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3 Summary

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5 Manhattan Community Board Four (hereafter “MCB4”) is grateful for the opportunity to review
6 your \$79.6 billion Preliminary Budget for FY 2016. Our district, which is made up of Chelsea,
7 Hudson Yards and Clinton/Hell’s Kitchen has historically been characterized by culturally and
8 economically diverse neighborhoods. An explosion of development of market rate housing in
9 our area has had a ripple effect on our community including:

- 10
- 11 • Many longtime residents, especially seniors are being priced or harassed out of the neighborhood
 - 12 • Local “Mom & Pop” businesses are forced to leave due to unreasonable rents
 - 13 • City services are stretched thin as our population growth is not matched by additional
 - 14 resources allocated to city agencies for our district

15 Our stated goal of maintaining the diversity of our neighborhoods can be achieved by applying
16 the resources from the FY 2016 budget as it pertains to our district towards:

- 17
- 18 • Attracting development that makes available more affordable housing that is permanent. MCB4 firmly agrees with your administration’s aim to ensure New Yorkers can still afford to live well integrated in most neighborhoods of our great city. We believe that the establishment of permanently affordable housing across multiple income bands enhances diversity,
 - 19
 - 20
 - 21
 - 22 • Maintaining the unique character of our neighborhoods by using the existing zoning,
 - 23 • Preventing displacement and evictions of current residents and businesses, and
 - 24 • Improving our quality of life with the creation of additional green spaces; schools; educational, community and cultural facility spaces; and creating an appropriate balance in street usage between pedestrians, bicycles and vehicles.
 - 25
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 - 27

28 Given these priorities, MCB4 is extremely pleased that there are no budget cuts contemplated in
29 a 2016 Preliminary Budget balanced and generating a surplus.

30
31 MCB4 believes it is worthwhile for the City to explore future municipal revenue enhancements
32 created by the imposition of impact fees on developments; the proposals of Move New York
33 including tolling of currently “free” intra-borough bridges and the creation of a line beyond
34 which a charge would be realized for those entering by vehicle into Manhattan; and some kind of
35 tax on legalized AirBnB sellers and/or renters. We believe these all would have beneficial
36 effects in our neighborhoods.

37
38 We have suggested a number of other revenue enhancements and costs savings that could add to
39 this surplus and fund the following requests that we look forward to being incorporated in the
40 budget:

41
42 Department for Housing Preservation and Development (HPD)

- 43
- 44 • Appropriately leverage City-owned property located within MCD4 to create permanently affordable housing across multiple income bands, but maintain existing street walls and height restrictions.
 - 45

- 1 • Provide Funds for preservation of existing affordable units within MCD4
- 2 • Increase funding for enforcement
- 3 Department of Buildings (DOB)
- 4 • Funding of at least \$200,000 to hire Community Coordinator and two Administrative
- 5 Associates
- 6 Department for the Aging (DFTA)
- 7 • Increase funding to maintain and expand existing programs.
- 8 Department for Homeless Services (DHS)
- 9 Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)
- 10 • Increase funding to maintain and expand existing programs and to increase assisted living
- 11 Department of Sanitation (DSNY)
- 12 • Funding to provide two additional pick-up trucks.
- 13
- 14 Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- 15 • Provide funding to conduct storm surge mitigation studies.
- 16 • Expand permeable surface and sidewalk swale pilot program to include MCD4
- 17 • Provide funding to conduct air pollution studies.
- 18
- 19 New York Police Department (NYPD)
- 20 • Remapping of Precincts from 4 to 1 or 2 within MCD4
- 21 • Additional funding for an increase of traffic officers and Collision Investigation Squad
- 22 personnel
- 23 • 500 additional traffic camera
- 24 Department of Transportation (DOT)
- 25 • Provide funding for improved mass transit on 9th Avenue, for the 41st street station, # 7
- 26 extension and bus storage
- 27 • Provide funding for Sidewalk Widening - Street Reconstruction
- 28 • Increase funding for improved ADA compliance
- 29 • Significantly increase funding for Vision Zero implementation
- 30 Department of Education (DOE)
- 31 • Provide funding for an education needs assessment
- 32 Fire Department of New York (FDNY)
- 33 • Provide funding for relocating the 23rd Street EMS station
- 34 Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)
- 35 • Provide funding to upgrade the Chelsea Recreation Center
- 36 • Provide funding to complete Hudson Boulevard Park
- 37 • Provide funding for the staircases at DeWitt Clinton Park
- 38 Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

- 1 • Increase budget to provide adequate staffing to address the current backlog

2 Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA)

3 City Planning:

- 4 • Provide funding to preserve and create affordable spaces for small operation of creative
- 5 arts
- 6 • Provide funding to create a database of shared community facilities.

7 Community Boards

- 8 • Provide Community Boards with additional funding for staffing, technology upgrades
- 9 and to access outside resources.

