles:	2.8

Manhattan Community District 12



**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

Day Care and Senior Centers, Libraries, Cultural Institutions



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Senior Centers ▲ Libraries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Day Care Centers ★ City-Owned Cultural Institutions 	<p>1 Map Key</p>
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Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
GROUP DAY CARE AND HEAD START CENTERS			Children
<i>Group Day Care - Public</i>			
1	LA FAMILIA UNIDA DAY CARE CENTER	2346 Amsterdam Ave	97
2	NICHOLAS CARDELL DAY CARE CENTER	84 Vermilyea Ave	60
3	QUO VADIS DAY CARE CENTER INC.	4111 Broadway	36
4	RENA DAY CARE INC.	639 Edgecombe Ave	160
5	THE SALVATION ARMY INWOOD NURSERY DAY CARE CENTER	3732 Tenth Ave	60
6	UNITED FEDERATION OF BLACK COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION,	474 West 159 St	125
7	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHILD CARE CENTER	610-14 West 175 St	75
<i>Group Day Care - Private</i>			
8	A.C.D.P. EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER	611 West 177 St	20
9	BRIGHT HORIZON'S CHILDRENS CENTER	61 Haven Ave.	30
10	BRIGHT HORIZON'S CHILDRENS CENTER INFANT TODDLER	61 Haven Ave.	36
11	GOOD SHEPHERD SCHOOL	620 Isham St	*
12	INCARNATION SCHOOL	570 West 175 St	15
13	ISABELLA CHILD CARE	515 Audubon Ave	26
14	ISABELLA CHILD DAY CARE CENTER PRE-SCHOOL	515 Audubon Ave	13
15	JOHN HUS MORAVIAN SCHOOL	549 Isham St	*
16	MY LITTLE STEPS LEARNING CENTER	433 West 204th St	20
17	NOAH'S ARK DAY CARE CENTER PRE-SCHOOL	120 Vermilyea Ave	32
18	OUR LADY QUEEN-MARTYRS SCHOOL	71-91 Arden St	*
19	RENAISSANCE VILLAGE LLC.	220 Cabrini Blvd	10
20	ST. ELIZABETH SCHOOL	612 West 187 St	24
21	ST. ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	652 West 187 St	81
22	ST. JUDE SCHOOL	433 West 204 St	*
23	ST. SPYRIDON PAROCHIAL SCHOOL	128 Wadsworth Ave	21
24	THE MEDICAL CENTER NURSERY SCHOOL	60 Haven Ave	60
25	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS 7 DAY ADVENTIST DAY CARE	511 West 166 St	25
26	YAI/NYL HARRY H. GORDON SCHOOL	54 Nagle Ave	27
27	YESHIVA RABBI S. HIRSCH KINDERGARTEN	91 Bennett Ave	83
28	YM/YWHA OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS & INWOOD	54 Nagle Ave	57
<i>Head Start - Public</i>			
29	CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY HEAD START P.S 5	3703 10 Ave	58
30	FORT GEORGE ENRICHMENT HEAD START	210 Wadsworth Ave	60
31	FORT GEORGE HEAD START	1525 St Nicholas Ave	112
32	HERBERT G. BIRCH EARLY CHILDHOOD CENTER HEAD STA	554 Fort Washington Ave	169
33	WEST HARLEM COMMUNITY ORG. HEAD START	531 West 155 St	98
34	WEST HARLEM COMMUNITY ORG. HEAD START	529 West 155 St	35
SENIOR CENTERS			Avg. Meals / Month
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
35	AGUDATH MORIAH LUNCHEON	90 Bennett Ave	3,000
36	ARC FT WASHINGTON SENIOR CENTER	4111 Broadway	4,590
37	COTHOA LUNCHEON CLUB SENIOR CENTER	2005 Amsterdam Ave	2,370
38	DYCKMAN SENIOR CENTER	3754 10th Ave	2,490
39	FT WASHINGTON HOUSES	99 Ft Washington Ave	3,150
40	M. MCLEOD BETHUNE SENIOR CENTER	1970 Amsterdam Ave	3,360

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

Selected Community Facilities

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY DISTRICT 12

Map Key	Name	Address	Capacity
<i>Senior Centers</i>			
41	RAIN INWOOD SR CENTER	84 Vermilyea Ave	2,310
42	WASH HGTS COMMUNITY SVC SR CTR	650 W. 187th St	4,950
43	YM-YWHA OF WASH HGTS & INWOOD SR CTR	54 Nagle Ave	5,670
LIBRARIES			Annual Circulation
<i>Libraries</i>			
44	FT. WASHINGTON LIBRARY	535 W 179 St	185,244
45	INWOOD LIBRARY	4790 Broadway	234,991
46	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LIBRARY	1000 St Nicholas Ave	78,235

* Data not provided (day care center operated in private school, permit not required)

Data Source: Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, Release 2008.1

