

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

Fiscal Year
2026

**Manhattan
Community District**

11

November 2024

INTRODUCTION

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

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

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

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

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

This report is broadly structured as follows:

1. **Overarching Community District Needs**

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

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

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

3. **Community Board Budget Requests**

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

Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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1. COMMUNITY BOARD INFORMATION

Manhattan Community Board 11

Address: 1664 Park Avenue

Phone: 2128318929

Email: mn11@cb.nyc.gov

Website: cb11m.org

Chair: Xavier A. Santiago

District Manager: Angel D. Mescain

2. 2020 CENSUS DATA

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

New York City

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

Manhattan

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

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

Manhattan Community District 11

	2010		2020		Change, 2010-2020		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percentage Point
AGE							
Total population	120,511	100.00	125,771	100.00	5,260	4.4	0.0
Total persons under 18 years	27,048	22.4	23,954	19	-3,094	-11.4	-3.4
MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE RACE / HISPANIC ORIGIN							
Total population	120,511	100.0	125,771	100.0	5,260	4.4	0.0
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	59,290	49.2	56,743	45.1	-2,547	-4.3	-4.1
White non-Hispanic	14,442	12.0	18,865	15.0	4,423	30.6	3.0
Black non-Hispanic	37,590	31.2	35,311	28.1	-2,279	-6.1	-3.1
Asian non-Hispanic	6,654	5.5	9,825	7.8	3,171	47.7	2.3
Some other race, non-Hispanic	722	0.6	1,249	1.0	527	73.0	0.4
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	1,813	1.5	3,778	3.0	1,965	108.4	1.5
HOUSING OCCUPANCY							
Total housing units	50,226	100.0	54,738	100.0	4,512	9.0	0.0
Occupied housing units	47,109	93.8	51,823	94.7	4,714	10.0	0.9
Vacant housing units	3,117	6.2	2,915	5.3	-202	-6.5	-0.9

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

Statement on Data Accuracy

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

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

3. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT

Community Board 11 (CB11) is proud to represent East Harlem and Randalls/Wards Island (Community District 11 or "CD11"). Ours is a racially and ethnically diverse community that is home to an approximately 123,582 residents; 43% of which identify as Hispanic/Latino, 29.5% as Black non-Hispanic, 13.9% as White non-Hispanic, and 9.7% as Asian non-Hispanic (American Community Survey 5-Year Data (2009-2021)). Throughout our district are bustling streets and local businesses, engaged cultural institutions, vibrant street art and murals, carefully tended-to community gardens, and most of all, a community dedicated to advocating for and preserving their home. Always welcoming of new neighbors, we strive to maintain our rich cultural heritage, enduring legacy of social justice action, and the existing character of our community.

Our neighborhood has seen change throughout its history but has always maintained its working-class identity and culture. Unguarded neighborhood change brought on by rapid redevelopment and displacement threatens to undermine neighborhood character and the communities' sense of place. The people of a community determine its character and uniqueness, however these aspects will be stripped away without careful consideration and planning ahead of change. It's incumbent on the City to ensure that communities like East Harlem remain affordable to working-class families while maintaining their unique culture, traditions and lifestyle.

Gentrification, displacement, and ever-increasing rents are constant concerns for residents of CD11. 2021 ACS 5-Year Estimate data shows a 7.9% increase in our district's population since 2010, as well as an additional 8,349 housing units (17.3% increase). While our population and housing stock increased over the last 10 years, East Harlem's Black and Hispanic populations have declined by 5.4% and 9.8%, respectively. During that same period other groups experienced significant increases; non-Hispanic Asians rose by 7%, while non-Hispanic Whites rose by 6.6%.

The City must prioritize the completion of its East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreements commitments -- particularly the development of affordable housing on publicly owned sites. The development of affordable housing on the site that M11 garage currently occupies on 99th Street is a high priority for our board, as is the siting, funding and development of a new consolidated facility of the M11 sanitation garage.

Approximately 31.2% of families in CD11 live below the federal poverty level. Significant disparities exist for youth below the age of 18 and seniors over 65, whose poverty rates are 45.2% and 28.3% respectively (2021 ACS 5-year estimate). These statistics show a community that is in need of affordable housing, quality education and local hiring initiatives to increase economic development and employment. Quality schools and early childhood education are keys to lifting young people out of poverty. Affordable and convenient adult education programs are equally important to help adults adapt to changes in industries and job opportunities.

Though gun violence continues to be an issue in our district. We will continue to advocate for reducing crime, especially around NYCHA developments and other more volatile areas of the district, ensuring that residents feel safe to move throughout the neighborhood. Identified solutions include building trust between the police and community residents, in addition to bolstering prevention and early intervention services.

4. TOP THREE PRESSING ISSUES OVERALL

Manhattan Community Board 11

The three most pressing issues facing this Community Board are:

Affordable Housing

East Harlem is a community of renters; according to the 2021 ACS 1-Year Estimate, there are 50,741 (89.7%) renter-occupied units in CD11. With an adjusted annual median household income of \$41,341, our renters depend on the availability of affordable housing. As housing costs continue to rise (up to 37% increase in median rent from 2010 - 2021), our residents face an ever-increasing rent burden – 21.5% of residents spend more than 30 percent of their income on rent and 29.6% of residents spend more than 50 percent of their income on rent. While East Harlem's real median gross rent of \$1,220 is lower than average NYC gross rent, it is still out of reach for many in our community. A limited supply of available affordable units combined with ever higher rents and units lost to deregulation feed concerns about displacement and spotlight the mounting need for affordable housing in CD11. Preservation of affordable and public housing, as well as construction of new, deeply affordable housing, including opportunities for affordable homeownership, are incredibly important to ensure that current residents are able to continue to live in East Harlem. Seniors, many of whom are living on fixed incomes, are especially in need of permanently affordable housing so that they can age in place and peacefully enjoy their later years. It is imperative that the Mayoral administration continue the focus of preserving and developing affordable housing units but also work diligently toward bridging gaps to ensure affordable units are meeting the need for deep affordability and across household compositions, most urgently for family-sized units. Combining these strategies as essential to mitigating the displacement resulting from ever increasing housing costs, stagnant wages and unchecked gentrification. Affordable Housing Preservation Housing displacement is a constant and concern for too many in our community. Those residing in rent-regulated housing are often faced with deteriorating housing conditions left unaddressed by unscrupulous landlords seeking to deregulate those units in pursuit of charging market rates. The City must continue to support and expand anti-tenant harassment protections, particularly for lower income tenants who are the most vulnerable. The city must also remain diligent in pursuing opportunities to extend contracts to ensure existing affordable housing remains rent regulated for the long term. Affordable Housing Development While much needed affordable development has resulted from Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) and the 2017 East Harlem Neighborhood rezoning, there remains a need to create significantly more units of deeply affordable housing to serve low income and very low-income households and supportive housing for vulnerable populations including seniors. The new ShareNYC program should be expanded to provide more opportunities for the development of affordable shared housing for low to moderate income households. Public Housing The New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) remains the critical permanent affordable housing lifeline for thousands of East Harlemites. Public housing accounts for more than one-third (31.6%) of rental apartments in CD11; higher than Manhattan (8.8%), and Citywide (7.4%). As of 2023, East Harlem is home to approximately 32,259 public housing residents. However, after decades of underfunding and mismanagement, public housing continues to suffer from neglect and a lack of necessary repairs. Essential services like heat and hot water, working elevators and maintenance repairs are frequently lacking or unsatisfactory impacting the safety and quality of life for residents. With over \$32 billion in capital needs citywide, and only up to \$2.56 million allocated to future commitments within this district for upcoming NYCHA projects. Our office regularly receives complaints from NYCHA residents regarding mold, broken elevators, lack of heat and hot water, general repairs, and less-than-adequate security measures. It is vital that NYCHA work with the affected housing developments and community stakeholders, including CB11, when planning and executing each of these plans. As of this writing, several PACT projects are underway and planned for NYCHA campuses in CD11, including the Corsi Houses, Jackie Robinson, and UPACA senior developments.

Crime and Public Safety

Over the summer of 2024, we collected public input through a District Needs Assessment Survey. Over half of the respondents (55%) indicated that crime and public safety are among the top three

most pressing needs in East Harlem, citing gun violence, substance misuse in our playgrounds and on our sidewalks, open-air drug dealing, petty crimes, and traffic violations impacting pedestrian safety. Residents claim not feeling safe or comfortable traveling throughout the district by themselves or with their children, especially at night. Concerns about safety and an inability to feel comfortable in their environment negatively impact residents' quality of life. Further, parents worry about raising their children in proximity of public drug use and sales and the presence of street homelessness. Residents have reported mixed responsiveness by the police, and maintain a lack of trust of police within East Harlem. Many continue to advocate for the expansion and strengthening of police-community relations through events and programs such as National Night Out, or the NYPD Police Athletic League (PAL); including increased police presence throughout the district to deter criminal activity, and foster relationships with residents and businesses that builds trust. Elements of the built environment also factor into feelings of unsafety among residents, including poorly lit areas due to broken street lamps, and the obstruction of lighting by poorly maintained street trees. DOT, DOB, NYCHA, the Parks department and the MTA must work together to ensure that our sidewalks, streets, parks, open spaces, including the areas under the Park Avenue Viaduct are properly lit and maintained.

Homelessness

According to the Coalition for the Homeless, by May 2023, there were 89,951 homeless people sleeping each night in the New York City municipal shelter system, a 60.4% increase from July 2022. All told, the city said it had 105,800 people in its care as of July 2023, including asylum seekers and longer-term residents." (As Homeless Population Booms, NYC Steps Closer to an Accurate Shelter Census, City Limits) Many factors contribute to homelessness including a lack of affordable housing, poverty, unemployment, eviction, a history of incarceration, violence and abuse, substance use disorder, mental illness, or untreated medical issues. Public policy has also directly contributed to the crisis of homelessness in New York City, including reductions in government housing assistance, deinstitutionalization, and the decline of Single-Room Occupancy Housing (SRO's). These policy changes most directly impacted the very lower income individuals and households that most heavily relied on the availability of those affordable housing options. Communities like East Harlem which suffer from concentrated poverty and are further burdened with high crime rates, poor health outcomes, and poor housing conditions are especially vulnerable to the impacts of the homelessness crisis. It is incumbent on the City and State to fund and support initiatives and organizations working to assist individuals and families to overcome these socio-economic challenges. The City must prioritize the development and preservation of deeply affordable housing as the most appropriate, responsible and cost effective way to provide for those most in need and directly addressing the homelessness crisis. It is vital that the City expand eviction prevention services for low-income residents to remain in their homes, including providing rental assistance and legal services. To further reduce the shelter population and help to stabilize families experiencing homelessness, the City must accelerate its efforts to transition families in shelter to permanent housing. This can be done, in part, by converting Tier II residences, which provide temporary housing accommodations and social services to homeless families until viable housing alternatives become available, to permanent supportive housing operated by reputable, local not-for-profit housing providers. It is essential that homeless shelters provide safe accommodations free of pests, rodents, mold and violence. It is incumbent on the City to require that shelter operators provide on-site wrap-around support services for shelter residents. Operators must be required to provide the necessary facility maintenance and security to provide a safe and healthy environment for shelter residents during their stay. As a condition of their contract, operators should be required to establish community advisory boards in coordination with their respective community boards, to include representations from relevant community stakeholders. While it is the collective responsibility of society to do for those in most need, it is not acceptable that support services including homeless shelters be concentrated in lower income communities and communities of color like CD11. Street Homelessness Sadly, street homelessness has increased throughout the city and locally is most evident along CD11's commercial corridors of 125th Street, 116th Street and 110th Street; and our public parks, mostly urgently in Harlem River Park and Marcus Garvey Park. Many of the street homeless population suffer from untreated mental illness and substance use disorder. Many others are undocumented immigrants without resources to secure housing. The City must increase its street homeless outreach efforts in order

to more effectively engage with this population including providing non-congregant shelter housing options, such as Safe Havens, for those who may be resistant to that type of shelter environment but can otherwise live independently. Funding must be allocated to support operators in mitigating the impacts of concentrating social services in a specific geographic area. Unfortunately, there are many who prey upon the most vulnerable when and where they are receiving the services they depend on to secure and support their recovery and stabilization. As such, it is not sufficient to merely site and provide the services but also to ensure that our most vulnerable neighbors are protected from those who may wish them harm.

5. SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY DISTRICT NEEDS AND BUDGET REQUESTS

HEALTHCARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

Manhattan Community Board 11

Most Important Issue Related to Healthcare and Human Services

Mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs

There is an oversaturation of mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs in CD11 which has created a strain on community resources and contributed to a range of quality of life and public safety concerns. The City's current siting policy is irresponsible to the individuals in need of care and also to host communities oversaturated with other services. CB11 has called on OASAS and other regulatory agencies that have oversight over such programs, to implement an immediate moratorium on the siting of any new drug rehabilitation, chemical dependency, or treatment centers to be located in CD11 and require all existing OASAS-authorized drug rehabilitation, chemical dependency, and treatment centers, to come before CB11 prior to all reauthorizations and/or expansion of services or service capacity. CB11 recognizes the need for treatment and support services but maintains that these should be equitably provided and not concentrated in low-income communities such as East Harlem. A condition of the contracts for providers of these services must be that they are engaged with community stakeholders including this board, to work together to address community concerns related to the center operated by the provider and its clients. The City should aim to establish a crisis intervention program with a dedicated emergency call number for responses to mental health crises, which pairs peers with lived mental health experience and emergency medical technicians, to de-escalate mental health crises. Such a program would relieve the police department of responding to such cases for which they are not trained and do not require law enforcement engagement. However, police officers must be trained to assist on mental health crisis calls where law enforcement is requested. The City must establish a comprehensive mental health services infrastructure across the city so that individuals living with mental illness can more dependably access the range of services they require. Much of the street homeless population is living with untreated mental illness often because of a resistance to care but also because of the lack of accessibility of care. It is imperative that the City prioritize providing accessible mental health care and support services, as well as special needs housing throughout the city and not just mostly in lower-income communities of color where resources are already stretched thin and so many other challenges are pervasive.

Community District Needs Related to Healthcare and Human Services

Needs for Health Care and Facilities

The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the health inequity that is systemically entrenched in CD11. According to the 2020 Summary of Vital Statistics for the City of New York: this district suffered the highest COVID-19 mortality rate in Manhattan (273.4 per 100,000) - 25.6% greater than the citywide average (203.5 per 100,000). Compounding upon the disparity, Upper East Side residents typically enjoy among the highest life expectancies in Manhattan-87.3 years-while in East Harlem, the life expectancy is only 78.3. According to the 2018 Community Health Profile report East Harlem's premature mortality rate (death before age 65) is 70% higher than NYC, driven by higher death rates due to cancer, heart disease, HIV diagnoses, accidents, and drug-related deaths. Relative to the five wealthiest neighborhoods, 42% of deaths could have been averted in CD11. The asthma emergency department visit rate among children ages 5 to 17 in East Harlem is 1.6 times greater than the citywide rate, (580 vs 223 per 10,000 children). According to the 2018 Community Health Profile report, "Many childhood asthma emergency department visits could be prevented by reducing the presence of pests, mold, other asthma triggers..."; "resources and opportunities are at the root of good health", these include secure jobs with benefits, well-maintained and affordable housing, safe neighborhoods with clean parks, accessible transportation, healthy and affordable

food, and quality education and health care". In CD11, a significant portion of our vulnerable residents lack such resources. Federal initiatives to expand health care to the uninsured must be supported locally through the equitable distribution of health insurance navigator programs to reduce the high number of uninsured residents. According to the 2018 Community Health Profile, "in East Harlem, 12% of adults are uninsured and 14% report going without needed medical care in the past 12 months..." DOHMH and Health and Hospitals should work to promote greater use of primary care physicians and expand the availability of urgent care programs to reduce the strain on local emergency rooms and decrease the number of avoidable hospital visits. Additional funding should be targeted to expand existing community-based, peer-led preventive interventions to promote weight loss and prevent diabetes. DOE should devote more resources to develop physical education programs for all local schools and expand organized athletics. It is recommended that HPD and NYCHA host a series of workshops to educate tenants and landlords on the various indoor triggers for asthma and how they can be mitigated, including pest control. Funding should be increased for pest extermination and mold remediation services throughout NYCHA developments. Funding should be allocated towards education and awareness for children and families suffering from the symptoms of illness that can directly and/or indirectly be traced to conditions in public housing.

Needs for Older NYs

According to the 2021 ACS 1-year estimate, seniors aged 65 and older now account for 15% of East Harlem's population. 28% of our community's seniors are living below the federal poverty line, more than double the rate of New York (12%). In addition, seniors in East Harlem also face high rates of social isolation, and have many concerns about safety in the community, which compounds the isolation issue. Almost 32% of East Harlem seniors are mobility-impaired compared to 26.5% citywide; in-home delivery of services are critical and senior facilities and programs need to be accessible to those with mobility concerns. There is also a need for culturally appropriate, bilingual social work and case management; increased access to dietary and religiously appropriate food options through meals on wheels and other services; and the need to expand home check in and home healthcare hours so those who are too afraid to leave their apartments for wellness visits. According to the DoHMH's Surveillance Annual Report 2021, East Harlem suffers among the highest HIV diagnoses, prevalence, and age-adjusted mortality rates in NYC. Senior citizens are especially an overlooked population when it comes to addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, as individuals 50 and older accounted for 17.1% (up to 2 out of 10 people) of total HIV diagnoses as of December 2021. The report further shows that the same demographic had the highest rate of any age group for concurrent new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in NYC (31.6%) as of December 2021. This indicates that senior citizens are not getting tested early enough for HIV. CD11 has a high death rate from HIV/AIDS, and more targeted interventions and campaigns are needed to address this issue. Senior centers and assisted care facilities should be educating their residents about safe sex practices to reduce the risk of infection.

Needs for Low Income NYs

East Harlem's housing-insecure and low-income residents are at great risk of homelessness with 2021 real median gross rent (RMGR) calculated at \$1,220 (a 15% increase from the RMGR of 2010; and an 18% increase from 2019), while approximately 31.2% of family incomes are below the federal poverty line. Currently, 29.6% of renter households in East Harlem are severely rent-burdened, spending more than 50% of household income on rent; and 21.5% are moderately rent-burdened, spending more than 30% of household income on rent. (ACS 1-year estimate, 2021) Furthermore, there is a growing disparity between the RMGR, and real median household income (RMHI) in CD11. Since 2006, RMGR saw significant increases above 40%; while RMHI remained relatively stagnant though with significant declines (up to -20%) during periods of economic recession. The COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated pre-existing racial and economic inequities and highlighted the need to protect and expand the City's social safety net. Cash assistance, rental assistance, and eviction prevention programs, anti-tenant harassment and code enforcement should also be prioritized as key components of the fight against the displacement of our lower-income residents.. With the full implementation of the City's Right to Counsel legislation, all cases that are moving forward in Housing Court will be assigned lawyers regardless of tenants' income, zip code, or

immigration status. Still, the legislation is limited to tenants brought to housing court by their landlords due to non-payment. There is a need for pre-emptive legal services for tenants in need of building repairs.

HEALTHCARE AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

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

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
11 / 53	DOHMH	Fund additional social workers, therapeutic services, evidence-based groups and management services
16 / 53	HRA	Housing assistance for domestic violence survivors
20 / 53	DOHMH	Other programs to address public health issues requests
23 / 53	DFTA	Other senior center program requests
24 / 53	DOHMH	Other programs to address public health issues requests
25 / 53	DFTA	Increase case management capacity
26 / 53	DOHMH	Expand vaccine-related outreach
28 / 53	DOHMH	Animal and pest control requests including reducing rat and mosquito populations
29 / 53	DFTA	Allocate funds for outreach services to homebound older adults and for programs that allow the elderly to age in place
30 / 53	HRA	Legal representation for tenants
36 / 53	HRA	Funding for domestic violence prevention and assistance programs.
37 / 53	HRA	Specialized services for the LGBTQ+ community
39 / 53	HRA	Expand housing assistance, legal aid, and healthcare services for migrants
40 / 53	HRA	Comprehensive, evidence-based interventions to address gun violence
49 / 53	HRA	Expand food assistance
50 / 53	HRA	Expand caseworker availability to meet the linguistic and cultural needs

Manhattan Community Board 11

Most Important Issue Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

After school programs

After school programs support social, emotional, cognitive, and academic development, reduce risky behaviors, promote physical health, and provide a safe and supportive environment for children and youth. After school programming also supports working parents, especially single parents, who might otherwise have to choose between earning income and taking care of their children. In CD11, 57% of families with children under 18 are headed by a single parent. About 43.4% of families with children under 18 years old live below the poverty level; 31.3% of those families are single-parent households (2021 ACS). Additionally, East Harlem youth face safety concerns due to the high rates of violence and gang activity, especially in public housing. To address the unique challenges, the community and City must work together to improve after-school programs, provide opportunities for youth employment, and increase extracurricular educational services. Job training and placement programs and other youth activity initiatives should target public housing developments and other areas with high gang activity to encourage positive development and prevent negative outcomes. DYCD should expand after-school and evening programming, provide viable alternatives to disconnected and at-risk youth and target older teenage students with evening recreational activities. Finally, there is a lack of physical spaces for youth to spend constructive and safe time in during after-school hours, weekends and summertime. Developers should be incentivized to work with nonprofits to build these needed facilities and provide programming.