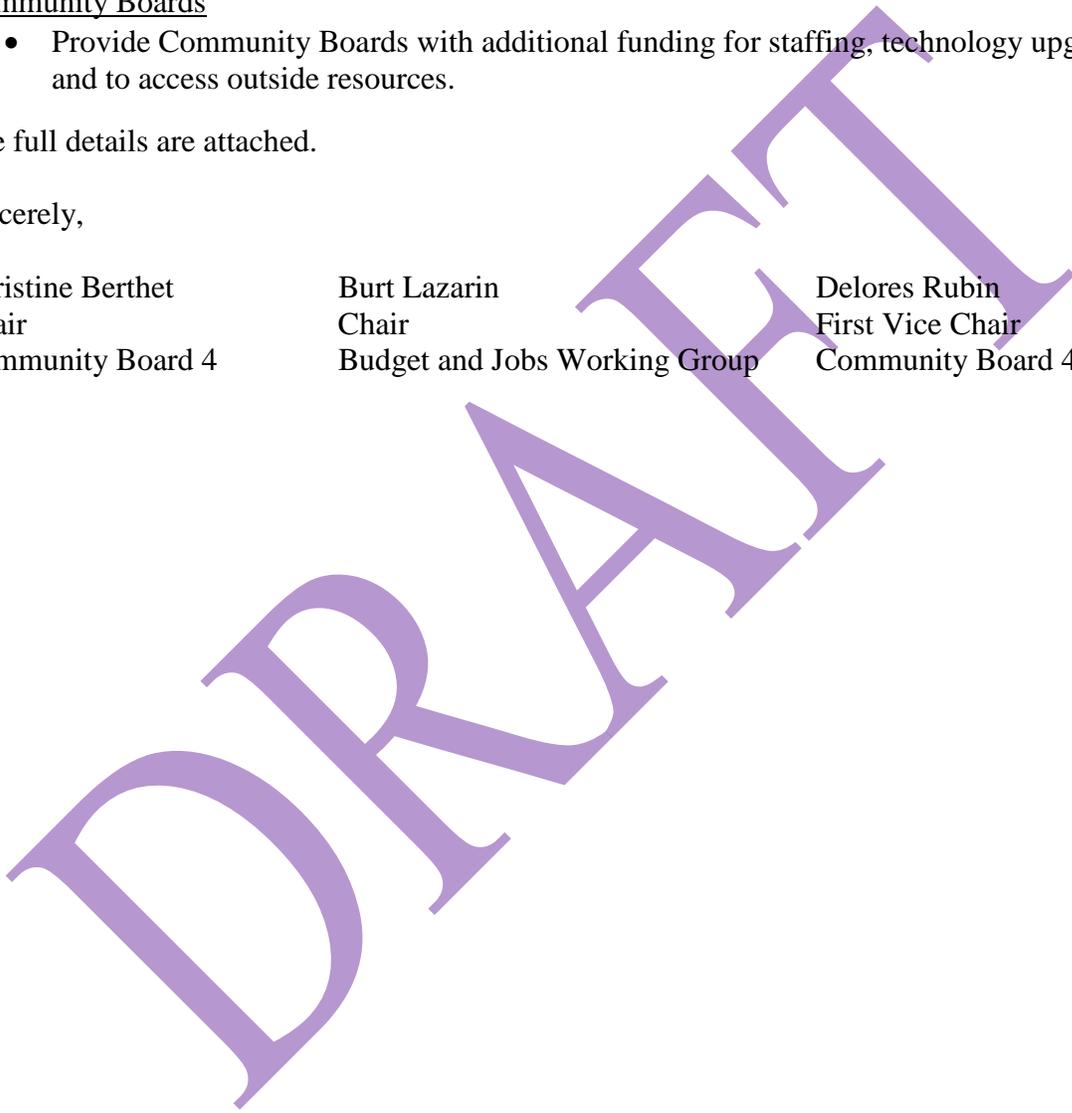
10 The full details are attached.

11
12 Sincerely,

13
14 Christine Berthet
15 Chair
16 Community Board 4

Burt Lazarin
Chair
Budget and Jobs Working Group

Delores Rubin
First Vice Chair
Community Board 4



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MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD NO. 4



Response to Mayor's Preliminary Budget

Fiscal Year 2016
(July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016)

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CHRISTINE BERTHET
Chair

JESSE R. BODINE
District Manager

BURT LAZARIN
Chair, Budget and Jobs Task Force

April 1, 2015



CITY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN COMMUNITY BOARD FOUR

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CHRISTINE BERTHET
Chair

JESSE R. BODINE
District Manager

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Department of Cultural Affairs
Fire Department of New York
Department of Parks and Recreation
Landmarks Preservation Commission
City Planning
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III. Public Hearing

1 Hon. Bill de Blasio
2 Mayor
3 City Hall
4 New York, NY 10007
5

6 **Re: Statement on the Preliminary Budget, Fiscal Year (FY) 2016**
7

8 Dear Mayor de Blasio:
9

10 Manhattan Community Board Four (hereafter “MCB4”) is grateful for the opportunity to review
11 your \$79.6 billion Preliminary Budget for FY 2016. Our district, which is made up of Chelsea
12 Hudson Yards and Clinton/Hell’s Kitchen has historically been characterized by culturally and
13 economically diverse neighborhoods. An explosion of development of market rate housing in
14 our area has had a ripple effect on our community including:
15

- 16 • Many longtime residents, especially seniors are being priced out of the neighborhood
- 17 • Local “Mom & Pop” businesses are forced to leave due to unreasonable rents
- 18 • City services are stretched thin as our population growth is not matched by additional
19 resources allocated to city agencies for our district
- 20 • The explosion in development has led to more pedestrian and vehicular traffic in our
21 neighborhood with no improvement to vital infrastructure necessary to accommodate the
22 drastic increase, and no initiatives have been seriously considered to help alleviate the
23 congestion.
24

25 Hence our goal in responding to the FY 2016 Preliminary Budget is to highlight key concerns
26 that need to be addressed which will assist in bringing back the balance to our district and
27 allowing Chelsea and Hell’s Kitchen to maintain the stability and neighborhood character that
28 has made our area such a wonderful place to visit, work and live.
29

30 Our stated goal of maintaining the diversity of our neighborhoods can be achieved by applying
31 the resources from the FY 2016 budget as it pertains to our district towards:
32

- 33 • Attracting development that makes available more affordable housing that is permanent.
34 MCB4 firmly agrees with your administration’s aim to ensure New Yorker’s can still
35 afford to live in our great city. We believe that the establishment of permanently
36 affordable housing across multiple income bands enhances diversity,
- 37 • Defending the character of our neighborhoods by maintaining the existing zoning,
- 38 • Preventing displacement and evictions of current residents and businesses, and
39 • Improving our quality of life with the creation of additional green spaces; schools;
40 educational, community and cultural facility spaces; and creating an appropriate balance
41 in street usage between pedestrians, bicycles and vehicles.
42

43 Given these priorities, MCB4 is extremely pleased that there are no budget cuts contemplated in
44 a 2016 Preliminary Budget balanced and generating a surplus.

1
2 Of \$79.6 million, approximately \$58.9 billion is made up of City funds from local taxes, fines,
3 fees, and other revenue. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is projecting a surplus at
4 the end of the current Fiscal Year of \$1.6 billion. This surplus will be important as the City deals
5 with several potential risks to its balanced budget, most notably the fact that some key collective
6 bargaining agreements are currently expired, leaving many municipal employees such as
7 firefighters, sanitation workers, police officers and both CUNY pedagogical and non-
8 pedagogical employees without contracts. Although MCB4 takes no position on this issue we do
9 urge timely and fair settlements to allow for more prudent fiscal planning in the future.

10
11 MCB4 believes it is worthwhile for the City to explore future municipal revenue enhancements
12 created by the imposition of impact fees on developments; the proposals of Move New York
13 including tolling of currently “free” intra-borough bridges and the creation of a line beyond
14 which a charge would be realized for those entering by vehicle into Manhattan; and some kind of
15 tax on legalized AirBnB sellers and/or renters. We believe these all would have beneficial
16 effects in our neighborhoods.

17
18 There are a number of additional revenue enhancement ideas and savings measures outlined by
19 the Independent Budget Office (IBO). Those that MCB4 feels are most aligned with our district
20 goals are described below with estimated revenues and savings noted.