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 12, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED CAP BUDGET	FY2010	THREE YEAR PROGRAM FY2011	FY2012	REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
ED-DN081	COMMUNITY LEAGUE OF THE HEIGHTS/BULGER CENTER FOR COMMUNITY LIFE	CP	1,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-DN439	UPPER MANHATTAN COUNCIL ASSISTING NEIGHBORS (UCAN)	CP	2,000 (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	1,800 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-MN446	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT	CP	250 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
ED-N439	UPPER MANHATTAN COUNCIL ASSISTING NEIGHBORS (UCAN)	CP	2,000 (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-1147	RECON BROADWAY BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER, MANHATTAN	7,575 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	55,883 (CN) 10,163 (F)	16,088 (CN) 0 (F)
HH-MN336	PROJECT RENEWAL	CP	164 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN108	COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER	CP	690 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HL-DN561	COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE NETWORK	CP	500 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP
HW-C036	RECONSTRUCTION OF STEP STREETS, MANHATTAN	505 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-581	RECONSTR. ST. NICOLAS AVE. FROM 170TH TO 193RD STS, ETC., MANHATTAN.	4,948 (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-590	RECONSTR. B'WAY. FROM 125TH TO 178TH STS. ETC., MANHATTAN.	2,460 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)
HW-1157	RECON OF/REMOVE COBBLESTONES ON TENTH AV, W.206 TO W.218ST, MANHATTAN	6,668 (CN)	1,609 (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-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	11,471 (CN) 0 (F)	916 (CN) 480 (F)	20,000 (CN) 0 (F)	30,768 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)
P-380	RIVERSIDE PARK, MANHATTAN, GENERAL REHABILITATION.	CP	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	5,880 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (F) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP
P-415A	HIGHBRIDGE PARK, MANHATTAN, RECONSTRUCTION	7,774 (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)

GEOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2009 ADOPTED CAPITAL BUDGET
(\$ IN THOUSANDS)

COMMUNITY BOARD DISTRICT 12, MANHATTAN

BUDGET LINE	TITLE	TOTAL APPROPRIATION AS OF 5/31/08	FY2009 ADOPTED		THREE YEAR PROGRAM			REQUIRED TO COMPLETE
			CAP	BUDGET	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	
P-861	RENOVATION OF FORT WASHINGTON PARK	12,584 (CN) 4,359 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	26,156 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	0 (CN) 0 (F)	8,000 (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 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	0 (CN) 0 (S) 0 (P)	CP	
PO-207	CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PRECINCT, MANHATTAN	23,742 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	
PV-D022	METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, IMPROVEMENTS	CP	3,000 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	0 (CN)	CP	



Community Board 12M

Washington Heights & Inwood

711 West 168th Street – New York, NY 10032

Phone (212) 568-8500 Fax (212) 740-8197

bsmith@cb.nyc.gov / www.cb12manhattan@cb.nyc.gov

Manny Velazquez, Chairman

Pamela Palanque-North, 1st Vice Chair

STATEMENT OF DISTRICT NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FISCAL YEAR 2010

Community Board 12-Manhattan, covers the neighborhoods of Washington Heights and Inwood, from West 155th Street to West 220th Street, with the Harlem River Drive and the Harlem River forming the eastern and northern boundaries and the Hudson River the western boundary. The 2006 American Community Survey and PUMA Report lists the district's official population as 208,867 (although the true population is most likely much higher when the undocumented who did not respond to the Survey are taken into account), with 74.3% of Hispanic origin, 14.1% White Non-Hispanic and 8.6% Black Non-Hispanic. The CB12M District is the second most populated community district in Manhattan. CB8M has 5,592 more residents than CB12M, this is partially due to Roosevelt Island being part of CB8M and has a large municipal residential hospital and a very large cooperative housing complex with thousands of residents on the Island. The 2006 ACS Report indicates that CB12M district has 34,871 between the ages of 5 and 19. This is the largest concentration of children and youth living in a district in Manhattan, according to the report. The 25-54 year age group comprises 47.4% of the district (92,682 people), and the 55 and older age group accounts for 22.6% (27,159 residents).

The 2006 ACS Report Census reports the Median household Income + Benefits (inflation adjusted dollars) in the district is \$32, 487 and the Mean household income is \$44, 198. Meanwhile more than 25% of all persons are living below the poverty level.

An Interagency Task Force was formed in April 2003 to study Sherman Creek, whose initial boundaries were Dyckman to West 207th Street from 10th Avenue east to the Harlem River. The City owns very few properties in the initial study area while Con Edison owns 30%. Therefore, the Sherman Creek study was expanded to its present scope to include much of Inwood: Dyckman and West 207th Streets from the Harlem River to Broadway and the east side of Broadway from Dyckman north to West 207th Street. This area is being studied for rezoning and mixed-use development opportunities with housing as the keystone. The Departments of City Planning (DCP) and Housing Preservation & Development (HPD) presented an initial rezoning proposal to the community on June 28, 2006, which was not well received. DCP and HPD continue its work on the rezoning proposal; meanwhile, the NYC Department of Transportation started the Inwood-Sherman Creek traffic study in spring 2007.

HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES

According to an analysis of 2006 data by the New York University Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, Community District 12 features a high percentage of rent regulated apartments (89 percent of all rental units versus 52 percent citywide), and a relatively low median rent (38 percent lower than that of Manhattan and 17 percent lower than the citywide median). Despite the low rents and the protections of rent regulation, Community District 12 renters face a housing affordability crisis that is a result of the district's 28 percent household poverty rate, an 11.4 unemployment rate and relatively low incomes, with over 50 percent of households earning under \$36,000 annually.

The Furman Center also reported that the rate of homeownership in Community District 12 is below that of most other community districts, at 8.3 percent. Yet, Community District 12 also faces the highest citywide rate of property tax delinquency for delinquencies over \$500, and our homeowners face among the highest rate of mortgage foreclosure.