Community District Needs Related to Youth, Education and Child Welfare

Needs for Youth Education

Students in East Harlem struggle academically. Approximately 42.9% of students in East Harlem (3rd through 8th grade) are passing their reading exams, while only 37.3% of students are performing at grade level in math (Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc., 2019). Challenges for students have only been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, especially for homeless students, students with disabilities, and students with other special needs. CCC New York further reports that there are 11,606 children living in poverty (2.8% of citywide); 276 families with children living in homeless shelters (2.4% of citywide) in East Harlem; while 1,790 students are living in temporary housing (1.8% of citywide). As of 2021, 5,985 of our students receive Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) (2.6% of citywide); while approximately 22,477 individuals over the age of 5 years are of limited English language proficiency (1.3% of citywide). DOE must dedicate additional resources, including special education teachers, on-site mental health care providers, and other tools to overcome language barriers for our students with special needs and their families to ensure their academic and socio-economic success. We should expect these needs to gain higher priority due to the current influx of asylum-seeking families with students. East Harlem's low academic performance can partially be attributed to our district's rate of chronic absenteeism. With 31.1% of District 4, and 39.5% of District 5 students considered chronically absent, East Harlem's chronic absenteeism rate is higher than the rate for NYC overall (26.5%). Furthermore, the rate of absenteeism is considerably higher for our students with disabilities at 40.4% for District 4, and 47.7% for District 5 (37.3% for NYC overall). Missing too many days of school can cause students to fall behind, increasing their risk of dropping out, and further harming their quality of life. Low educational attainment contributes to a cycle of unemployment and poverty that becomes increasingly difficult to change with each generation. Educational attainment in East Harlem begins to fall behind as early as nursery and preschool (East Harlem Neighborhood Plan, p 45). It is estimated that children under the age of 5 years in East Harlem, only 25% are enrolled in private or public early learning programs (2019-2020 ACS). We argue that the earlier our children are able to start their education, the further it will improve the educational attainment within this district. The Department of Education should continue to expand its focus on STEM

(science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) and include more arts, music, culture, local history, special education programs, financial education and vocational training. Considering East Harlem's diversity in population, it's important that East Harlem schools place "culturally responsive-sustaining education (CR-SE)" at the center. CR-SE embraces students' identities, placing aspects of their race, social class, gender, language, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, or ability at the center of their education. According to DOE, students that learn using CR-SE are more active in class, achieve higher grades, and graduate more often. School facilities face significant capital and capacity limitations, which can lead to overcrowding, large class sizes, and increased competition between schools for resources. DOE and SCA continue to make important upgrades and advancements to facilities in the district, but more remains to be done. Some Pre-K, daycare and after-school program facilities need repairs, while others lack access to a diversity of spaces for different types of activities.

Needs for Youth and Child Welfare

Children under 18, make up 20.9% of East Harlem's population. Unfortunately, a disproportionate amount of youth in East Harlem live in poverty, with 45.2% of residents under the age of 18 living below the poverty level (ACS 2021). Children raised in poverty encounter a number of disadvantages that impact their ability to perform well in school, including food and housing insecurity, poor physical and mental health, and reduced concentration and motivation. Our families need resources and services to reinforce the positive development of their children. Childcare is crucial for both the development of young children and for the economic stability and mobility of working parents, however, access to affordable childcare is out of reach for many of our families. According to the CCC of New York, only 5.6% of East Harlem families with children under 5 spend less than 7% of their annual income on infant and toddler childcare; most East Harlem families spend approximately 33.8% of their annual income on childcare, while the cost of child care is even more burdensome for single parents (71.4% of annual income). If the City's elected leaders intend to promote equity and excellence for all students regardless of family income, race, nationality, disability, or language spoken at home, then they must start with expanding childcare assistance for working parents in need of support. Finally, services and opportunities for youth must not be limited to youth in school. Approximately 49.2% of East Harlem's youth aged 16 and older are employed, while 12.2% are actively seeking employment (ACS 1-Year, 2014-2019, 2021). The City not only must expand programs like Advance & Earn that target disconnected youth but also dedicate additional resources and time to improve access to education and employment.

YOUTH, EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
7 / 22	SCA	Renovate interior building component
13 / 22	SCA	Renovate interior building component

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
14 / 53	DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)
15 / 53	DYCD	Other youth workforce development requests
27 / 53	DYCD	Other youth workforce development requests
38 / 53	DOE	Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services
41 / 53	DOE	Workshops and Violence prevention services and resources for youth
42 / 53	DOE	Sex education resources for youth
43 / 53	DOE	Adult education programs
44 / 53	DOE	Education support focused on implementing trauma-informed programming tailored to LGBTQ+ youth
45 / 53	DOE	Funding for Gender Sexuality alliances (GSA)
46 / 53	DYCD	Services for runaway and homeless youth
47 / 53	DYCD	Services for migrant youth
48 / 53	DOE	Access to educational opportunities for students with disabilities

Manhattan Community Board 11

Most Important Issue Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Crime prevention programs

Although survey respondents were generally concerned about crime in East Harlem, they indicated support for preventive services -- including youth services, after-school programming, job training, and mental health services. Programming for high-risk youth and their families should be expanded throughout the district and should include late-night and weekend programming. Resources should be funneled toward improving the socioeconomic determinants of crime, particularly educational attainment, unemployment, and poverty. Local organizations that offer these resources should be supported. The potential for strong collaboration between the police and local groups exists, but more extensive neighborhood-specific training, deeper local partnerships and increased community policing approaches are needed in order to make efforts work properly. Many individuals in East Harlem have a negative view of the police and law enforcement needs to continue to work to rebuild trust within the community. Finally, the incarceration rate in East Harlem is the third highest in the city and more than double the citywide rate. Incarceration has a devastating effect on the futures of those incarcerated, as well as on families and the larger community. People who have been incarcerated are more likely to experience mental and physical health problems, and may also have trouble finding employment and housing. New York City should expand targeted reentry support for neighborhoods with high incarceration rates.

Community District Needs Related to Public Safety and Emergency Services

Needs for Public Safety

Public safety is a major concern in CD11. Compared with the citywide rate, East Harlem has a significantly higher rate for non-fatal assault hospitalizations with 130 per 100,000 residents annually-- more than double NYC's and Manhattan's rates (Community Health Profile, 2018). Furthermore, the serious crime rate in East Harlem was 22.3 serious crimes per 1,000 residents in 2022, compared to 14.2 serious crimes per 1,000 residents citywide (a 44.4% difference). Though residents reported the need for increased police presence, the demand for police accountability, transparency, and respect for residents remains paramount while mitigating our crime rate.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

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

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
10 / 53	NYPD	Increase resources for youth crime prevention programs
33 / 53	NYPD	Provide resources to train officers, e.g. in community policing
53 / 53	FDNY	Safety features for fire houses

CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

Manhattan Community Board 11

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

Cleanliness/trash collection

Residents overwhelmingly identified cleanliness and trash collection as their most important issues. Overflowing corner bins, lack of corner bins, canine waste, clogged catch basins, vacant lots, and illegal dumping all contribute to unsanitary conditions and increased rodent activity throughout the district.

DSNY should work to identify problem intersections and introduce rodent-resistant corner bins to each identified problem area in CD11. The agency should increase the frequency of litter basket collection and sanitation enforcement of illegal dumping and canine waste laws.

Additionally, there should be a campaign, led by the DSNY, consisting of community workshops, advertisements, and public service announcements in community-relevant languages to reach the population of East Harlem to educate the community on the importance of keeping the streets clean.

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

Needs for Water, Sewers, and Environmental Protection

The City's environmental justice law defines "Environmental Justice Areas" as low-income or minority communities in New York City. As an identified Environmental Justice Area, East Harlem has been and continues to be more vulnerable to potential environmental injustices and intersectional health equity complications due to factors including a history of systemic racism and inequitable resource distribution. According to the Community Health Profile 2018, the asthma hospitalization rate in East Harlem is among the highest of all neighborhoods in New York City. The number of adults with asthma is 60 percent higher than the NYC average and the hospitalization rate is 200 percent higher than the NYC average. Among East Harlem's children, the hospitalization rate for asthma attacks is more than two times the city average. Many pollutants within East Harlem, such as the two sanitation garages, proximity to the FDR Drive and other large highways and a lack of green spaces, contribute to high levels of particulate matter in the air. The Vision Plan for a Resilient East Harlem highlights East Harlem's vulnerability to climate change. The vast majority of CD11 lies in an evacuation zone, with many large public housing complexes located in Zone 1-- the most vulnerable area. Our neighborhood is particularly vulnerable to flooding from extreme rain, sea level rise, and storm surge; managing inland drainage is a critical priority as water is easily trapped in low-lying areas. As such, East Harlem suffered severe flooding during Hurricane Sandy in 2012 and Hurricane Ida in 2021. East Harlem also experiences high average summertime surface temperatures, due to a variety of physical factors including high density and lack of green space. CD11 needs significant investment in hard and soft infrastructure, including centralized and decentralized stormwater management interventions, living shorelines (oyster beds, marshes, berms), floodgates, as well as community education around climate change and emergency preparedness to prepare residents for future disasters. Bold interventions, although costly, are necessary to combat the dangers of climate change and ensure the livability of our neighborhood for generations to come. Former Mayor Bill de Blasio announced that NYC Parks would receive \$284 million to renovate segments of the East River Esplanade in need of repairs. It's crucial that the City continue to invest in and install green infrastructure throughout the esplanade as part of the repairs. Finally, CB11 would like to see policies such as the Green Infrastructure Grant Program implemented and expanded to close the gap in environmental health disparities achieved through a process that ensures transparency, access, and inclusion for people at every level of the planning and decision-making process.

Needs for Sanitation Services

Community District 11 currently hosts three Department of Sanitation facilities: The Manhattan District 11 (M11) garage is "temporarily" located on East 127th Street and Second Avenue, adjacent to an elementary school, a heavily utilized public park, and a newly opened cancer treatment facility. It is now our understanding that even with the M11 relocation, DSNY intends to maintain the East 99th Street site as part of its operations, resulting in there being FOUR DSNY facilities in this district. The Manhattan District 10 (M10) garage which serves Central Harlem is located at 132nd Street and Park Avenue, just five blocks from the new M11 garage. Because of the poor condition of the M10 garage building, most of the sanitation equipment is parked in the street and under the Metro-North railroad viaduct. The Manhattan Lot Cleaning Unit currently utilizes a surface parking lot on East 123rd Street between Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue. This site was identified in the 2017 East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreement for the development of affordable housing and its redevelopment is a high priority for our board. However, DSNY has indicated no intention of moving off the site and so its redevelopment remains an open question and a commitment unkept. To resolve this underserved burden on our community, CB11 proposed funding be allocated for the construction of a new state-of-the-art consolidated facility to house the M11 and M10 garages. This request was incorporated in the 2016 East Harlem Neighborhood Plan and the subsequent 2017 East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreement (POA) which states that the City would "working with community stakeholders, plan for the development of an enclosed consolidated DSNY sanitation facility for M10 and M11, which meets LEED gold standards", further that "DSNY will immediately begin planning for a permanent, long-term facility to serve District 11 sanitation needs, which includes the following goals: explore options for a permanent consolidated facility that could house multiple garages, including: District 11, District 10, District 9, and/or the Manhattan Lot Cleaning Unit; assess suitable sites for the permanent facility that will serve residents for the next 100 years. Explore all City-owned sites and appropriate privately-owned sites in Manhattan Community Boards 9, 10, and 11, as well as potential acquisition of the entire Block 1792.