21 22 23 **I. Revenue Enhancing Ideas**

- 24
25 1. Toll the East River and Harlem River Bridges (estimated annual revenues of \$1.0
26 billion) (Currently incorporated into Move New York) – This proposal, analyzed in
27 more detail in the IBO report “*Bridge Tolls: Who Would Pay? And How Much?*”,
28 involves placing tolls on 12 city-owned bridges between Manhattan and Queens,
29 Brooklyn, and the Bronx. Estimated annual toll revenue would be \$730 million for the
30 East River bridges and \$275 million for the Harlem River bridges, for a total of over
31 \$1.0 billion.
32
- 33 2. Restore the Commuter Tax (estimated annual revenues of \$860 million) – Another
34 option is to increase city revenues would be to restore the nonresident earnings
35 component of the personal income tax (PIT), known more commonly as the commuter
36 tax. Beginning in 1971, when it was established, the tax had equaled 0.45 percent of
37 wages and salaries earned in the city by commuters and 0.65 percent of self-employment
38 income. Thirteen years ago the New York State Legislature repealed the tax, effective
39 July 1, 1999. If the Legislature were to restore the commuter tax at its former rates
40 effective on July 1 of this year, the city’s PIT collections would increase by an estimated
41 \$856 million in 2015.
42
- 43 3. Personal Income Tax Increase for High-Income Residents (estimated annual revenues of
44 \$531 million) – Under this option the marginal personal income tax rates of high-income
45 New Yorkers would be increased. This option would increase current marginal tax rates
46 by a tenth for single filers with taxable incomes above \$200,000, for joint filers with

1 incomes above \$250,000, and for heads of household with incomes above \$225,000. The
2 change would effectively add a bracket in which income above these thresholds up to
3 \$500,000 would be taxed at the rate of 4.013 percent. The top bracket marginal rate
4 would become 4.264 percent. If this option were in effect for fiscal year 2015, PIT
5 revenue would increase by \$485 million.
6

7 4. Create a New Real Property Transfer Tax Bracket for High-Value Residential Properties
8 (estimated annual revenues of \$39 million) - This proposal, which would require state
9 legislative approval, would add another bracket to the city RPTT on residential
10 properties. Under the proposal, sales of residential properties valued at \$5 million or
11 more would be subject to an additional 0.5 percent levy. IBO estimates that this tax
12 increase would bring in \$39 million in revenue in 2016, increasing gradually in
13 subsequent years.
14

15 5. Eliminate 421-a Benefits for Coop and Condo Apartments Not Used as Primary
16 Residence (estimated annual revenues of \$5 million) - The 421-a program is intended to
17 promote housing development in the city. Developers can receive a temporary exemption
18 from tax on the value created by the new construction. The exemption is initially 100
19 percent of the new value and then declines over time, with the duration varying based on
20 location and financing details. Depending on the location of the project and the duration
21 of the benefit, developers are usually required to subsidize the construction of new
22 affordable units as part of the project. In 2015 the exemption saved property owners \$1.2
23 billion, making it the city's single largest property tax expenditure.
24

25 Based on the city's experience to date with the coop/condo abatement program, the share
26 of owners who are not primary residents could approach 50 percent in newer buildings.
27 Using a conservative assumption that 20 percent of purchasers of apartments built with
28 421-a are not primary residents and that new 421-a coop and condo projects will result in
29 \$30 million in new benefits annually (based on a weighted moving average of the
30 additions in the previous three years during which the growth of new 421-a exemptions
31 has been slowing from its 2011 peak), this option would result in \$5 million in annual
32 savings beginning in 2016.
33

34 6. Extend the Mortgage Recording Tax to Coops (estimated annual revenues of \$98 million)
35 - The mortgage recording tax (MRT) is levied on the amount of the mortgage used to
36 finance the purchase of houses, condo apartments, and all commercial property. It is also
37 levied when mortgages on such properties are refinanced. IBO estimates that extending
38 the city MRT to coops would raise \$98 million in 2016 and \$103 million in 2017. If the
39 state MRT were also extended to coops, the additional revenue to the city would be
40 around 50 percent greater.
41

42 7. Tax Vacant Residential Property the Same as Commercial Property (estimated annual
43 revenues of \$21 million) - Under this option, which would require state approval, vacant
44 lots with an area of 2,500 square feet or more would be taxed as Class 4, or commercial
45 property, which is assessed at 45 percent of full market value and has no caps on annual
46 assessment growth; 9,113 lots would be reclassified. Phasing in the assessment increase
47 evenly over five years would generate \$21.3 million in additional property tax revenue in

1 the first year, and the total increment would grow by \$26.3 million in each of the next
2 four years. Assuming that tax rates remain at their 2015 levels, once the phase-in is
3 complete the annual property tax revenue generated by the reclassification would be
4 \$126.7 million.
5

6 8. Tax Single-Use Disposable Bags (estimated annual revenues \$102 million)
7

8 Single-use disposable plastic bags (such as those used in supermarkets and drug stores)
9 are made of thin, lightweight film, typically from polyethylene, a petroleum-based
10 material. Although convenient, plastic bags represent the largest share of plastic in the
11 city's waste stream. Plastic bags make up about 2.9 percent, or 84,000 tons, of New York
12 City's residential waste, according to the Department of Sanitation. In 2014, the city
13 spent approximately \$8 million to export and landfill plastic bags. Once in a landfill,
14 plastic bags can take 10 years to fully break down—and for some plastics it can take
15 significantly longer. Retailers purchase plastic bags in bulk for about 2 cents to 5 cents
16 per bag, a cost that is passed on to consumers.
17

18 This option, which would institute a tax of 6 cents per bag, would generate \$102 million
19 in revenue in the first year, including \$2 million in averted waste export costs due to
20 fewer bags being thrown out. Institution of this tax would require approval from the state
21 Legislature.
22

23 9. Tax Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (estimated annual revenues \$235 million) - New York
24 City residents consume over 406 million gallons of sugar-sweetened beverages each year,
25 Scientific evidence suggests that drinking such beverages can increase the risk of obesity
26 and related conditions like diabetes, heart disease, stroke, arthritis, and cancer. Many
27 New Yorkers already suffer from these conditions: 32 percent of adults are overweight
28 and another 24 percent are obese. An excise tax of half a cent per ounce levied on
29 beverages with any added caloric sweetener could generate \$235.2 million in revenue for
30 the city, equivalent to 17 percent of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's total
31 budget. Diet beverages or those sweetened with non-caloric sugar substitutes would not
32 be subject to the tax.
33

34 10. Increase Food Service Permit Fee to \$700 (estimated annual revenues \$10 million)
35

36 - Restaurants and other food service establishments in New York require a license from
37 the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to operate, which must be renewed
38 annually. Fees for these licenses are currently set at \$280, plus \$25 if the establishment
39 serves frozen desserts. In 2012, the department processed 4,699 new food service
40 establishment applications and 21,758 renewals, for a total of 26,457 permits. About 9
41 percent of these permits were for school cafeterias and other noncommercial
42 establishments, which are exempt from fees.