Community Board 12 supports the following actions to address the affordability crisis:

- Enhanced subsidies for renters, including more Section 8 vouchers, higher Family Assistance, Safety Net Assistance rent allowances and higher income thresholds for these programs in order to cover more of our low income households; and, an equalization of rent increase exemptions for disabled renters with those of senior citizen renters.
- Mayoral intervention to stop the supplemental rent increases targeted to long-term renters approved in July 2008 by the New York City Rent Guidelines Board.
- Property tax relief targeted to low and middle income renters and homeowners that limits increases in property taxes to a percentage of household income.
- Forgivable loans and education programs to assist homeowners in foreclosure who was victimized by sub prime lenders.
- Prohibition on the sale of subsidized affordable homeownership units, HDFC units, TIL units and other such publicly subsidized affordable housing at market rates or to purchases with incomes above the initial sale thresholds.
- Tenant and nonprofit affordable housing developer representation on the New York City Rent Guidelines Board, with voting rights.
- Increased financing programs for the development of permanently affordable housing targeted to households making between 30 and 80 percent of the area median income.

Community District 12 continues to face challenges of inadequately maintained housing stock, illegal conversions and insufficient code enforcement, which is now compounded by a new form of ownership referred to as "predatory equity" or "private equity." Over

5,000 rent regulated apartments in CD 12 are owned by private equity firms, which have been purchasing rent regulated multifamily properties citywide with the goal of evicting a large proportion of current tenants and raising rents substantially.

Community District 12 proposes the following actions:

- A ban on investment of public funds in or public contracting with private equity firms engaged in predatory practices, including the funds of the New York City retirement systems.
- A massive expansion of funding for legal services to provide representation to low and moderate income tenants in housing court and to reduce delays in assisting tenants.
- More accessible annual reporting of housing code violations, notices of evictions, complaints of tenant harassment by the New York City Housing Court and the New York City Department of Housing and Preservation, including identification of the landlord or property owner and community district.
- Increased cyclical apartment inspections and increased inspections of illegal conversions.
- The issuance of New York City general obligation debt and/or New York City Housing Development Corporation bonds backed by building rents to finance improvements and modernizations in rental housing, including energy efficiency and green building projects, in rent regulated, publicly subsidized housing and public housing.

HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION (HRA)

In Inwood and Washington Heights, the percentage of residents living below the poverty level is higher than in Manhattan and NYC overall (WAHI 31%, Manhattan 20%, NYC 21%). The Human Resources Administration (HRA) must negotiate with the Federal government to increase the allotments for rent and food stamps for public assistance recipients residing in CB12M. The HRA facility located at 4055 10th Avenue should provide immigrant and domestic violence services in that 25,000 of 34,000 reported cases in the borough in 2005 occurred in Community Districts 9, 10, 11 and 12.

HRA should hold a series of Job Fairs for those who are chronically unemployed who have received their services. The staggering number of minority males and young adults who are unemployed in CB12M must be addressed by HRA and other city agencies. Charged with the responsibility of job training and placement of their clients.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELESS SERVICES

The Fort Washington Armory shelter at 216 Fort Washington Avenue houses 200 mentally ill homeless men. Capital funds have been allocated for much-needed air conditioning. Additional funds are needed to enhance the services at the shelter and for increased

security to patrol the area and minimize the impact on the community.

The Department of Homeless Services must also provide funds for additional anti- eviction and SRO legal services in Washington Heights-Inwood to prevent displacement of tenants who need help in Housing Court, where landlords almost always have legal representation.

YOUTH SERVICES & EDUCATION

Washington Heights-Inwood is the one of the most over-populated community districts in New York City, and its school district (Region 10, District 6) has been severely overcrowded for years. The School Construction Authority (SCA) acquired 200 Sherman Avenue (former St. Matthew's Lutheran School & Church) to build a new 600-seat school for pre-k to 8th grade; the SCA is also building new schools for Gregorio Luperon High School at 2120 Amsterdam Avenue that opens in September 2008 and for the 21st Century Academy at West 152nd Street and Amsterdam Avenue, which will open in September 2007. Community Board 12 has also passed resolutions urging the Department of Education (DOE) and SCA also to build new schools on the two adjacent vacant lots on Broadway between West 204th and Academy Streets, at the Verizon building at 5030 Broadway, and on the site of the I.S. 143 annex at Audubon Avenue and West 182nd Street.

We recommend that DOE reinstate funding for all after-school programs in District 6 and stop the practice of charging facility fees to after-school programs so that more children may benefit from them. The DOE must also provide additional training for special education teachers and furnish elementary and intermediate school students with additional counseling and health services.

CB12 requests the Department of Youth & Community Development (DYCD) provide full funding for a Beacon School after-school program at I.S. 52 in Inwood. In addition, DYCD must increase funding for after-school programs, the summer youth employment program (SYEP), youth delinquency and violence prevention programs, domestic violence, immigrant services and ESL classes to meet pressing needs in our community.

There is a severe shortage of quality daycare in Washington Heights-Inwood. We ask the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) to increase funding for additional daycare programs, including early childhood centers, nursery and pre-school programs, in this underserved community. ACS also must increase funds for immigrant and domestic violence programs in Washington Heights-Inwood.