CORE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITY SERVICES AND RESILIENCY

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
3 / 22	DSNY	Provide new or upgrade existing sanitation garages or other sanitation infrastructure
9 / 22	DEP	Evaluate a public location or property for green infrastructure, e.g. rain gardens, stormwater greenstreets, green playgrounds
12 / 22	DEP	Water delivery infrastructure for community gardens

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
7 / 53	DSNY	Provide more on-street trash cans and recycling containers

Manhattan Community Board 11

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

Affordable housing creation

Affordable housing creation The City must prioritize the completion of East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreements commitments and develop affordable housing on city-owned sites including the East Harlem Multi-Service Center, the 25th Precinct parking lot at East 119th Street and the lot being utilized by the Department of Sanitation Lot Cleaning Unit at East 123rd Street. Further the City must act to restart any stalled large scale residential development projects including the remaining commitments for the East 125th Street Development, the proposed Harlem African Burial Ground Memorial Mixed-Use Development, as well as the prioritizing redevelopment of any remaining publicly owned sites in CD11 for affordable housing including any potential leveraging of public sites to facilitate mixed-income developments with private developers.

East Harlem has a high need for affordable housing, both preserved in existing buildings and included in new construction.

Needs for Housing

See budget requests.

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

Needs for Land Use

Though large swaths of the district were rezoned as a result of the 2017 East Harlem Neighborhood Rezoning, we encourage the Department of City Planning to reopen and expand the rezoning area, as requested in the East Harlem Neighborhood Plan and consider expanding Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) to cover First Avenue. Fine-grained zoning changes should be made throughout the community that both facilitate the development of housing affordable to existing community residents, as well as incentivizing nonresidential development. While MIH will be triggered in any new residential development taking advantage of the increased density, it does not go far enough to address the need for housing that is truly affordable to East Harlem residents. We call upon HPD and HDC to identify and commit additional funding sources to provide both (a) capital subsidies to reduce construction costs and (b) ongoing rental subsidies to both extend the term of affordability for affordable units in mixed-income buildings and to enable deeper levels of affordability, including 10-15% of area median income, while still allowing for a diversity of income. We further ask that the City identify significant additional subsidies to allow for affordable homeownership opportunities and to provide a deeper level of affordability in new development, both on City-owned and privately-owned property. In June 2019, CB11 adopted a resolution detailing its Affordable Housing Development Guidelines, which should be utilized by City Agencies and developers to design proposals that fit the housing needs of our district. CB11 resolved that development on Publicly Owned Sites should target 100% rent and income-restricted development with deep affordability and at a variety of low- and moderate-income rent levels in perpetuity where units are targeted 20% Extremely Low-Income, 20% Very Low-Income, 20% Low-Income, 20% Moderate-Income, and 20% Middle-Income. Further, development on Privately Owned Sites seeking a zoning change, should include at least 30% of the residential units affordable at an average of 60% AMI in perpetuity. Thirdly, Condominium or Cooperative Development Developers are encouraged to construct affordable condominiums or cooperatives to provide homeownership opportunities to local residents. Housing proposals that integrate both affordable homeownership and rental units are also encouraged. All condominium or cooperative units should be affordable to low-moderate- and middle-income households earning between 80% and 130% of AMI.

Needs for Housing

Affordable housing creation The City must prioritize the completion of East Harlem Rezoning Points of Agreements commitments and develop affordable housing on city-owned sites including the East Harlem Multi-Service Center, the 25th Precinct parking lot at East 119th Street and the lot being utilized by the Department of Sanitation's Lot Cleaning Unit at East 123rd Street. Further the City must act to restart any stalled large-scale residential development projects including the remaining commitments for the East 125th Street Development, the proposed Harlem African Burial Ground Memorial Mixed-Use Development, as well as the prioritizing redevelopment of any remaining publicly owned sites in CD11 for affordable housing including any potential leveraging of public sites to facilitate mixed-income developments with private developers. East Harlem has a high need for affordable housing, both preserved in existing buildings and included in new construction. Affordable Housing Preservation CD11's housing stock is largely subsidized, rent-stabilized or public housing; only 22% of units are currently unregulated. Data provided by the Furman Center projects that 6,197 subsidized and rent-stabilized units are at risk of eligible expiration over the next 15 years. This, combined with the pressures on regulated housing due to increased development in the area, makes affordable housing programs the top concern in CD11. The East Harlem Neighborhood Plan estimated "affordable housing need" in CD11 as 12,000 households. Ours is one of only four districts in Manhattan that saw a net increase in stabilized units in the period of 2007-2020. It did this by gaining over 6,000 new units while losing 4,300 units over the same period. Data suggests that the efforts of CB11 to attract new housing that would be affordable and stabilized have been beneficial to the community in terms of the supply of such units in the aggregate. However, the mounting pressures of rising rents, landlord harassment, and stagnant wages continue to demand the production and preservation of affordable housing in order to forestall wider residential displacement, particularly for low and extremely-low-income households. As more development comes to East Harlem and rising rents elevate displacement pressures for low-income tenants, it is vital that they are made aware of their rights as tenants and have access to free legal services to protect themselves and their homes from unscrupulous landlords and developers. The City is moving in the right direction by expanding funding for the representation of tenants, but current legal aid funding must be extended. Current residents should be better prepared for affordable housing lotteries. Housing preparedness clinics should be held regularly, and developers should be required to hire a third-party organization to conduct credit counseling and marketing. Condition of Public Housing NYCHA operates more than 15,000 apartments across 21 developments in CD11 (accounting for 31.6% of rental units), one of the largest concentrations of public housing in New York City. Public housing accounts for more than one-third of CD11's rental apartments, and remains an affordable housing lifeline for so many. NYCHA has experienced unprecedented disinvestment and deprioritization by federal, state and city agencies for generations. With over \$32 billion in capital needs citywide, NYCHA residents suffer from collective neglect and lack of necessary repairs impacting their housing security. Further, the defunding of public housing has manifested short and long-term impacts on the integrity of NYCHA's building stock and the health and safety of their residents. It is critical that the city, along with the state and federal government, prioritize and properly invest the necessary funds in public housing.

Needs for Economic Development

With many of our residents out of the labor force and receiving various forms of public assistance, we urge all levels of government to refocus their approach from poverty maintenance to poverty alleviation. Workforce development programs must be paid incentives and targeted to our most vulnerable residents. We need government training programs for the structurally unemployed, paying subsidies to firms that provide training to displaced workers, helping them find where jobs exist and continue their education. This effort must include innovation, such as skills enhancement, digital skills, and working networks, as well as focusing on alternative methods of alleviation- a focus on small business creation, entrepreneurship, job-readiness, and low-cost and free childcare to support single-parent households. As we continue to move away from policies that have contributed to mass incarceration, support is urgently needed to expand programs that meaningfully assist individuals with a history of involvement with the criminal justice system to successfully reintegrate into the workforce. Similarly, policies must be set and enforced to counteract hiring practices that are prejudiced against the formerly incarcerated. Paired with social services that aid this population, the opportunity to find meaningful and dependable means of

income is vital to successful re-entry and reducing recidivism. These are our family members and neighbors; it is incumbent upon our community, service providers, and our government to aid them to the extent possible in their successful reintegration. Some of the greatest challenges that formerly incarcerated individuals face when returning back into the workforce are: experience, low levels of education or vocational skills, and many health-related issues, ranging from mental health needs to substance abuse histories. When these challenges remain, it affects our neighborhoods and families which in turn, feeds a cycle of crime and poverty. Local hiring boosts the local economy by creating jobs and providing hands-on training/experience opportunities that wouldn't otherwise be available would strengthen our community. This can be accomplished by providing funding for a local workforce development provider that identifies, screens, and refers local residents to appropriate employers. Labor unions should also build pre-apprenticeship programs and work to ensure apprentices are moving up through the system to earn a living wage. Overall, economic activity must be increased to bring more businesses, commercial activity, and employment opportunities to our key commercial corridors. Financial literacy/education should be offered for free to residents, especially in NYCHA developments to promote entrepreneurial engagement. SBS must focus aid on marketing and specifically branding local merchant organizations and providers of business support services. CD11 is anticipating a significant business interruption upon commencement of construction for the Second Phase of the Second Avenue Subway. It is necessary for the MTA and the City to mitigate the disruption that this project will bring to small businesses along the project corridor. SBS and EDC should be working proactively with business and property owners in anticipation of work commencing on this massive infrastructure project.

HOUSING, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
1 / 22	HPD	Provide more housing for special needs households, such as the formerly homeless
2 / 22	HPD	Provide more housing for extremely low and low income households
4 / 22	HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance loan programs to rehabilitate multiple dwelling buildings
5 / 22	HPD	Housing for seniors
6 / 22	HPD	Other capital budget request for HPD
8 / 22	EDC	Invest in infrastructure that will support growth in commercial business districts
15 / 22	EDC	Other capital budget request for EDC
16 / 22	NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades
18 / 22	EDC	Other capital budget request for EDC

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
3 / 53	HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance rental subsidies programs
4 / 53	DCP	Catalog all existing vacant lots and vacant residential properties
5 / 53	SBS	Provide or expand occupational skills training programs
8 / 53	HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance programs for housing inspections to correct code violations
13 / 53	HPD	Other expense budget request for HPD
17 / 53	EDC	Invest in planning for transportation-oriented infrastructure
18 / 53	NYCHA	Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests
19 / 53	HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance community outreach on HPD programs and services
22 / 53	HPD	Other expense budget request for HPD
31 / 53	SBS	Provide commercial lease support for business owners
32 / 53	SBS	Support local CBO's efforts to improve a public space through management, maintenance and programming
34 / 53	SBS	Other business regulatory assistance requests
35 / 53	SBS	Support immigrant, M/WBE, and veteran-owned businesses

TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

Manhattan Community Board 11

Most Important Issue Related to Transportation and Mobility

Subway service and quality (frequency, access, crowding, etc.)

CD11 residents report frequent delays in subway service at the Lexington Avenue line stations in the district. There is also a concern that these stations are not adequately patrolled by the police, particularly off hours when safety concerns are highest. Overcrowding is a persistent frustration for CD11 residents seeking to board at 125th Street. As congestion pricing is rolled out, an anticipated concern is that overcrowding will only increase and our residents will be even more inconvenienced. The MTA must make improvements to its subways schedule to better meet the needs of residents in districts such as this one that are caught between high demand to our north and the central business district to our south. The MTA must consider expansion and re-routing of buses routes in order to mitigate the unintended yet still serious negative impacts resulting from the implementation of congestion pricing.

Traffic Safety & Enforcement (cars, scooters, e-bikes)

Current levels of traffic safety and enforcement appear to work towards meeting the needs of our district. Using aggregated and normalized data from the NYC Open Data Portal - NYPD Motor Vehicle Collisions, and John Krauss's NYPD Crash Data Bandida, there have been 662 total crashes within this district between July 2022 and July 2023 (a 5.9% decrease from July 2021 - July 2022; and 1.6% of total NYC crashes between July 2022 and July 2023); including 2 fatalities, and 853 injuries. The fatalities consisted only of pedestrians; while of the injuries, 125 were cyclists, 184 were pedestrians, and 580 were motorists.