43 In fiscal year 2013, the cost for processing these permits including the cost of inspections
44 was budgeted at approximately \$14.5 million for commercial establishments. When
45 enforcement costs from the Office of Administrative Trials and Hearings' budget are
46 added in, the total cost is \$18.5 million. But the department collected only between \$6.8
47 million and \$7.4 million from restaurant permits during 2012. Thus, fees cover less than

1 half of the full costs associated with restaurant permits. Increasing the application fee
2 from \$280 to \$700 (leaving the frozen dessert charge unchanged) would bring permit fees
3 closer in line with permit costs and raise \$10.2 million in revenue.
4

- 5 11. Institute Competitive Bidding for Mobile Food Vending Permits (estimate annual
6 revenues \$47 million) - Food carts and trucks operating in New York City must obtain a
7 Mobile Food Vending Unit permit from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
8 (DOHMH). The fees charged for these permits range from \$15 to \$200, and vary based
9 on whether the vendor operates seasonally or year-round and whether food is processed
10 on-site. Local law limits the number of mobile food vending permits that may be issued
11 for use on public space to 3,100 for year-round permits (good for two years); 1,000 for
12 seasonal permits (good for seven months), and there are an additional 1,000 permits
13 available for vendors selling fresh fruit and vegetables. Demand for permits greatly
14 exceeds the number available and there were waiting lists totaling 3,813 individuals as of
15 November 2012. In 2012, DOHMH issued 3,546 permits, 85 percent of them renewals,
16 and raised \$399,450 in revenue.
17

18 Food carts or trucks that operate on private, commercially zoned property, or in city
19 parks, are exempt from limits placed on the number of DOHMH permits. Vendors
20 wishing to operate on park land must enter into a separate concession agreement with the
21 parks department through a competitive bidding process. These concessions are valid for
22 five years, are in effect year round, and in 2014 ranged in price from \$292 to \$217,920
23 per year, depending on location. In 2014, 341 parks department mobile food vending
24 concessions generated a total of \$5.8 million in revenues for the city, or an average of
25 \$17,048 per concession. In contrast, health department-issued permits on average brought
26 in only \$113 per permit. We encourage DOHMH and DCA to use a model similar to
27 DPR competitive bidding model.
28

- 29 12. Increase Parking Rates – While MCB4 applauds the increase in parking meter rates, the
30 target average of \$1 per hour seems (depending on location) not commensurate with the
31 value of the service provided. We encourage a more rapid escalation of demand driven
32 parking fees based on geography and time of day and day of the week, particularly if that
33 revenue could be dedicated to transportation related improvements. Today Tour and
34 Charter Buses park at curbside for free. We strongly encourage DOT to institute a
35 curbside charge and dedicate that funding specifically to fund initiatives, such as a bus
36 parking garage which creates alternative to curbside parking.
37

- 38 13. Increase Curbside Loading Fees for Long Distance Buses and Shuttle Vans to \$1
39 traveler, per stop – drivers idle their engines and companies abuse large swath of
40 sidewalk for hours at a time without paying for the use of the real estate. Other cities
41 charge up to \$60,000 a year for such a benefit. These buses and shuttle vans could be
42 charged \$1 per traveler, per stop, a charge that can be easily absorbed by the customers.
43 In MCD4 only, we have identified up to 450 daily arrivals and departures.
44

- 45 14. Increased Franchise Fees for Sidewalk Cafés and Other Sidewalk Users – The fees have
46 not been adjusted since 2007 and are low enough that some operators use sidewalk cafés
47 as advertisements, obstructing the sidewalk with furniture well past the season, whether it

1 snows or rains. We encourage the city to increase these fees and to institute a fee
2 structure that takes into account both the size of the café and the value of the adjacent real
3 estate (as reflected in property tax valuations).
4

- 5 15. Enforcement of Traffic Laws – Enforcing the rules of the road – idling buses, blocking the
6 intersection, running red lights, refusal to yield to pedestrians, honking, bicycle riding
7 against the traffic – would reduce the number of fatalities, improve the quality of life and
8 bring revenue to the city. Additionally, empowering more traffic enforcement agents with
9 the ability to issue tickets, would generate additional revenue while improving the safety
10 of city streets
11

12 Source:

13 <http://www.ibo.nyc.ny.us/publicationsAnnuals.html#budgetOptions>
14

15 **II. Structural Reductions in Costs**

- 16
17 1. Pay-As-You-Throw (estimated annual structural cost reductions of \$282 million) --
18 Under a so-called “pay-as-you-throw” (PAYT) program, households would be charged
19 for waste disposal based on the amount of waste they throw away—in much the same
20 way that they are charged for water, electricity, and other utilities. The city would
21 continue to bear the cost of collection, recycling, and other sanitation department
22 services funded by city taxes. PAYT programs are currently in place in cities such as
23 San Francisco and Seattle, and more than 7,000 communities across the country.
24 Based on sanitation department projections of annual refuse tonnage and waste disposal
25 costs, each residential would pay an average of \$81 a year for waste disposal in
26 order to cover the cost of waste export, achieving a net savings of \$275 million. A 14
27 percent reduction in waste would bring the average cost per household down to \$69 and
28 a 20 percent reduction would further lower the average cost to \$65 per residential unit.
29
30
31 2. Replace 500 NYPD Police Officer Positions with Less Costly Civilian Personnel
32 (Savings: \$17.0 million annually). The New York City Police Department (NYPD) has
33 a long-standing practice of using varying numbers of police officers to perform
34 administrative and other support functions which do not require law enforcement
35 expertise. As of two years ago, the department acknowledged that there were 543 fully
36 capable police officers (personnel not restricted to light duty) performing such
37 “civilianizable” functions.
38

39 This option proposes that 500 positions which the NYPD reports are currently being
40 staffed with full-duty police officers instead be staffed with newly hired civilian police
41 personnel. The police officers currently in such positions would be redeployed to direct
42 law enforcement activities, which in turn would allow for police officer staffing to
43 eventually decline by 500 positions through attrition without a loss in enforcement
44 strength. Net annual savings of \$17.0 million, including fringe benefit savings, would be
45 generated as a result of lower costs associated with civilian as opposed to uniformed
46 staffing.