LIBRARIES

We support the continuation of full funding for six-day service at the Inwood, Ft. Washington and Washington Heights branch libraries. New computers are needed at the Ft. Washington and Washington Heights branches.

All three branches must receive additional funds for books and materials including software, subscriptions and recorded matter. It is important that the Ft. Washington and Washington Heights branch libraries are fully renovated so that both are ADA-compliant.

The Washington Heights branch library, 1000 St Nicholas Avenue, had their community room renovated for use by the public over a decade ago. This space has been unavailable to the community for other than classroom space for bi-lingual classes for almost five years. The NYC Library should negotiate with the DOE to utilize the local schools to offer this training and allow the community to use the space it successfully lobbied government to provide years ago.

SENIOR CITIZENS SERVICES

More than 20,000 Washington Heights-Inwood residents are age 65 and over, and almost one-fourth of the district's total households (16,556) have one or more senior citizens. The Washington Heights and Inwood Council on Aging (WHICOA) states that the quality-of-life issues for the elderly include improving access to health services, decreasing health disparities, increasing and maintaining affordable housing. The Department for the Aging, together with other City agencies, must also address the following issues:

1. Preservation and development of affordable and safe senior housing. Seniors need rents tied to their income levels in order for the neighborhood's elderly on fixed incomes to be able to stay in their homes.
2. Seniors need increased legal services to fight landlords in order to maintain the quality of their apartments and to stop landlords that attempt to buy out or force them out of their rent-regulated apartments.
3. The Meals-On-Wheels program delivers hot, nutritious food to homebound seniors and provides them with a sense of safety. Keeping its vehicles on the road in light of increased insurance and gas prices is critical.
4. Senior centers are the home away from home for many and offer access to information on benefits and services that would not otherwise be available, especially to poor immigrant seniors served throughout our community. In order to ensure continuation of services provided by experienced, competent staff, we need a permanent mechanism to provide cost-of-living salary increases for staff of these programs. Some centers also need more staff to expand their services.
5. Increased funding for renovation and improvement of senior centers (i.e. lighting and noise reduction, painting and maintenance, and increased activities and services).
6. Enhanced outreach to the community's veterans and non-English-speaking residents.
7. More resources for neighborhood police and community-based services for elderly crime victims.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The 33rd Precinct has 138 officers on duty and would like to have another 25 of-

officers to have a total of 163 officers. Need funding allocation to the repair of the air conditioning/heat system which is broken for almost 2-years; the precinct actually has a temporary unit from outside the precinct which is not sufficient for the building's need. 34th Precinct has 157 officers in its roster, 149 actual officers and would like to have another 25 officers to have a total of 174. Both precincts want more cars.

The number of active NYPD Officers assigned to provide law enforcement services to Washington Heights-Inwood is inadequate. Presently, the 33rd Precinct has 138 officers on active duty. The 33rd Precinct needs an additional 25 officers to reach a total of 163 active police officers assigned to the area from 155 Street to 178 Street river-to-river, and the 34th Precinct has 157 officers on its roster, 149 of the 157 are on active duty and also needs an additional 25 officers to police the areas from W.179 Street to W. 220th Street river-to-river.

In addition, these services and police personnel are needed to provide safety and security in Washington Heights-Inwood:

- Increase the number of officers on duty from Friday thru Sunday
- Increase the number of officers assigned to gun control
- Increase the number of officers assigned to the Youth Gang Unit
- Increase the number of CPOP and bicycle patrol unit
- Continued strong support for the Auxiliary and Community Affairs Unit

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Community Board 12 acknowledges the FDNY's continued efforts in fire safety, prevention and investigation. We suggest that the highest priority be given to the identification of potential fire-hazard buildings. Community District 12 was in the highest category for structural and suspicious fires in 2002, 2003, and 2005. Therefore, we strongly recommend the following actions:

- Increase the number of Fire Marshals so that suspicious fires can be investigated and arsonists apprehended.
- Ensure that all Community District 12 fireboxes and 1,200 fire hydrants are operational.
- Multilingual fire safety and open hydrant educational materials.
- Greater outreach to our schools, parents and block associations, about fire safety and prevention.
- Distribution of emergency preparedness manuals throughout the community.
- Inform every community about the FDNY school program that recruits new firefighters and expand outreach efforts utilizing community-based organizations, religious institutions, etc.

Finally, we have serious concerns about firehouse coverage when engine companies are relocated for medical, training, and special operations. When any of the district's four firehouses are out of service, the community's public safety is in jeopardy, which happened when a serious store fire occurred on St. Nicholas Avenue and West 171 Street in July 2004. Engine 95/Ladder 36 on Vermilyea Avenue is the only firehouse north of West 181st Street and when these companies are redeployed, tens of thousands of people living in northern Washington Heights and all of Inwood are without adequate fire protection. Also, Engine 95/Ladder 36 are the community's only firehouse with a four-man crew; the rest are five-man houses. CB12 strongly urges the FDNY to make Engine 95/Ladder 36 a five-man house.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (CERT)