Contributing factors in these crashes -- including driver inattention/distraction, improper passing or lane usage, unsafe speed, and failure to yield right-of-way -- arguably, are preventable through sensible traffic mitigation measures. Funds are needed to install measures throughout this district with the goal of totaling no more than 1% of total crashes throughout NYC within a given fiscal quarter.

Needs for Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure

See budget requests.

Community District Needs Related to Transportation and Mobility

Needs for Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure

Overall, street design improvements are needed to reduce sidewalk congestion and improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety. These design improvements are particularly vital so seniors and visually impaired residents can use the streets safely. Uneven curb cuts and cracks in sidewalks raise concerns of accessibility and pose risks to our residents with disabilities and/or mobility impairment. In 2016, the East Harlem Neighborhood Health Action Center surveyed more than 200 residents in what culminated in the Block by Block: Walking for a Healthier East Harlem report. Of those surveyed, 57% rated the street lighting as fair, poor, or very poor. Insufficient and obstructed lighting contributes to residents' concerns about safety in the neighborhood. Congruent to constituent sentiment, Beta.NYC Boardstat reports that residents from this district submitted a total of 1,065 requests to 311 regarding insufficient street light conditions throughout 2022 - ranking number 8 in this district's top 10 complaint types of the year; and ranking number 1 in the most numbers of this complaint type between the Manhattan community districts, accounting for 15.6% of total street light condition complaints throughout the borough in the same year. There is a clear disparity in perceived lighting conditions as all other community districts have less than 1,000 complaints in the same report. Though we acknowledge that the East 125th Street Plaza underneath the Metro-North station has significantly improved lighting, activation, and pedestrian safety - this district (particularly East Harlem North) needs the necessary funding to repair or install

additional resilient light fixtures in prominent "dark spots", including bulbs with brighter lumens that will not pose a significant impact on energy consumption. Several bridges and heavily traveled commuter corridors are adjacent to or pass through East Harlem, including the Triboro/RFK Bridge, Willis Avenue Bridge, Third Avenue Bridge, Madison Avenue Bridge, the Harlem River Drive/FDR Drive, and several popular avenues and cross streets. Heavy vehicular traffic has a negative impact on pedestrian safety at several key intersections and causes issues of reliability of NYC Transit bus lines. The Department of Transportation (DOT) should consider making traffic and safety improvements along Fifth Avenue between East 96th - and 102nd Streets; and on East 116th and 117th Streets by the East River Plaza. DOT should also consider extending the designated bus route on Fifth Avenue North to East 110th Street. This board will continue to advocate for further efficient traffic flow and effective enforcement, to curb delinquent on-road behavior such as those perpetuated by all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and motorbike users; including illegal scooters and cycle use on sidewalks. DOT, in partnership with NYPD Traffic Enforcement, must consider expanding punitive measures for placard abuse and errant parking behavior in pedestrian crossings, bike lanes, traffic-restricted areas, and throughout the Park Avenue Viaduct tunnels.

Needs for Transit Services

Phase 2 of the Second Avenue Subway project must commence, as East Harlem is currently only serviced by the severely overcrowded Lexington Avenue lines. Subway stations in East Harlem need to be fully accessible for those with disabilities and/or mobility impairments. Although the Lexington Avenue line station at 125th Street has an elevator, residents report that it often does not function correctly and needs repairs. The 110th Street station recently received accessibility upgrades, the same is needed at the 116th Street station. All stations in our district are in desperate need of more frequent cleaning. Many of our residents rely on bus service to travel to, from, and throughout the district; unfortunately, they experience significant delays with unreliable service due to traffic and the lack of enforcement of bus lanes. The MTA and DOT should work alongside CB11 to identify solutions to persistent delays in bus routes in East Harlem, particularly on Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue and Madison Avenue. NYC Transit should consider improving the M1 bus line performance by changing the route to originate north of the Queensboro Bridge, so that commuters in East Harlem are not impacted by the congestion downtown. Congestion pricing will inevitably result in direct impacts to bordering communities like East Harlem in terms of increased demand for alternative parking for those seeking to avoid tolls as well as increased demand for public transportation accessed in bordering communities. It is imperative that the MTA and DOT ensure that mitigations are in place that address the deleterious impacts on communities such as ours while seeking to alleviate congestion in other communities.

TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
20 / 22	DOT	Street lighting
21 / 22	DOT	Sidewalk infrastructure

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
9 / 53	DOT	Improve parking operations

PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Manhattan Community Board 11

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

Access to and quality of cultural programming

East Harlem has a proud and rich cultural history and vibrant artistic community. CD11 is home to important cultural institutions including the Museum of the City of New York, El Museo del Barrio, the National Black Theatre, the Julia de Burgos Cultural Center, the Caribbean Cultural Center African Diaspora Institute, the Africa Center, the Graffiti Wall of Fame, PS 109 Artspace, and, of course, La Marqueta.

Operational funding is needed to support these important resources and encourage future growth, preservation and exploration of the arts and culture programming in CD11. Capital funding is also needed to provide the maintenance, upkeep, and revitalization of these institutions. NYC & Company should work with local artists and theater operators to promote East Harlem as a location for Off-Broadway theater productions spotlighting both local artists and other aspiring artists. This would be one step towards boosting tourism and bringing much-needed capital into East Harlem.

Funding must be provided for arts/cultural service organizations to enhance, educate, and expand public interest in the arts and culture of East Harlem. A campaign to bring these entities and artists to East Harlem will solidify our community commitment to the important place our culture has in New York City and re-establish our commitment to the arts. Once established, and representative of a cross-section of the East Harlem community, these organizations should work to develop a comprehensive art and cultural strategic master plan for CD11.

Needs for Parks

See budget requests.

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

Needs for Parks

East Harlem's parks serve a critical role in the health, well-being, and quality of life of our residents, however many of our parks need better maintenance, staffing, and capital upgrades. Residents report excess garbage, cracked pavement, and outdated facilities in parks. 311 data shows that the parks/greenspaces in CD11 have received 443 complaints regarding maintenance and facility conditions in 2022 (a 51.7% increase from 2021; 11% of 2022 citywide total). DCP's Capital Planning Explorer tool highlights a considerable number of our parks, gardens, and historical sites located in flood hazard zones; due to the risks and our history of extreme flood events, improvements to parks should be required to include climate protection and resiliency features as well as additional greenery and landscaping to assist with the retention and slow release of water. Harlem River Park, Each One Teach One, Lincoln Playground, and Marcus Garvey Park, in particular, would benefit from greater sanitation services to address their rodent and trash problems. Safety in East Harlem's parks is also a primary concern. A few of the parks in East Harlem -- including Ronald McNair Park, Harlem River Park, and Marcus Garvey Park -- have been identified as hot spots for homelessness, substance misuse, and illicit activity. According to the Vision Plan for a Resilient East Harlem, the average surface temperature in East Harlem in August is over two degrees higher than that of NYC overall. Key contributing factors include East Harlem's lower-than-average vegetation cover, as compared to NYC overall. Parks and trees are one of the most effective ways to combat extreme heat. Excess heat not only causes illnesses and higher risks to children and the elderly but also contributes to increases in violence. On a basic level, the amount of open space in East Harlem is insufficient. While New York City has a standard of 1.5 acres of open space per 1,000 residents, New Yorkers for Parks has set a higher goal of 2.5 and has found that there are 2.9 acres of open space per 1,000 residents city-wide. Without Randall's Island or Central Park, East Harlem falls well below this benchmark with only 0.77 acres of open space per 1,000 residents (East Harlem Neighborhood Plan). With so much of the open space located at the neighborhood's edges, it is

critical to address the physical barriers to using these parks. In the case of Randall's Island, Harlem River Park, and the waterfront esplanade, there is a need to create better access to recreational spaces, in addition to ensuring that additional green spaces are created wherever possible. Many of our parks don't have public restrooms. CB11 is advocating for the inclusion of a public restroom at the upcoming greenway link between 125th and 132nd Streets. The board also maintains the position that the park, upon its completion, should be named Richard Toussaint Park to celebrate our former board member's advocacy for this project. Finally, our parks perform a vital function in building social cohesion and resilience. NYC Parks should increase public programming to meet the specific needs of youth in our district, with a focus on working with the community and CB11 to help guide and conceive of projects at all scales.

Needs for Library Services

East Harlem is home to two branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL), the 125th Street Library and the Aguilar Library. Two other branches are located across from our district boundary lines and regularly used by residents of CD11, the East 96th Street Library and the Harlem Library located on East 124th Street. Our libraries are heavily used by the local community and are an especially valuable resource to our low-income residents. In addition to supporting literacy, libraries are community hubs that offer job skills training, computer and language classes, cultural competency, arts appreciation, and community building.

The Aguilar Library is currently closed for much needed capital improvements and modernization. While this library is closed it is vital that NYPL offer extended hours and services at the neighboring branches and also provide satellite library services throughout our district. NYPL should pursue partnerships with local educational and cultural institutions and community-based organizations to house temporary floating collections, offer library programming, skills training and other classes.

Funding must be increased so that NYPL branches can remain open until at least 8pm on weekdays, offer full day service on weekends and continue to expand its collections, programming, and staffing.

Needs for Community Boards

The operating budget for community boards should be increased to reflect the vital role they play in planning and quality of-life advocacy for neighborhoods all across the city. Increased funding would allow boards to hire additional professional staff to support the board's engagement of the community planning and development, municipal budgeting and legislative processes impacting their districts and the city at large. There has not been any significant increase to community board budgets despite labor costs increasing and inflation. With the return to in-person meetings, post-COVID-19 State of Emergency, community boards now conduct their meetings in a hybrid format which allows the public to continue to attend and participate via video conference as they have since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting shutdown. However, our budgets have not been adjusted to reflect this new reality and status quo for public bodies in New York State. Funding is essential for community board's ability to meet the promise of continued remote accessibility for the public and offset the costs for videography services and utilization of suitable offsite meeting spaces.