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Source

<http://www.ibo.nyc.ny.us/publicationsAnnuals.html#budgetOptions>

DRAFT

1 **III. REACTION BY CITY AGENCY:** *(in order of MCB4's priorities)*
2

3 **Department for Housing Preservation and Development (HPD)**
4

5 **Asks:**

- 6 • **Appropriately leverage City-owned property located within MCD4 to create**
7 **permanently affordable housing across multiple income bands, but maintain**
8 **existing street walls and height restrictions.**
- 9 • **Provide Funds for preservation of existing affordable units within MCD4**
- 10 • **Increase funding to HPD budget for enforcement**

11
12 As previously stated we agree with Mayor de Blasio that affordable housing is fundamental to
13 our long-term economic prosperity.
14

15 The overall goals and specific targets we articulated in the last four years continue in effect: this
16 Board has an overall goal that 30% of new housing units should be permanently affordable.
17 Since both the 421(a) and Inclusionary Housing Bonus programs are targeted only to low income
18 citizens, the Board urges that the City's other programs include flexibility that would allow the
19 overall achievement of our stated goals.
20

21 These additional units should be mixed income housing that is available to people with the range
22 of incomes detailed below:
23

- 24 • 20% of the units should be available to people with incomes up to a maximum of 80% of
25 the Area Median Income (AMI);
- 26 • 50% of the units should be available to people with incomes up to a maximum of 125%
27 of AMI; and
- 28 • 30% of the units should be available to people with incomes up to a maximum of 165%
29 of AMI.
30

31 The current 80-20 formula used in most new housing construction ignores the needs of middle-
32 income families who are essential to healthy, stable neighborhoods, but who are forced to leave
33 their neighborhoods in search of affordable housing. Furthermore, the program's time limited
34 affordability fails to provide what we desperately need – housing that is permanently affordable.
35

36 Whereas MCB4's highest priority is to increase the availability of permanently affordable
37 housing, we caution that it does not come at the expense of our hard fought zoning currently in
38 place. The character of our district comes as much from the residents as it does from the look
39 and feel of our neighborhoods, which has been preserved by height and bulk restrictions in our
40 Special Districts. Especially in the case of City-owned land, there is never any reason of offer
41 additional incentives of greater heights to developers in exchange for more affordable units.
42 There must be a balance in size of future developments and amount of achievable affordable
43 housing.

1 We strongly urge the Administration to ensure City owned properties are properly leveraged by
2 leasing the land instead of selling at below market rate to entice a developer to build more
3 affordable units or breaking the zone regulation for the promise of added affordable housing; this
4 can and must be achieved without the concessions.

5
6 In addition to our concerns about new affordable housing that is permanent, we also believe that
7 the City must commit additional funds to the preservation of existing units in order to prevent
8 loss of affordable housing through expiring Section 8 contracts, expiring-use programs,
9 displacement from harassment, and an increasing number of de-regulated units. In a community
10 such as ours that relies heavily on rent-regulated apartments to provide affordable housing,
11 vacancy decontrol, de-regulation and expiring affordability create the potential for a crisis
12 especially among our seniors.

13
14 We continue to witness tenant harassment, and expect it to increase as the housing market
15 rebounds. We must emphasize the importance of increasing HPD's code enforcement budget,
16 and therefore its ability to inspect and enforce its regulations in the board and everywhere in the
17 city where tenant harassment takes place. We also strongly urge that efforts be made to better
18 coordinate enforcement of regulations between HPD and the Department of Buildings in the
19 interests of efficiency. Eviction prevention services are also needed.

20
21 **Department of Buildings (DOB)**

22
23 **Ask:**

- 24 • **Funding of at least \$200,000 to hire Community Coordinator and two**
25 **Administrative Associates**

26
27 The Department of Building's (DOB) ability to provide a level of code enforcement necessary to
28 protect existing low-income housing stock as well as monitor practices such as unsafe and after
29 hours construction is vital to preserving the neighborhoods. The Manhattan Borough office
30 remains understaffed with only one Community Coordinator responsible for the entire Borough
31 of Manhattan. An increase of approximately \$200,000 in DOB's expense budget an additional
32 Community Coordinator and two Administrative Associates is needed. Equally as important
33 more inspectors are needed to ensure compliance with zoning bulk and use requirements in order
34 to preserve community character at a time when self-certification is being more widely depended
35 on, and we note with regret that the preliminary budget provides for no increase in DOB staff.
36 Funds are also needed to train plan inspectors including training on the zoning regulations
37 applicable to special districts. Funds are also needed for additional inspectors to monitor
38 compliance with special district regulations and to stop illegal use of rent regulated apartments
39 for transient use. Multiple dwellings and SROs continue to be warehoused and rented as a short
40 term stays illegally, which both deprives the community of affordable apartments that would
41 otherwise be rented on a long term basis, and secondly, the nature of such short term use
42 compromises the security and habitability for those living in the building. We ask that the needs
43 of MCD4 – which consists almost entirely of special districts – be addressed when allocations of
44 these funds are determined, after adoption of the budget.

1
2
3 **Department for the Aging (DFTA)**
4

5 **Ask:**

- 6
 - **Increase DFTA funding to maintain and expand existing programs.**

7
8 As previous stated, seniors in MCB4 are at risk of not being able to stay in the district as housing
9 and retail have become increasing unaffordable. MCB4 was relieved that the Senior Citizens
10 Rent Increase Exemption (SCRIE) was increased, but for those seniors that remain in our district,
11 they are at still at risk because core funding for senior programs have been disastrously neglected
12 for many years. DFTA provides operating support to senior centers, meal programs, NORCs,
13 elder abuse programs, case management, and more. Significant funding must be devoted to these
14 programs, as well as to infrastructure improvements to make Manhattan and all of New York
15 City more age-friendly. This means accessible transportation options, sidewalks, and entrances to
16 buildings and stores. Community Boards have also highlighted programs such as adult daycare,
17 meal delivery, visiting neighbor services, and eviction prevention as essential for prioritization in
18 the budget.

19
20 There is an urgent need to stabilize and enhance funding for service models designed to address
21 the needs and desires of seniors to age-in with dignity and security in their own homes. We
22 would also urge that funding to address the mental health needs of seniors, be base-lined into the
23 city budget. In general, consistent with our desire to maintain the diversity of our district and
24 ensure that it is "senior friendly", we believe a comprehensive range of services, including
25 community centers, in-home supports, transportation, supportive housing, and preventive health
26 and social services, are essential to assuring that they can live out their lives with dignity within
27 their home communities.