Community Board 12 CERT (CB12M CERT) is a nationally recognized team of volunteers that has a waiting list of community residents, business owners and agency personnel seeking training and certification since January 2005. CB12M CERT needs funds to train and certify additional volunteers in emergency preparedness to meet the needs of a community with more than 200,000 residents who are spread across a district with a diverse topography in a variety of dwellings and structures. The team also needs funds for supplies and equipment for volunteers to protect themselves from harm during an emergency and to communicate across the district which has a challenging topography. OEM has scheduled training and certification for new volunteers in the fall of 2008 and has offered CB12M twelve spaces in the new -member training. Although CB12M greatly appreciates both OEM personnel and their support of CB12M CERT, we recommend that OEM receive additional funds so that they can provide additional training slots to CB12M CERT and that the training be offered in the CB12M district. OEM requires volunteers to travel to locations outside of the district and does not supply transportation or supplies which are expenses that most CB12M CERT members can not afford. We recommend that OEM be awarded adequate resources so that CERT volunteers can be reimbursed for travel to OEM training locations and be given funds to disburse to CERT for critical supplies and equipment and mailings. Presently, CB12M CERT members have to rent or use a member's car to pick-up large orders of materials that OEM would like for volunteers to distribute across the Washington Heights-Inwood Community and at all public events and team activities. Since 2002 the CB12M CERT Team Leader has written grants to Citizens for NYC, SEMO the MBP for supplies such as a team banner, training materials and refreshments for Town Hall Meetings and special training sessions such as "Subway Evacuation" session for the Battery Park CERT and the CB12M CERT several years ago.

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Community Board 12 has discussed its traffic congestion problems with several administrations yet no significant improvements had been made to date. We ask the NYC Department of Transportation (NYC DOT) to further assist the board in this matter. Again, this year we request and support an overall study of Community District 12's traffic patterns that would recommend short-term and long-range solutions to our traffic problems. NYC DOT studied the Sherman Creek area's traffic conditions, especially on Dyckman Street, West 207th Street, Nagle Avenue, 9th and 10th Avenues. Other locations which we recommend DOT study and take immediate action on and alleviate congestion are:

- The “ W .162 Street and Amsterdam Avenue five-way traffic Hub”.
- Ft. Washington Avenue between West 165th & 168th Streets.
- The entire Dyckman Street-Riverside -Broadway intersection including the proposal to remove the third lane, the right-hand lane signal, at the northwest corner of Dyckman Street and Broadway since 19 traffic accidents (YTD 12-18-07) have occurred there, including the August 31, 2007 death of an eight-month old.
- Edgecombe Avenue: Install a crosswalk at W. 158th Street with a traffic signal to insure the safety of children crossing to enter or leave the playground.

The roadway in front of the Morris-Jumel Mansion is in need a complete resurfacing with cobblestones. At present, the roadway is prohibitive to vehicles due to a three-foot rise in the middle of the road that has caused extensive damage to cars traveling to the historic site. It is dangerous for those with special needs crossing the highway.

The planned redevelopment of the George Washington Bridge bus terminal will impact the already heavy traffic congestion in the corridor of West 178th Street & Broadway. A thorough Environmental Impact Study and community consultation are necessary to minimize any negative impacts on traffic and pedestrian safety, among other issues.

West 181st Street traffic already moves at a glacial pace. Former Manhattan Borough President C. Virginia Fields commissioned a 2003 report by Konheim & Ketcham, which the NYC DOT has yet to act upon to the chagrin of Community Board 12. In the interim, CB12 continues to submit mitigation recommendations to NYC DOT regarding West 181st Street.

PARKING

Washington Heights and Inwood has lost more than 400 parking spaces in 2006. This has added to the extremely difficult parking situation in this community. We strongly support construction of municipal parking facilities in Community District 12. Particular attention and plans need to be developed to mitigate the double-parking and tour bus congestion that occurs in the historic and landmark areas in CB12M. Specifically, the “ Homeowners Association of the Historic Jumel Area” have complained of being trapped by double-parked cars five days and nights a week. These cars are associated with a church located at the corner of E 162 Street off of St Nicholas Avenue. This condition is compounded by the presence of as many as 25 (twenty-five) , 47 (forty-seven) passenger tour buses which come through and are on W. 162 Street between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenue , every Sunday and Wednesday as they discharge and pick-up passengers visiting the Morris-Jumel Mansion. One solution to this oppressive situation for residents is to place a finite number of restricted parking slots for residents on W. 162 Street between St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenue. Parking stickers issued by NYC DOT and/or NYPD would be given to eligible residents. These parking and traffic issues which are both hazardous to the environment, resident’s health and public safety can be found in the Ft Tryon area, as well.

HIGHWAY OPERATIONS

As per last years " Statement of Needs" CB12M supports the restoration of arterial highway cleaning and maintenance crews, and the creation of a three-person crew dedicated to Community District 12's operational needs. High priority areas include the Henry Hudson Parkway and the Harlem River Drive. Repairs are required to the ramp connecting the Harlem River Drive and the Trans-Manhattan Expressway leading to the George Washington Bridge, and the Alexander Hamilton Bridge. We oppose the presence of trucks and/or commercial vehicles on the Henry Hudson Parkway.

BUSES

Again this year CB12M reminds the Administration about the problem of five bus routes coming across from the Bronx along West 181st Street, the area's major commercial thoroughfare, this must be addressed to relieve congestion, air pollution and decrease travel time. These buses block intersections and hamstring traffic. We urge the MTA New York City Transit to remedy this problem.