PARKS, CULTURAL AND OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
10 / 22	DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)
11 / 22	DCLA	Renovate or upgrade an existing cultural facility
14 / 22	DPR	Other requests for park, building, or access improvements
17 / 22	DPR	Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)
19 / 22	DPR	Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)
22 / 22	NYPL	Library capital needs

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
1 / 53	OMB	Other community board facilities and staff requests
2 / 53	OMB	Other community board facilities and staff requests
12 / 53	NYPL	Extend library hours, expand library programs, and enhance library collections
21 / 53	DPR	Plant new street trees
51 / 53	NYPL	Increase expense funding for libraries

6. OTHER BUDGET REQUESTS

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

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

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

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Priority	Agency	Title
6 / 53	MOCJ	Other expense budget request for MOCJ
52 / 53	Other	Expand outreach regarding the Senior Citizen Homeowners' Exemption (SCHE) and Disabled Homeowners' Exemption (DHE) tax breaks

7. SUMMARY OF PRIORITIZED BUDGET REQUESTS

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS

Title	Priority Agency	Request	Explanation
Provide more housing for special needs households, such as the formerly homeless	1 / 22 HPD	Provide more housing for special needs households, such as the formerly homeless	<i>Provide funding for the development of affordable rental and cooperative housing at deeper levels of affordability targeting households living under 30% of AMI, the developmentally disabled, those living with mental illness and homeless veterans.</i>
Provide more housing for extremely low and low income households	2 / 22 HPD	Provide more housing for extremely low and low income households	<i>There remain many vacant properties or under-utilized residential buildings in East Harlem. It is imperative that the community, elected leaders and HPD work collaboratively to create the necessary incentive(s) for private property owners to upgrade and maintain their properties for active residential use. Newly developed or rehabilitated apartment buildings must include a balance of mixed-income units that also include a percentage of units for low and extremely-low income households.</i>
Provide new or upgrade existing sanitation garages or other sanitation infrastructure	3 / 22 DSNY	Provide new or upgrade existing sanitation garages or other sanitation infrastructure	<i>Provide a permanent, state of the art dual district sanitation garage to service Manhattan Community Districts 10 and 11 that allows for the full consolidation of all sanitation uses in the district in one location, should the final site be the former Potamkin site or otherwise. As committed to in the East Harlem Points of Agreement, the new building should meet or exceed LEED Gold standards and be equipped with the most advanced indoor air filtration systems and zero emissions sanitation trucks.</i>
Provide, expand, or enhance loan programs to rehabilitate multiple dwelling buildings	4 / 22 HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance loan programs to rehabilitate multiple dwelling buildings	<i>Expand the Home Repair and Preservation Financing Multifamily Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program (HRP) in East Harlem. The expansion of HRP will incentivize necessary building improvements while preserving and creating additional affordable housing units.</i>
Housing for seniors	5 / 22 HPD	Provide more housing for	<i>Provide funding for the construction of affordable housing for seniors ages 62</i>

seniors

and older.

Other capital budget request for HPD	6 / 22 HPD	Other capital budget request for HPD	<i>Provide 100% funding to the remaining TIL (Tenant Interim Lease) buildings located in East Harlem pertaining to the existing tenants and potential homeowners of less than 80% of AMI including but not limited to 102 East 98th Street and 2 East 127th Street. This will ensure that these renters become shareholders under the HDFC program.</i>
Renovate interior building component	7 / 22 SCA	Renovate interior building component	<i>Funding must be allocated to fully complete the necessary wiring upgrades at P.S. 146 Ann M. Short. The wiring in the building is original to 1965 and currently only accommodates 2400 amps. However, the building needs to accommodate 4200-4500 amps for the school to sustain all its technology, modern equipment, refrigeration (kitchen) and AC's requirements.</i>
Invest in infrastructure that will support growth in commercial business districts	8 / 22 EDC	Invest in infrastructure that will support growth in commercial business districts	<i>Major investments should be allocated to build a major transit hub on 125th Street, connecting the Lexington Avenue line, future Second Avenue Subway, and Metro North, in a way similar to Fulton Station, Brooklyn's Atlantic Station, or Grand Central in Manhattan. 125th Street is a strategic location that connects the railroad, buses to the airport and multiple lines of subway stations. This structure should also include commercial retail space, performance space, and affordable housing.</i>
Evaluate a public location or property for green infrastructure, e.g. rain gardens, stormwater greenstreets, green playgrounds	9 / 22 DEP	Evaluate a public location or property for green infrastructure, e.g. rain gardens, stormwater greenstreets, green playgrounds	<i>Conduct a feasibility study and provide the necessary funding to create a green infrastructure corridor along E. 106th St. as conceptualized in the Vision Plan for a Resilient East Harlem. In addition, study catchment basins with DOT, determine if the sewer systems are in need of upgrading, and study street regrading and median islands with DOT. Work with DSNY for trash issues preventing clogging of street drains. East Harlem experiences extreme flood risk at the edge and within the interior of the district. All scales of green infrastructure including but not limited to catchment basins, rain gardens, bioswales, etc. should be studied and implemented where possible to assist in mitigating risk along the E. 106th St. corridor.</i>

Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	10 / 22 DPR	Reconstruct or upgrade a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding should be allocated to provide a full renovation of the remaining half of PS 155 Playground. While half of the playground has been under construction for renovations, the second half of the playground is in need of refurbishment at the basketball courts and handball courts. The playground consists of a large amount of asphalt, therefore additional planting areas and trees are needed.</i>
Renovate or upgrade an existing cultural facility	11 / 22 DCLA	Renovate or upgrade an existing cultural facility	<i>Provide funding for infrastructure, lighting, sound and handicap accessibility improvements to local theaters such as PS 109 Artspace, Tato Laviera Theater and the Julia de Burgos Community Center. Community theater thrives in this country like no other place in the world. Seeing the positive impact that it can have on our youth, seniors, area businesses and community's identity is an energizing experience. DCLA must allocate funding, invest time and effort in the ongoing challenge to activate the underutilized theaters in East Harlem by allowing them to operate profitably. For example, circulating 3-5 shows a day, at least 3 nights a week can generate untapped revenue that can benefit East Harlem greatly. Together we must continue to raise the bar to have that positive impact that theater</i>
Water delivery infrastructure for community gardens	12 / 22 DEP	Other capital budget request for DEP	<i>Water delivery infrastructure is needed for the maintenance of the following community gardens in East Harlem: Humacao; Palante; Family Garden by Tiffany & Co.; Rodale Pleasant Park; El Barrio; Los Amigos; La Cuevita; Peaceful Valley; Olga's El Gallo; Corozal Family Garden; 117th Street; and Diamante Garden</i>
Renovate interior building component	13 / 22 SCA	Renovate interior building component	<i>Funding must be allocated to fully upgrade the bathrooms at The Lexington Academy located at 131 East 104th Street. Currently, the Agency's bathroom initiative renovates only two student restrooms, one for girls and one for boys, however more funding is needed to renovate the other restrooms in need of repair. At the very least, the Agency should consider funding an additional restroom this fiscal year in order to comply with the mandate to provide</i>

gender neutral bathrooms. 2nd, 3rd, 5th floors and all staff bathrooms have still not yet been completed.

Other requests for park, building, or access improvements	14 / 22 DPR	Other requests for park, building, or access improvements	<i>Provide funding to fix non-operational lighting and to address issues with rat populations in Each One Teach One Playground.</i>
Other capital budget request for EDC	15 / 22 EDC	Other capital budget request for EDC	<i>Provide additional funding to support the advancement of current and future phases in accordance with the 2017 La Marqueta redevelopment vision plan, including any immediate improvements needed for present-day functional operations, and meeting with citywide sustainability goals. https://wxystudio.com/projects/architecture/la_n</i>
Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	16 / 22 NYCHA	Install security cameras or make other safety upgrades	<i>Provide funding to replace exterior lighting for housing developments not covered under the Mayor's Action Plan.</i>
Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	17 / 22 DPR	Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding should be provided to allow for the provision of additional seating, a public restroom, lighting, and gate repair at Wagner Playground.</i>
Other capital budget request for EDC	18 / 22 EDC	Other capital budget request for EDC	<i>Allocate \$20 million to accelerate phase 1 of multi-stage redevelopment/restoration of Pier 107, enabling ferry service to and from East Harlem by 2026, before the completion of the overall Esplanade Project (https://edc.nyc/project/107th-street-pier-bobby-wagner-walk-reconstruction). This will make East Harlem accessible from Brooklyn, the Financial District, Queens, and Randalls and Wards Islands. This will bring economic opportunity to the area leading up to the completion of Phase 2 of the 2nd Avenue Subway.</i>
Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	19 / 22 DPR	Improve access to a park or amenity (i.e. playground, outdoor athletic field)	<i>Funding should be allocated to provide a full renovation of Alice Kornegay Triangle. The playground consists of a large amount of asphalt and paved areas and is in need of the addition of green spaces and additional trees. The playground is in need of refurbishment for the play equipment and programming</i>

for large sections of the park that are underutilized.

Street lighting	20 / 22 DOT	Repair or provide new street lights	<i>Request better lighting throughout East Harlem (e.g. East 117th Street between Park and Lexington Avenues</i>
Sidewalk infrastructure	21 / 22 DOT	Repair or construct sidewalks, curbs, or pedestrian ramps	<i>Improve East Harlem sidewalk infrastructure</i>
Library capital needs	22 / 22 NYPL	Other capital budget request for NYPL	<i>Provide through the city's ten-year capital plan process so that libraries can address unfunded capital needs. NYPL will continue to work with the Mayor, Speaker, City Council, Borough Presidents, and local elected officials to upgrade and maintain our buildings.</i>

EXPENSE BUDGET REQUESTS

Title	Priority Agency	Request	Explanation
Other community board facilities and staff requests	1 / 53 OMB	Other community board facilities and staff requests	<i>Provide funding for baseline increases to the Personal Services (PS) and Other Than Personal Services (OTPS) budgets of Community Boards</i>
Other community board facilities and staff requests	2 / 53 OMB	Other community board facilities and staff requests	<i>Provide an annual funding allocation of at least \$20,000 to support community boards ability to conduct hybrid monthly Full Board meetings. With the return to the in-person meeting requirement, post Covid-19 State of Emergency, community boards now conduct thier meetings in a hybrid format which allows the public to continue to attend and participate via video conference as they have since the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic and resulting shutdown. Funding is essential for community boards ability to meet the promise of continued remote accessibility for the public and offset the costs for videography services and utilization of suitable offsite meeting spaces.</i>
Provide, expand, or enhance rental subsidies	3 / 53 HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance rental subsidies	<i>Increase funding for subsidies that help eligible low-income families, seniors, and disabled individuals to rent decent, safe,</i>

programs		programs	<i>and affordable housing in Community District 11.</i>
Catalog all existing vacant lots and vacant residential properties	4 / 53 DCP	Study land use and zoning to better match current use or future neighborhood needs	<i>Provide funding for a study to catalog all existing vacant lots and vacant residential properties in CD11 which can be developed or reactivated as affordable housing. There exist many formerly occupied residential properties in CD11 that have been warehoused and kept off the market for many years and often decades. If rehabilitated and reactivated these properties could again provide many hundreds of affordable units for East Harlem residents. Similarly, many vacant lots can be redeveloped for the same purpose.</i>
Provide or expand occupational skills training programs	5 / 53 SBS	Provide or expand occupational skills training programs	<i>Allocate funding for more workforce development programs that provide certification, technical training, and career development in growing industries. Funding should also be allocated to create incentives for participation and improve outreach.</i>
Other expense budget request for MOCJ	6 / 53 MOCJ	Other expense budget request for MOCJ	<i>Provide funding for an expansion of the Mayor's Action Plan for Neighborhood Safety to cover all NYCHA developments in East Harlem.</i>
Provide more on-street trash cans and recycling containers	7 / 53 DSNY	Provide more on-street trash cans and recycling containers	<i>Funding should be allocated to provide an equitable amount of on-street rat-resistant trash cans on every corner of major streets and intersections to reduce the occurrence of overflowing corner bins and garbage on the street.</i>
Provide, expand, or enhance programs for housing inspections to correct code violations	8 / 53 HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance programs for housing inspections to correct code violations	<i>Increase funding for specialized enforcement programs, such as the Alternative Enforcement Program, The Program Preservation Program, Underlying Conditions Program, and the Anti-Harrassment Unit and inspections to correct code violations.</i>
Improve parking operations	9 / 53 DOT	Improve parking operations	<i>Provide funding to study the feasibility of establishing a residential parking permit program in East Harlem.</i>
Increase resources for youth crime prevention programs	10 / 53 NYPD	Increase resources for youth crime prevention programs	<i>Further funding is needed for NYPD to prioritize youth crime prevention programs, including MAP and other existing city-wide prevention programs, as a strategy to mitigate crime in East Harlem. The City should not only bolster</i>

support for NYPD youth programs, but also allocate resources to community partners to engage at-risk youth.