28
29 **Department for Homeless Services (DHS)**

30 **Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)**

31
32 **Asks:**

- 33
 - **Increase DHS and DOHMH funding to maintain and expand existing programs.**

34
35 Homelessness has long been and continues to be a major problem in MCD4. While we have
36 productively welcomed numerous and varied homelessness-related services to our district, these
37 facilities must be properly sized to fit seamlessly into our residential community. We are further
38 concerned that there be adequate funding for those service components directed at preventing
39 homelessness. We urge full funding of the adult rental assistance program; the anti-eviction and
40 SRO legal services programs, which provide free legal services to low- and moderate-income
41 people faced with eviction from their homes, as well as services for low-income Single Room
42 Occupancy housing tenants; and aftercare services, which prevent families placed in permanent
43 housing from returning to shelters.
44

1 In the past, we have stressed our concern about the inadequacy of family shelter slots, especially
2 for victims of domestic violence, as well as the lack of adequate resources for homeless youth. It
3 is especially troubling that the needs of women, children, and youth at risk are still far from
4 being met.

5
6 The contracting process for shelters also bears further scrutiny, as the City is currently paying far
7 more for shelter beds than would be required to pay for permanent affordable housing subsidies.
8 Some of the funding dedicated to shelter beds should instead be directed to rental subsidies to
9 keep people in their homes, rather than place them in temporary shelters.

10
11 Furthermore, we encourage the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to improve service
12 delivery through additional funding. MCD4 is home to a significant population who suffers from
13 mental illness, particularly among our homeless population in and around Port Authority Bus
14 Terminal and Times Square. As noted in our comments regarding the Department for the Aging,
15 there is a very real need to baseline funding to meet the growing mental health needs of our older
16 adult population.

17
18 **Department of Sanitation (DSNY)**

19
20 **Ask:**

- 21 • **Funding to provide two additional DSNY basket trucks.**

22
23 MCD4 is one of the fastest growing areas of the city. We have significant new developments in
24 West Chelsea and Clinton and are gaining a whole new neighborhood in the Hudson Yards. In
25 addition to the increased residential uses within MCD4 we are seeing significant increases in foot
26 traffic from people visiting the Theatre District, the High Line, our great restaurants and
27 nightlife, and other recreational activities.

28
29 Given this growth, special attention must be paid to ensure that we maintain the character of our
30 community. Trash Cans overflowing in the street have become a recurring problem in our
31 community. The overflowing cans are a blight on the community, cause rats infestation and
32 trash to blow across our streets and sidewalks. We understand that DSNY is limited in their
33 abilities to make collections by the amount of trash pick-up vehicles they have. MCD4 is
34 underserved by having only two DSNY trash pickup trucks, while entire avenues get populated.
35 MCB4 requests that DSNY include two additional pickup trucks in their FY16 budget, bringing
36 the total amount of trucks for MCD4 to four.

37
38 **Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)**

39
40 **Asks:**

- 41 • **Provide funding to conduct storm surge mitigation studies.**
- 42 • **Expand permeable surface and sidewalk swale pilot program to include MCD4**
- 43 • **Provide funding to conduct air pollution studies.**

1 One of the greatest natural calamities that could wreak havoc in New York City would be
2 flooding due to the surge from a “100 year storm.” This storm could appear at any time and even
3 multiple occurrences are possible within the next 100 years. In fact, with Super Storm Sandy our
4 district experienced enough damage to recognize the urgent need to put in place storm surge
5 mitigation measures as more of these types of storms are bound to hit our city. New York City
6 is particularly vulnerable to storm surges because of the New York Bight, which funnels water
7 and increases the speed of a storm surge moving through the Verrazano Narrows. MCD4
8 includes all six of New York City’s Flood zones, however MCB4 is especially concerned about
9 the Southern and Western areas of MCD4 that lie within New York City’s Flood Zone’s 1 & 2
10 and the entrances to the Lincoln & Amtrak tunnels.

11
12 Although MCB4 lauds DEP’s NYC Green Infrastructure Program we ask that DEP and agency
13 partners, including the Federal government design, construct and maintain a variety of
14 sustainable green infrastructure practices within MCD4. A portion of the FY 2016 budget should
15 be earmarked to conduct a feasibility study of measures that can limit the damage of storm
16 surges including flood gates. It has been estimated that the cost to design and construct flood
17 gates at Verrazano Narrows, Arthur Kill and Throgs Neck is approximately \$10 billion.

18
19 The combined sewage system of New York City poses a threat to our waterways during flooding
20 events like that of Super Storm Sandy. MCB4 borders the Hudson River which is still recovering
21 from the heavy pollution of the not so distant past. The New York City Council passed a bill in
22 2014 to begin a pilot program of using permeable sidewalk surfaces to reduce runoff from
23 entering our combined sewage system. MCB4 would like to extend that pilot program to our
24 district which as mentioned includes Flood Zones 1 & 2 in some of our neighborhoods. In
25 addition to this measure sidewalk swales which are used in other parts of the city should be
26 installed within our district. The pedestrian islands that were installed to accommodate the
27 separated bike lines along Eighth, and Nine Avenues would be optimal locations for sidewalk
28 swales.

29
30 Given the proximity of the Chelsea and Clinton/Hell’s Kitchen neighborhoods to the Lincoln
31 Tunnel and to the Port Authority Bus Terminal, MCD4 most likely is at particular risk from
32 unhealthy air. According to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, this
33 community suffers the second highest incidents of chronic lung disease of any community in
34 Manhattan south of Harlem. We thus continue to urge the City to include in the budget enough
35 funds for additional studies to determine the effect of air pollution on the community around the
36 Lincoln Tunnel traffic corridor.

37
38
39 **New York Police Department (NYPD)**

40
41 **Asks:**

- 42 • **Remapping of Precincts within MCD4**
- 43 • **Additional funding for an increase of traffic officers and Collision Investigation**
- 44 **Squad personnel**
- 45 • **500 additional traffic camera**

1
2 With the development of th Hudson Yards district underway, the addition of tens of thousnads of
3 residents , the installation of new tourist destinations (Whitney museum, High line, Hudson
4 Boulevard and Park) and new commuter flows (#7 subway) our current precincts are stretched
5 to the limit. It is time to regroup all of MCB4 within a single precinct that incorporate all the new
6 tertiary and activities that are being developed. These combined with the exponential influx of
7 residents, commuters and businesses in and around Hudson Yards calls for the creation of a new
8 precinct and a redistribution of territory.