In 2005, the MTA ignored the recommendation of hundreds of Washington Heights residents and CB12's resolution opposed to rerouting the southbound M101 bus; meanwhile, in 2006 the MTA created a city-block long bus stop on Broadway from 207th to Isham Street and placed three buses in front of 4966 Broadway without any community consultation, which has resulted in numerous quality-of-life complaints.

PARKING

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RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, STREET MAINTENANCE

Tenth Avenue is being reconstructed from West 206 to 218 Streets; however, there are several areas where similar projects should be considered, including West 207th Street from 10th Avenue to Seaman Avenue; Nagle Avenue from Broadway to West 205th Street; and Seaman Avenue from Riverside Drive to West 218th Street.

We continue to support the Manhattan Street Maintenance Division's program for resurfacing and pothole repair. Funding should be secured for the expansion of in-house maintenance forces for asphalt and concrete repair. Broadway from Dyckman to West 220th Streets must be milled and resurfaced. The roadway on Jumel Terrace between W 162 and W 160 Street (see above) is in a critical condition and needs immediate and complete resurfacing with cobblestones. There is a three-foot "rise" in the middle of the street and this is damaging to vehicles and those crossing the street to visit the Jumel Mansion.

SUBWAYS

The MTA has seriously neglected the Washington Heights-Inwood community for many

years. Service on the “A” train, once the pride of the system, has deteriorated to the point where it ranks 19th out of 22 subway lines, according to the Straphangers Campaign’s ninth annual State of the Subways Report Card. The “1” line ranked 18th for seat availability, which proves that more trains are needed on this line. The “1” also ranked 20th when it comes to clarity of announcements. The “C” train ranked 20th in frequency of service and 18th in breakdown rate. The conditions on the “C” line at West 155th and 163rd Street; the “A” stations at 181st, 190th and Dyckman Streets, and the #1 stations at West 157th, Dyckman, West 207th and 215th Streets are deplorable. Capital reconstruction projects are required for these stations. The 163rd Street “C” station was rated in the worst condition of all Washington Heights-Inwood stations in Community Board 12’s 2006 subway survey. A comprehensive plan is necessary to outline renovations and reconstruction projects for all our neighborhood’s subway stations.

Community Board 12 urges the MTA to continue the operation of three elevators at the West 168th Street station, especially during the morning and evening rush hours. According to Manhattan Borough President Scott Stringer’s August 2006 report on elevator and escalator maintenance and repairs in the New York City subway system, one of the West 181st Street “A” station escalators was out of service for 149 days in 2005, far and away the worst figure in Manhattan! One of the 181st Street “1” station elevators was out of service for 34 days in 2005, the fourth worst figure in the borough. Equally disturbing is that only four of Manhattan’s 22 fully accessible stations are at or above 125th Street. The MTA must increase the number of fully accessible stations in Washington Heights-Inwood to meet its goal of increasing subway access for people with disabilities, which requires making 67 stations fully accessible by 2010 and 100 fully accessible by 2020.

On the positive side, long-standing problems with filthy conditions, flooding, graffiti and bad lighting at the Broadway pedestrian tunnel at the West 191st Street station on the “1” line may finally be close to resolution with assistance from the Mayor’s office and various City agencies.

We strongly urge the MTA to prioritize subway stations in Washington Heights-Inwood in its plan to re-paint 350 stations system-wide over the next decade. Many of this neighborhood’s subway stations have been forgotten in past system-wide decisions by the MTA.

HEALTH

CB12M strongly supports the NYS and NYC initiative on addressing diabetes, childhood nutrition, well-being and healthcare. The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene’s (DOHMH) last Community Health Profile in 2004 states that more than half of Inwood and Washington Heights residents were born outside of the U.S. (51%). Adults in Washington Heights-Inwood do not consider themselves to be in good health. Thirty-two percent (32%) said they were in poor or fair health, compared to 18 % in the City and 21 % in the USA. Heart disease and cancer caused most deaths in 2004 among the community’s residents; meanwhile, the death rate due to accidents and injuries was particularly high compared to New York City overall. Heart disease is the neighborhood’s leading cause of adult hospitalization. The data also indicates significant hospitalization rate for alcohol abuse, as well as asthma and injuries. Again diabetes and asthma admissions increased since the

last Statement of District Need, which is very concerning. More than 200 people are diagnosed with HIV each year in Washington Heights-Inwood and more than 2,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS in the WAHI Community.

Washington Heights-Inwood is near or better than the citywide averages for early prenatal care, low birth weight, and infant mortality.

One in five adults smoke while more than 75% of the neighborhood's smokers are trying to quit. Nearly one in three adults in Washington Heights-Inwood gets no physical activity, and one in six is obese, which leads to 12% of community adults having diabetes.

Many Washington Heights-Inwood residents have poor access to medical care: In 2005 about 32 % of CB12M residents did not have a personal doctor. People's ability to increase healthy behaviors and improve their health is influenced by the conditions in which they live. A healthy environment that includes adequate housing, neighborhood resources and community services is essential in preventing disease and promoting health. Twenty-one did not have a HS diploma, compared to 11 % for the borough, 31% are living in poverty, and 53% feel the neighborhood is unsafe.

Community Board 12 strongly advocates for the following community services:

- Increased access to medical, dental care and mental health services through DOHMH, the NYC Health & Hospitals Corporation and the New York-Presbyterian Hospital.
- Increased lead poisoning prevention, asthma and diabetes programs.
- Additional nurses and health educators in our public schools.
- Increased enrollment in Family Health Plus and Child Health Plus.
- Expansion of domestic violence and youth gang violence prevention and treatment programs.