Fund additional social workers, therapeutic services, evidence-based groups and management services	11 / 53 DOHMH	Create or promote programs to de-stigmatize mental health needs and encourage treatment	<i>Additional funding should be allocated to employ additional Social Workers to not only provide therapeutic services but to also provide evidence-based groups and case management services.</i>
Extend library hours, expand library programs, and enhance library collections	12 / 53 NYPL	Extend library hours, expand library programs, and enhance library collections	<i>Increase funding for NYPL to add resources and staff, and to expand opening hours to 7 days a week. NYPL is focused on expanding services and resources for children and young adults as well as exploring new programs and services to support adults, seniors, and recently arrived asylum seekers. To effectively serve patrons, NYPL needs to expand digital and in-person collections, build on skills-based and technical programs, and create accessible multi-use community spaces where patrons can learn and form meaningful connections with their branch and broader community.</i>
Other expense budget request for HPD	13 / 53 HPD	Other expense budget request for HPD	<i>Increase funding for affordable housing preservation programs.</i>
Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)	14 / 53 DYCD	Provide, expand, or enhance after school programs for elementary school students (grades K-5)	<i>Restore City Council Discretionary Funding, and Mayoral Funding for After-School, and Elementary School Slots because funding has been removed.</i>
Other youth workforce development requests	15 / 53 DYCD	Other youth workforce development requests	<i>Additional funding to expand pre-existing educational support, professional development, and career-readiness programs for justice-involved and adjudicated youth aged 11-24 in East Harlem. Additional programs are critical for providing opportunities that help young people build skills, pursue meaningful careers, and successfully reintegrate into society. Increased funding will ensure that these youth receive the resources and support needed to break the cycle of justice involvement and achieve long-term success.</i>

Housing assistance for domestic violence survivors	16 / 53 HRA	Other domestic violence services requests	<i>Provide housing assistance for domestic violence survivors. Domestic violence continues to be a critical issue in our community, leaving survivors in urgent need of safe, stable housing to rebuild their lives. As the leading cause of homelessness across the City, Domestic Violence Survivors require specific programs that will provide financial assistance for rent, relocation support, and permanent housing to help survivors transition out of temporary housing/shelters and into secure homes. With a focused effort, we aim to not only offer immediate relief but also contribute to long-term stability and self-sufficiency for survivors.</i>
Invest in planning for transportation-oriented infrastructure	17 / 53 EDC	Invest in planning for transportation-oriented infrastructure	<i>Provide Funding for a Formal Investigation into Construction Feasibility for a Pier at/near East 116th Street for the purpose of expanding Transportation Methods to the public in anticipation of The Central Business District Tolling Program.</i>
Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests	18 / 53 NYCHA	Other public housing maintenance, staffing and management requests	<i>Provide funding for additional service vans, equipment, staffing and language assistance to assist NYCHA residents with annual recertifications, maintenance requests and other technological needs.</i>
Provide, expand, or enhance community outreach on HPD programs and services	19 / 53 HPD	Provide, expand, or enhance community outreach on HPD programs and services	<i>Provide funding to increase awareness of HPD programs and services, particularly DRIE and SCRIE.</i>
Other programs to address public health issues requests	20 / 53 DOHMH	Other programs to address public health issues requests	<i>East Harlem has one of the highest drug overdose death rates in NYC, at 56 per 100,000 residents, compared to the citywide average of 21.2 per 100,000 (NYC Department of Health). Increased peer support workers and social workers in high-risk areas such as the 103rd, 110th, 116th, and 125th street corridors are essential for connecting at-risk populations to treatment. Peer support interventions, shown to improve recovery outcomes (National Institute on Drug Abuse), will play a critical role in street-level interventions, reducing drug-related crime and barriers to seeking help.</i>

Plant new street trees	21 / 53 DPR	Plant new street trees	<i>Funding should be allocated to plant new street trees and staff should be provided to maintain existing street trees in CD11. In order to help mitigate the impacts of climate change and to address equity and health concerns, street trees are needed across East Harlem. They also need to be protected from dying by watering and maintaining their pit areas and reducing compaction of the soil. Work with Million More Trees campaign and other advocacy efforts surrounding this request.</i>
Other expense budget request for HPD	22 / 53 HPD	Other expense budget request for HPD	<i>Provide funding for additional vouchers for seniors, returning veterans, and their families.</i>
Other senior center program requests	23 / 53 DFTA	Other senior center program requests	<i>East Harlem's growing senior population requires expanded services and culturally appropriate care. We request increased funding for bilingual caseworkers, in-home care workers, and translators who can assist in navigating medical, legal, and housing challenges. Additionally, funding should support culturally sensitive programs, including meals, English language classes, and wellness activities. By providing seniors with tailored support, we will promote aging in place and improve the quality of life for one of the most vulnerable populations in our district.</i>
Other programs to address public health issues requests	24 / 53 DOHMH	Other programs to address public health issues requests	<i>Provide funding for a dedicated team to regularly monitor and clean the perimeters of drug treatment facilities, ensuring safe disposal of drug paraphernalia. East Harlem has experienced a rise in hazardous waste, including discarded hypodermic needles around treatment facilities and adjacent public spaces, creating serious public health risks. According to the NYC Department of Health, improper disposal of needles significantly increases the risk of needle-stick injuries and the spread of infectious diseases like HIV and Hepatitis C. These efforts will protect residents and workers, promoting a safer and cleaner environment around essential healthcare services.</i>
Increase case	25 / 53	Increase case	<i>Provide funding to expand caseworker</i>

management capacity	DFTA	management capacity	<i>availability to meet the linguistic and cultural needs of the community, ensuring no resident is excluded due to language barriers. East Harlem's diverse aging population includes many residents who primarily speak Spanish or French/Creole, necessitating an increase in multilingual caseworkers to address social services needs. According to the NYC Department of City Planning, 35% of East Harlem residents speak Spanish as their primary language, and a growing number speak French/Creole. Culturally competent caseworkers are vital for helping residents access housing, healthcare, and employment services.</i>
Expand vaccine-related outreach	26 / 53 DOHMH	Promote vaccinations and immunizations	<i>Provide targeted funding to expand vaccine-related outreach, engagement, and access, particularly for underserved and high-risk populations. East Harlem has historically lower vaccination rates compared to other neighborhoods in Manhattan, particularly among marginalized populations. This puts the community at increased risk of outbreaks of preventable diseases. This initiative should focus on building trust in vaccines, providing multilingual and culturally competent communication, and improving access to vaccination sites. Expanded outreach through mobile health clinics and partnerships with local community organizations can help increase immunization rates, protect public health, and prevent avoidable healthcare costs associated with vaccine-preventable diseases.</i>
Other youth workforce development requests	27 / 53 DYCD	Other youth workforce development requests	<i>Increased funding should be allocated to employ additional youth in the Work, Learn & Grow Program during the 10 months of the school year (September to June) to provide more opportunities for employment and to expand career and college readiness for high schoolers.</i>
Animal and pest control requests including reducing rat and mosquito populations	28 / 53 DOHMH	Animal and pest control requests including reducing rat and mosquito populations	<i>Provide dedicated funding for comprehensive and proactive rodent mitigation measures, including increased inspections, trash management improvements, and the deployment of advanced pest control technologies. East Harlem continues to struggle with a growing rodent population, which poses significant public health risks. Current funding levels are not adequate as East</i>

Harlem continues to experience an exponential increase in the rodent population. Rodent infestations contribute to the spread of diseases and exacerbate sanitation concerns. Additionally, efforts to address mosquito populations, especially in areas prone to standing water, are crucial to prevent mosquito-borne diseases. By investing in consistent and proactive pest control, the city can reduce the health risks and improve the quality of life for residents.

<p>Allocate funds for outreach services to homebound older adults and for programs that allow the elderly to age in place</p>	<p>29 / 53 DFTA</p>	<p>Allocate funds for outreach services to homebound older adults and for programs that allow the elderly to age in place</p>	<p><i>Provide additional funding to expand outreach services for homebound older adults and people with disabilities, as well as programs that facilitate aging in place. East Harlem's aging population and residents with disabilities are particularly vulnerable, with many requiring assistance to transition safely from hospital or rehab facilities back to their homes. According to the NYC Department for the Aging, over 16% of East Harlem's population is 65 or older, and many face challenges in accessing necessary care. Additionally, 12-15% of the East Harlem population has a reported disability according to city data. This includes faster service transitions from hospitals to home care, along with in-home healthcare, meal delivery, and social services. These programs will reduce hospital readmission rates and ensure that residents have the resources and support needed to maintain their independence and live safely at home.</i></p>
<p>Legal representation for tenants</p>	<p>30 / 53 HRA</p>	<p>Other expense budget request for HRA</p>	<p><i>The City should increase funding for group representation of tenants</i></p>
<p>Provide commercial lease support for business owners</p>	<p>31 / 53 SBS</p>	<p>Provide commercial lease support for business owners</p>	<p><i>Increased funds to support the Commercial Lease Assistance Program with outreach targeting East Harlem Small Business, such as through connection to Union Settlement's small business incubator on East 116th</i></p>
<p>Support local CBO's efforts to improve a public space through management, maintenance and</p>	<p>32 / 53 SBS</p>	<p>Support local CBO's efforts to improve a public space through management, maintenance and</p>	<p><i>Fund non-profits with credible messengers and crime reduction specialists, including coordinated action for improved street culture, and continued support for implementation and operation of the Business</i></p>

programming		programming	<i>Improvement District underway with partners such as Uptown Grand Central in activating East 125th Street and Positive Work Force.</i>
Provide resources to train officers, e.g. in community policing	33 / 53 NYPD	Provide resources to train officers, e.g. in community policing	<i>NYPD should allocate existing resources toward improving police-community relations. Increased accountability, communication, and transparency by NYPD can help to foster trust among East Harlem residents. Programs such as NYPD Explorers benefit out youth as well as officers that train to improve relationships with our youth. This funding will provide training for this and similar programs such as the NYPD Blue Chips mentoring and sports program that will aid building trust by specifically trained officers. Relationships will evolve as officers and community build more bridges improving relationships through genuine cooperation.</i>
Other business regulatory assistance requests	34 / 53 SBS	Other business regulatory assistance requests	<i>In advance of the commercial organics requirement, the City must provide additional support to local businesses to ensure they're in compliance with the law. Further, funding is needed to subsidize or provide grants to businesses to transition to more sustainable business practices.</i>
Support immigrant, M/WBE, and veteran-owned businesses	35 / 53 SBS	Support immigrant, M/WBE, and veteran-owned businesses	<i>Increase funding for the Contract Financing Loan Fund to help M/WBEs win, start and perform on City contracts</i>
Funding for domestic violence prevention and assistance programs.	36 / 53 HRA	Other domestic violence services requests	<i>Funding is urgently needed for domestic violence prevention and assistance programs. According to the NYPD, East Harlem has a violent crime rate of 10.3, nearly double the Manhattan and citywide averages of 5.5 and 5.3, respectively. The NYC Mayor's Office to End Domestic and Gender-Based Violence (updated 2023) reported that East Harlem has the highest rates of intimate partner violence in the city. Programs that can provide survivors with resources, support, and safety planning are critical. Additionally, funding is necessary for public health interventions that focus on prevention, education, and community-based outreach to help reduce domestic violence in this</i>