9 We request the remapping of our district from 4 precincts to 1 or at most 2 precincts

10
11 We commend the continuing reduction of crime in the City through the truly exemplary efforts
12 of the NYPD. We are concerned, however, with the reduced number of officers at our precincts,
13 all of which remain below full strength, despite increased demand for safety and enforcement in
14 Community District 4.

15
16 The number of nightclubs and bars in our District places extra demands on all four of our
17 precincts, Midtown North, Midtown South, Thirteenth and the Tenth. Counter-terrorism efforts
18 have increased the workload for officers at all our precincts..

- 19 • There needs to be more night resources, sound measurement devices and trained officers at the
20 precincts to address the many noise complaints due to bars and clubs and now construction

21 MCB4 neighborhoods have a pressing need for increased enforcement of many laws and
22 regulations related to the safety of pedestrians. We support a continuing emphasis on traffic
23 enforcement efforts, and urge that more existing traffic enforcement be hired and assigned
24 specifically to enforce the laws and issue gridlock summonses, truck violations, idling, noise,
25 wrong way bicycling, bicycling on the sidewalk and yield to pedestrian summonses, and address
26 conditions in residential areas where many side streets appear to have become arteries of the
27 Interstate Highway System. Gridlock laws are not respected, impeding the flow of EMS vehicles
28 and obstructing pedestrian crossings. Trucks and charter buses are increasingly avoiding traffic
29 by racing through narrow residential streets, often speeding and failing to yield the right of way
30 to pedestrians. As noted the Truck Study, increased enforcement is needed for trucks illegally
31 using residential instead of designated through streets.

32
33 Side streets signed as no parking or no standing zones have become free parking lots for black
34 cars and limos, trucks and charter buses, all of which often idle beyond permitted time. Extra
35 traffic enforcement personnel are needed to address these conditions. More enforcement is
36 especially needed for the midtown West 42nd Street corridor and the increasingly dangerous
37 Ninth Avenue stretch from 49th to 37th Street. In Chelsea, more no-honking enforcement is
38 needed for the community between 15th and 18th Streets from Thursday to Sunday throughout
39 the night caused by the concentration of nightlife in the Gansevoort area.

- 40 • MCB4 favors the addition of five traffic officers to the NYPD for enforcement and the
41 addition of as many traffic agents. We also suggest a retraining of all traffic officers and
42 agents to focus more on pedestrian safety.

43 While New York State is reducing its funding for the City, it should allow the city to substitute
44 technology to improve enforcement and safety at lower cost.

- 1 • As part of the budget, the city should negotiate for approval of 500 cameras for red lights
2 and speeding enforcement; this will save lives and increase revenues.

3
4 The recent NYC Council Hearings on Traffic Safety pointed out deficiencies in traffic
5 enforcement on arterials streets and the need for the city to more aggressively investigate both
6 pedestrian and bicyclist injuries and deaths caused by drivers. A part of the problem is the
7 decrease in number of police officers in the Highway Patrol District – from 376 in 2000 to 211 in
8 2012 and their exclusive focus on highways.

9
10 This Community Board has been an active supporter of the city’s and DOT’s efforts to improve
11 both the pedestrian experience and more bicycle usage. However these efforts also require efforts
12 to increase street safety and more highly prioritize investigations into accidents.

- 13 • We recommend an increase in highway patrol officers and their deployment in the
14 precincts to focus on arterial road safety.
15 • We recommend an increase in personnel for the Collision Investigation Squad to more
16 thoroughly evaluate crashes and the responsibilities of all parties.

17 **Department of Transportation (DOT)**

18
19 **Asks:**

- 20 • **Provide funding for improved mass transit**
21 • **Provide funding for Street and Plaza Reconstruction**
22 • **Provide funding for improved ADA compliance**
23 • **Provide funding for Safer Routes to School and Safer Routes for Seniors**

24
25 MCB4 is home to one the busiest commuter hubs in the United States with the Port Authority
26 Bus Terminal, Pennsylvania Station and the entrance to the Lincoln Tunnel all within our
27 borders or immediately adjacent. Due to the massive commuter, tourist and residential traffic in
28 our district, MCD4 has very unique and specific requirements that need to be considered in the
29 FY 2016 budget. The areas of concentration are as follows:

30
31 *Mass Transit* - MCB4 supports DOT’s recent efforts to work with the MTA to promote mass
32 transit, such as creating express bus lanes and improving bus shelter conditions.

- 33 • We support the DOT’s proposal to make Eleventh Avenue one-way southbound from
34 West 57th Street to West 44th Street to ensure the reliability of the new bus route to be
35 implemented on Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.
36 • We request DOT expand the bus lane on 9th Avenue to increase the reliability and
37 consistency of its service.
38 • We request the city dedicate \$ 2 million to complete the work of the #7 Train Extension
39 Study Group to extend the #7 train to Frank R. Lautenberg Station (FRL Station) in
40 Secaucus. This proposal includes two elements of particular importance to CB4 -
41 building a minimum 60 bay bus facility just south of (and integrated into) the existing
42 FRL Station to accommodate a commuter bus terminus at the proposed #7 train stop
43 rather than Manhattan, and the building of the #7 train subway stop at 10th Avenue and

1 West 41st Street, a long time priority of CB4. It also allows for the building of a garage
2 to accommodate additional off-street parking sites for tourist and commuter buses and
3 vans. The parking and standing of these vehicles on our residential streets from West
4 50th to West 55th Streets between Ninth and Eleventh Avenues, and around Port
5 Authority and Penn Station, causes serious delays in MTA bus service.

- 6 • A comprehensive plan for off-street parking for buses, van services, and waiting "black
7 cars" should be devised - and intelligent parking technology deployed - to reduce the
8 miles travelled and the collision risks while searching for parking space. The plan should
9 also accommodate the long distance bus operations that currently operate in the street. A
10 plan for commuter vans must still be

11 Street Reconstruction and Plaza - MCB4 requests that sidewalks be enlarged on Eighth Avenue
12 between West 42nd and West 43rd Streets to accommodate the ever increasing volume of
13 pedestrians.

14
15 ADA Compliance - MCB4 is pleased that a significant budget is allocated citywide to installing
16 pedestrian ramps across the city. This should allow the City to fulfill its commitment to former
17 Speaker Quinn to install ADA compliant ramps at all intersections of Dyer Avenue with W. 34th,
18 35th, 36th, 40th, 41st and 42nd Streets and reduce the radius of W. 35th Street turn at Dyer Avenue
19 (Hudson Yards rezoning follow up actions, WRY negotiations). It should also allow the city to
20 equip any modified crossing with accessible traffic signals.