BUREAU OF VETERINARY & PEST CONTROL SERVICES

CB12M again strongly urges the Administration to conduct an intensive rodent abatement program in the District. This is a dire health and safety issue that needs immediate attention but seems to be ignored. It is necessary to address the neighborhood's serious vermin problem, immediately. Rat-resistant garbage cans need to be distributed to buildings across the district and especially between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue; however, more areas must be baited and receive the containers. Multilingual educational materials should be distributed to our schools, parents associations, community-based organizations and elsewhere throughout the district to help foster a cleaner and safer environment.

ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) must improve its services to the Washington Heights-Inwood community. Air and noise enforcement is non-existent, catch

basins are sporadically cleaned and the department has failed to provide the 33rd & 34th Precincts with additional wrenches to close open fire hydrants despite continuous requests from public officials, the commanding officers and CB12 to do so. It is absurd that the 33rd precinct has only one wrench and the 34th precinct has none! In 2007 the New York Presbyterian Hospital committed to purchase wrenches for the 33rd and 34th precincts and CB12 strongly urges the DEP to act upon this generous offer.

Noise is also a very significant problem in Washington Heights-Inwood. According to a recent report, Community District 12 generated the greatest number of noise complaints to the 311 hotline in FY 2006-07, far surpassing any other neighborhood in the City. Community Board 12 supports increased inspections and enforcement of noise and air pollution regulations. Additional funding is needed to assign inspectors for nighttime and weekend duty; only nine inspectors currently work 6:00pm to 2:00am throughout the City. A multi-agency task force must be created to deal with the noise problem here, similar to what was done in Community District 6 in Brooklyn.

DEP must reach out to Washington Heights-Inwood business and restaurant owners about the proper disposal of waste, grease and biohazards.

SANITATION

The streets in southern Washington Heights were among the City's dirtiest, according to the July 2006 Scorecard Report. Overflowing litter baskets add to the problem. We strongly support the following actions by the Department of Sanitation:

- Additional litter baskets and increased pick-up schedules, especially on Broadway and other commercial streets.
- Additional litter baskets and trash pick-up and street cleaning in the Jumel Historic District which has over 40,000 visitors a year and yet only as Sanitation services provided to non-historic areas in the district.
- Increased number of Sanitation Police Officers (CB12 and CB9 split a weekend-only officer. That is unacceptable. CB12 requests its own dedicated fulltime Sanitation Police Officers.)
- Additional street cleaners. (We need at least four more street cleaners per day in District 12.)
- Another mini-salt spreader.
- Multilingual educational materials on proper garbage disposal and recycling requirements.

The Department of Sanitation must reduce its six to eight-year timeframe for construction of a new garage for District 8M garbage trucks, which currently operate from the West 215th Street garage and contribute to the traffic problem in our community despite the City Charter's requirement for co-terminality in City services.

ZONING AND LAND USE

Much of the actual property uses in Washington Heights and Inwood are contrary to the official New York City zoning regulations, which were last updated in 1961 in the CB12 area and most of the City. In many cases, zoning laws and regulations are not adhered to and this significantly impacts the neighborhoods' quality of life. The enforcement of existing regulations would prevent non-conforming uses in residentially zoned areas. Moreover, the City must provide new zoning guidelines where necessary.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Washington Heights-Inwood contributes to the City's economy and tax base with the following large employers: Columbia University Medical Center, the New York-Presbyterian Hospital, Yeshiva University, Isabella Geriatric Center and more than 3,500 local businesses.

Community Board 12 proposes that the City and the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone (UMEZ) focus their resources in the following areas: commercial revitalization and growth, development of office and retail space, and tourism. UMEZ has several small business and cultural institutions in 2006-07. UMEZ should continue its aggressive outreach to small businesses in Southern Washington Heights who (between W155 and W165 Street) given that they do not have a Business Improvement District in this area and there are a significant number of residents with small businesses that are neglected by city agencies and other institutions. The City and UMEZ must also assist merchants with incentives and loan programs to encourage sidewalk and storefront improvements, which would enhance shopping conditions and improve the quality of life.

The critical shortage of office and modern retail space in Washington Heights-Inwood limits the expansion of local businesses and hinders job creation. Developing underutilized areas, most notably Sherman Creek, would help alleviate this problem, as will the redevelopment of the GWB bus terminal that will create 800-plus permanent jobs.

We urge the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYC EDC), Department of Small Business Services (SBS) and UMEZ to foster economic growth in Washington Heights-Inwood by strengthening the neighborhood's competitive position and facilitating investments that catalyze the economic vibrancy of the community as a whole. The following steps will enhance the Washington Heights-Inwood business community:

- There is an estimated 3,513 businesses in Washington Heights-Inwood, according to the Audubon Partnership for Economic Development. The NYC EDC, SBS and UMEZ must provide entrepreneurs, especially minority-owned and women-owned businesses, with services and programs to benefit new business and help existing businesses expand.
- Collaborate with commercial banks, lending institutions and local groups to expand alternative lending programs for small businesses.
- Create a business development clearinghouse involving New York City and State agencies and the U. S. Small Business Administration to provide assistance and information to local businesses.