Specialized services for the LGBTQ+ community	37 / 53 HRA	Other request for services for vulnerable New Yorkers	<i>There is an urgent need for funding to expand and enhance specialized services for the LGBTQ+ community in East Harlem, a community which faces unique challenges related to health disparities, discrimination, and violence. According to a 2022 report by the NYC Comptroller's Office, East Harlem has one of the highest rates of anti-LGBTQ+ hate crimes in the city. In addition, a survey conducted by the NYC Anti-Violence Project (2023) found that LGBTQ+ youth in East Harlem are more likely to experience homelessness and violence than their peers elsewhere in Manhattan, with 40% of respondents reporting housing insecurity and 25% reporting violence based on their gender identity or sexual orientation. Substance use disorders are also disproportionately high within LGBTQ+ communities due to the compounded effects of stigma, discrimination, and mental health challenges. Addressing substance use through targeted mental health services and addiction recovery programs must be a key component of any LGBTQ+ support strategy. LGBTQ+ specific services are critically needed, including mental health support, legal services, housing assistance for at-risk LGBTQ+ individuals, and substance use interventions. Funding should prioritize expanding trauma-informed care, providing culturally competent healthcare, and increasing access to emergency shelters. Additionally, education and awareness campaigns aimed at reducing discrimination and hate crimes must be offered in addition to existing community safety strategies. Developing and strengthening partnerships with existing LGBTQ+ organizations, will be crucial in addressing the specific needs of this community.</i>
Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services	38 / 53 DOE	Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services	<i>Additional funding should be allocated to employ additional Social Workers to not only provide therapeutic services but to also provide evidence-based groups and case management services.</i>
Expand housing	39 / 53	Other request for	<i>Provide funding to expand housing</i>

assistance, legal aid, and healthcare services for migrants

HRA

services for vulnerable New Yorkers

assistance, legal aid, and healthcare services for migrants in East Harlem. Programs should prioritize language access services, mental health care, and pathways to work authorization, addressing the specific needs of asylum seekers. Collaborations with organizations should be expanded to provide targeted outreach and comprehensive support. Additionally, funding should support vocational training and ESL programs to help migrants integrate and find employment. East Harlem has seen a significant increase in the arrival of migrants, particularly asylum seekers from Latin America, Africa, and the Caribbean. According to the NYC Department of Social Services, East Harlem has been one of the neighborhoods most impacted due to its high proportion of immigrants and its existing shelter and service infrastructure. The community has seen a dramatic rise in Venezuelan, Honduran, and Haitian asylum seekers, many of whom arrive with limited resources and face difficulties in accessing housing, healthcare, and employment. Migrants arriving in East Harlem face multiple barriers, including language difficulties, lack of legal representation, and limited access to social services. According to the NYC Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs (2023), nearly 30% of East Harlem's population is foreign-born, with a growing number of undocumented individuals and asylum seekers. The shelter system in the neighborhood is overwhelmed, with more migrants in need of housing, legal support for asylum applications, and healthcare services, including trauma-informed care for those fleeing violence or persecution.

Comprehensive, evidence-based interventions to address gun violence

40 / 53
HRA

Other request for services for vulnerable New Yorkers

Gun violence is a public health crisis in East Harlem, where recent data shows the community is disproportionately affected. A study by Wallace, Chernet, Formica et al. (2023) found that 35 percent of surveyed high school students in East Harlem had personally witnessed gun violence. To address this crisis, funding is needed for comprehensive, evidence-based interventions. These programs should include violence prevention programs for

at-risk youth, hiring additional violence interrupters, implementing hospital-based violence intervention programs, developing mechanisms to identify individuals at risk for gun violence, and educating the community on safe gun usage and storage. By investing in these measures, East Harlem can create a safer environment for all residents.

Workshops and Violence prevention services and resources for youth	41 / 53 DOE	Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services	<i>We request additional non-teaching staff to facilitate workshops and provide resources specifically tailored for young people aged 8-17 on violence prevention, including intimate partner violence, domestic violence, and gun violence. These programs should focus on educating youth about the risks and impacts of violence, equipping them with tools to build healthy relationships, resolve conflicts, and avoid violent situations.</i>
Sex education resources for youth	42 / 53 DOE	Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services	<i>We request additional non-teaching staff to facilitate workshops and provide resources specifically tailored for young people aged 11-21 on comprehensive sex education. These programs should focus on educating youth about sexual health, consent, healthy relationships, and responsible decision-making. The workshops should aim to equip participants with the knowledge and tools they need to understand their bodies, set boundaries, prevent sexually transmitted infections, and avoid risky sexual behaviors.</i>
Adult education programs	43 / 53 DOE	Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services	<i>We request funding for adult education programs in East Harlem to support initiatives designed to improve literacy, workforce readiness, and digital skills among underserved and street-involved adult populations. These programs should offer flexible learning schedules, including evening and weekend classes, to accommodate working adults and parents. Services needed additional funding include GED preparation, vocational training, and ESL classes to empower residents to pursue higher education or better job opportunities. Increased partnerships with local employers and community organizations would ensure that the curriculum is aligned with market needs, fostering long-term economic mobility and</i>

<p>Education support focused on implementing trauma-informed programming tailored to LGBTQ+ youth</p>	<p>44 / 53 DOE</p>	<p>Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services</p>	<p><i>We request funding for LGBTQ+ youth education support in East Harlem to focus on implementing trauma-informed programming tailored to address the unique challenges faced by this community. Funded is needed for additional health education services, peer mentorship, and educational workshops to help reduce stigma, combat substance use, and prevent homelessness. By fostering safe spaces in schools and community centers, the program would aim to reduce bias and discrimination, ensuring that educators and students alike are equipped with tools to create a more inclusive environment. Additionally, the initiative would collaborate with local organizations to provide outreach and resources, emphasizing community resilience and empowerment.</i></p>
<p>Funding for Gender Sexuality alliances (GSA)</p>	<p>45 / 53 DOE</p>	<p>Assign more non-teaching staff, e.g., to provide social, health and other services</p>	<p><i>Funding should be allocated for Gender Sexuality alliances (GSA) to be established in every school within East Harlem. These programs are important to provide safe places for LGBTQ+ youth to express themselves.</i></p>
<p>Services for runaway and homeless youth</p>	<p>46 / 53 DYCD</p>	<p>Provide, expand, or enhance drop-in center services</p>	<p><i>We request additional funding to provide, expand, or enhance services for runaway and homeless youth in East Harlem, including street outreach, drop-in center services, and residential support. These programs will be critical for reaching vulnerable youth where they are, offering immediate access to basic needs, counseling, and safety, and providing pathways to long-term stability through residential services. Providing funding for these services will better address the growing needs of homeless and at-risk youth, helping them access essential resources and support systems that promote safety, well-being, and eventual independence.</i></p>
<p>Services for migrant youth</p>	<p>47 / 53 DYCD</p>	<p>Other services for immigrants and immigrant families requests</p>	<p><i>We request additional funding to provide, expand, or enhance services for migrant youth in East Harlem, including culturally responsive education, legal support, and access to mental health services. Many migrant youth face barriers such as language differences,</i></p>

trauma, and lack of access to stable housing and healthcare. This funding will support outreach efforts, bilingual counselors, and legal assistance to help navigate immigration processes, ensuring these young people have the resources needed to thrive. By addressing the unique challenges migrant youth encounter, these services will promote safety, integration, and long-term success within their new community.

Access to educational opportunities for students with disabilities	48 / 53 DOE	Other educational programs requests	<i>We request funding to ensure equitable access to educational opportunities for students with disabilities in East Harlem, we propose allocating additional funding for specialized support services. Currently, 20% of students in East Harlem public schools have a documented disability. Funding is needed for hiring certified special education teachers, providing equitable education and afterschool activities, and providing individualized learning materials.</i>
Expand food assistance	49 / 53 HRA	Provide, expand, or enhance food assistance, such as Food Stamps / SNAP	<i>There is a growing number of East Harlem residents who are food insecure or lack access to basic, healthy foods. This has been exacerbated by the rising cost of groceries, delays in SNAP recipients receiving benefits, and the closure of supermarkets within the district. 13.5% percent of respondents to CB11's Public Input Survey for District Needs identified "access to healthy food and lifestyle programs" as their most important health care and human services related issue. According to NYC Department of Health data, East Harlem has a 1:17 ratio of supermarkets to bodegas, the second lowest in Manhattan. Furthermore, according to the East Harlem Community Health Profile, 18 percent of East Harlem residents do not eat at least one serving of fruit or vegetables per day (compared to 10% overall in Manhattan) and 30 percent drink at least one or more 12 oz. sugar drinks per day (compared to 16 percent overall in Manhattan).</i>
Expand caseworker availability to meet the	50 / 53 HRA	Other request for services for vulnerable New Yorkers	<i>Provide funding to expand caseworker availability to meet the linguistic and cultural needs of the community, ensuring no resident is excluded due to</i>

linguistic and cultural needs

language barriers. East Harlem's diverse population includes many residents who primarily speak Spanish or French/Creole, necessitating an increase in multilingual caseworkers to address social services needs. According to the NYC Department of City Planning, 35% of East Harlem residents speak Spanish as their primary language, and a growing number speak French/Creole. Culturally competent caseworkers are vital for helping residents access housing, healthcare, and employment services.

Increase expense funding for libraries	51 / 53 NYPL	Extend library hours, expand library programs, and enhance library collections	<i>Increase expense funding for libraries, so branches in every neighborhood can maintain existing levels of service while helping to rebuild a more equitable New York.</i>
Expand outreach regarding the Senior Citizen Homeowners' Exemption (SCHE) and Disabled Homeowners' Exemption (DHE) tax breaks	52 / 53 Other	Other expense request	<i>Provide funding to expand or enhance community outreach to increase awareness regarding the Senior Citizen Homeowners' Exemption (SCHE) and Disabled Homeowners' Exemption (DHE) tax breaks are available to eligible homeowners.</i>
Safety features for fire houses	53 / 53 FDNY	Other expense budget request for FDNY	<i>Properly operating safety features, such as better lighting and functional security cameras, at First Responders buildings and surrounding areas need to be installed and in proper working condition for the safety of responders and their equipment. For example, the security cameras are in need of repair/replacement at FDNY Engine 35 Ladder 14 (E125 and 3rd Ave).</i>