- Organize year-round bilingual seminars focusing on commercial development, and the New York City and State requirements for starting and expanding a business.
- Create a one-stop Business License Service Center.
- Movie and film producers routinely shoot in Washington Heights-Inwood. The Mayor's Office of Film, Theatre and Broadcasting should fulfill its commitment to create a digital catalog of our community's stores, restaurants, and nightlife.
- The City also should assist in the development of Business Improvements Districts (BIDs), in Washington Heights and Inwood, particularly in the following areas: West 207th Street, Dyckman Street, and the southern Washington Heights commercial area pursuant to the Community League of the Heights Neighborhood Planning Initiative.

The City should also work with the Audubon Partnership for Economic Development, Washington Heights BID, Northern Manhattan Coalition for Economic Development, Washington Heights-Inwood Development Corporation, Chamber of Commerce and the Harlem Community Development Corporation to support business development and expansion in the neighborhood.

TOURISM

The City and UMEZ must more effectively promote tourism in the area and work with the community to develop activities that capture more tourist dollars. Washington Heights-Inwood is well on its way to becoming a significant sightseeing destination. The Chamber of Commerce of Washington Heights-Inwood recently published a 50-page book titled "Discovering Northern Manhattan," which highlighted the community's museums, historic houses and apartment complexes, parks and other notable destinations, including the National Track & Field Hall of Fame. The publication is available at the NYC & Co. tourist information office, kiosks and hotels throughout the City and to riders on the Gray Line tour bus that makes its final stop at the Cloisters. In addition, all official City maps must show the entire Washington Heights-Inwood community and reflect its major points of interest.

Each year more than 300,000 people attend the Children's Festival sponsored by the Washington Heights Business Improvement District, an average of 40,000 attend the Medieval Festival in Fort Tryon Park, Over 35,000 people visit the Morris Jumel Mansion a year. The five-year old NOMA Uptown Arts Stroll has grown into a three-week long celebration of the visual and performing arts community in Washington Heights-Inwood. We also have magnificent parkland, with Fort Tryon Park considered one of the most beautiful parks in the United States. Each of these cultural institutions and events needs to be supported by the Administration and other funding organizations such as the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone.

PARKS

Thirty-three percent of Community District 12's terrain is parkland. We regard our parks as one of the most valuable resources in the community and urge the continued reconstruction of the pathways in Inwood Hill, Fort Tryon and Highbridge Parks. Improved access to Fort Washington Park is also needed. We are pleased that the restoration of the J. Hood

Wright Park retaining walls and the installation of artificial turf at the Michael Buczek ball field in Highbridge Park and the restoration of the retaining wall and entrance path at the Morris-Jumel Mansion in 2009-10.

Our FY 2010 proposed capital projects for the Department of Parks & Recreation are as follows:

8) Reconstruction of sidewalks and paths in Roger Morris Park, including a wheelchair ramp, drainage work and landscape restoration.

9) In Ft. Tryon Park landscaping at the Alpine Garden and Broadway perimeter, including installation of water service and reconstruction of stonework, pathways and staircase.

10) Continued reconstruction of Inwood Hill and Fort Tryon parks' paths, including paving, drainage, bench replacement and adjacent landscape.

11) Reconstruction and enlargement of the Indian Road Playground in Inwood Hill Park

12) For the Riverside Oval (Riverside Drive & West 156th Street), replacement of the curb and fence, restoration of the fountain, water service, sewer connection, landscaping and accessibility for the disabled.

13) Equipment for park maintenance including the expanded Greenway.

Community Board 12 urges the City to fund a maintenance program and/or endowment as part of all Department of Parks & Recreation (DPR) capital projects. Horticulturists, stonemasons, general maintenance workers, increased seasonal personnel and skilled trades-people are sorely needed in our parks. Maintenance is the key to keeping our parks in good condition and preventing deterioration. Routine maintenance would save the City money in the long run and avoid costly capital projects.

Washington Heights-Inwood must receive its fair share of PEP officers to enhance the safety of our parks. Funds also are needed for enhanced pest control and tree pruning in all CB12 parks. Additional resources are required for recreational programs for children at Highbridge, J. Hood Wright and Inwood Hill parks.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

We request that the Department of Cultural Affairs help maintain all our historic and cultural institutions, including the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Hispanic Society of America, Dyckman Farmhouse Museum, the Morris-Jumel Mansion and the Cloisters. We are especially concerned about the future of the Audubon Terrace complex; the American Numismatic Society recently moved and the Hispanic Society, which occupies about half the complex, announced that it also plans to move. CB12 asks the Mayor's Office in December 2005 to create a task force to develop a plan to preserve and revitalize the Audubon Terrace complex.

CONCLUSION

Washington Heights-Inwood historically has been a neighborhood of many different nationalities. The City must reevaluate how it views this neighborhood in comparison to

the rest of Manhattan. We have experienced an unparalleled housing price boom over the past decade and stand on the threshold of the City's next waterfront rezoning in the Sherman Creek/Inwood area. The preservation and development of affordable housing is critical to the neighborhood, and the City must step up its efforts in this area.

It is now time for the City to increase the investing in Northern Manhattan by committing the resources, municipal services, housing, economic and education programs required to improve not only the Sherman Creek/Inwood area but the rest of this thriving, buoyant community of Washington Heights-Inwood.

Pamela Palanque North
Pamela Palanque North

Vice Chair, Community Board 12 M

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