21
22 We also note that many ramps along Eighth and Ninth Avenues have become unusable due to
23 heavy deterioration, poor street condition, and heavy water accumulation adjacent to the ramps.
24 We encourage DOT to resurface both ramps and pedestrian crossings in priority and to ensure
25 materials and designs that ensure longer "street" life.

- 26
27 • Increase the funding related to maintenance and installation of ADA compliant ramps at
28 two pedestrian crossings between West 34th and West 42nd Streets. Many pedestrian
29 ramps to cross the streets are unusable because of damaged interface with the street, and
30 most of them do not include the required 12 inches wide detectable warning strip. At
31 West 48th Street and Eighth Avenue the ramp is missing. Very few of them include
32 Accessible Pedestrian Signals. DOT should establish a maintenance program similar to
33 the street resurfacing program to keep these facilities up to code.
- 34 • We request funding to restore the ramp t West 48th Street and Eighth Avenue.
- 35 • We request funding to expand the installation of Pedestrian Signals.
- 36 • We request funding for DOT to establish a maintenance program similar to the street
37 resurfacing program to keep pedestrian ramp facilities up to code

38 Funding for Vision Zero Initiatives- We applaud the fact that the Mayor has made the safety
39 NYC streets a focus of his administration, and request an increase in funding to support this
40 initiative.

- 1 • We request the city triple the funding dedicated to the signals and study divisions in
2 order to achieve Vision Zero in 10 years and not 100 years (at the current rate of
3 spending). The Mayor’s Vision Zero Plan, has identified many intersections as being
4 dangerous. There needs to be a significant increase in funding to tackle those
5 intersections in a systematic way.
 - 6 • We request that specific funds be reserved for design modifications at W.
7 42nd Street at Eighth and Ninth Avenues, which are the two most dangerous
8 intersections in New York.
 - 9 • We request that specific funds be reserved for design modifications at West 57th
10 at 10th, 9th and 8th avenues, as well as 14th Street at 6th avenue; intersections
11 which have been identified as dangerous intersections through the Manhattan
12 Vision Zero Plan.
 - 13 • We request that specific funds be reserved for the for the installation of a Barne’s
14 dances at the intersections in the 8th Avenue Port Authority Bus Terminal
15 Corridor, including 40th Street and 8th Avenue, 41 Street and 8th Avenue, and
16 42nd Street and 8th Avenue.
- 17 • We also request that additional funding be reserved for the Signal Division so that eight
18 Split Phase signals can be installed on Ninth Avenue as part of the Hell’s Kitchen Traffic
19 Study to protect pedestrians from turning cars, as well as installation of split phases along
20 the bicycle lanes,
- 21 • We support and encourage the speedy implementation of the contra bus lane on Dyer
22 Avenue from West 42nd to West 41st Streets should be completed to make the
23 intersection of Ninth Avenue and West 42nd Street less dangerous and congested.

24 **Department of Education (DOE)**

25
26 **Ask:**

- 27 • **Provide funding for an education needs assessment**

28
29 While we applaud the commencement of Universal Pre-K MCB4 would like to ensure the FY
30 2016 Budget allocates the appropriate funds to address problems of overcrowded classrooms,
31 school safety, special education and at-risk students. Class sizes are continuing to grow and
32 more teaching positions are needed to ensure that every child receives a personalized education.
33

34 There exists a heavy concentration of high schools within MCD4; therefore, we would like to be
35 consulted when new schools (provided through either new construction or space rental) are
36 planned. The reason for this provision can best be seen in the case of Park West High School
37 and Graphic Communication Arts, which are within one block of each other. The 3,500 students
38 attending these schools come from all five boroughs. This has led to clogged neighborhood
39 streets at varying arrival and dismissal times, problems at subways and at other transportation
40 points, and disruptive situations affecting our residents and businesses.
41

1
2 Better Planning to Address the Increased Number of School Age Children and Public Schools -
3 The Board wants better measures to assess the number of additional residents living in CD4 with
4 particular emphasis on the number of school age children and the number of public schools that
5 can accommodate this population. MD4 is one of the fastest growing districts in the City and
6 with the increased development including that of Hudson Yards, the number of school age
7 children will skyrocket.

8
9 The needs of the community are growing faster than what the city planners can offer or have
10 planned. The current number of schools in MCD4 cannot meet the increasing number of school
11 age children who will be living in new residential developments throughout the community.

12
13 Funding and institutional support for an education needs assessment, which should be a
14 systematic process to acquire an accurate, thorough picture of the strengths and weaknesses of a
15 school community that can be used in response to the academic needs of all students for
16 improving student achievement and meeting challenging academic standards. Process that
17 collects and examines information about school wide issues and then utilizes that data to
18 determine priority goals, to develop a plan, and to allocate funds and resources. Students,
19 parents, teachers, administrators, and other community members should be included in gathering
20 data.

21
22 We must revise Chapter 6 of the City Environmental Quality Review, which grossly and unfairly
23 under counts needed school seats in our community. The problem is worst in Manhattan; as each
24 residential “unit” is calculated to yield three times more 4-17 year olds in the Bronx [.74] as in
25 Manhattan [.22].

26
27
28
29 **Fire Department of New York (FDNY)**

30
31 **Ask:**

- 32
 - **Provide funding for relocating the 23rd Street EMS station**

33 MCB4 specifically requests immediate funding for a relocation of the EMS station that is
34 temporarily located on W. 23rd Street and Tenth Avenue. We believe it is in the best interests of
35 this community that a fully functioning garage be built on a property that not only fully serves
36 the needs of the NYFD, but also takes into concerns the negative environmental and traffic
37 impacts its current presence has on these heavily congested Chelsea streets. The current
38 temporary location was never designed for the heavy use the EMS is placing on this location,
39 and in terms of policing environmental concerns, including noise and exhaust pollution, the
40 unsafe and cramped conditions that this site poses for FDNY personnel, the inadequate
41 communication infrastructure installed (one working telephone line), our community strongly
42 urges that funding for a relocation study in order to build a fully equipped and well-designed
43 EMS site be found immediately.

1 **Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR)**

2
3 **Asks:**

- 4 • **Funding to upgrade the Chelsea Recreation Center**
- 5 • **Funding to complete Hudson Boulevard Park**
- 6 • **Funding for the staircases at DeWitt Clinton Park**

7 *Chelsea Recreation Center* continues to be the most utilized public recreation center in New
8 York City. Given its high level of use, systematic maintenance of this center is a crucial issue in
9 avoiding costly repairs and in keeping future costs low. In particular the exercise equipment is
10 showing age and needs to be upgraded.

11
12 *Hudson Boulevard Park* – As part of the agreement of the Western Railyards rezoning our
13 district was promised a six block long park. Funding has been secured for the first three blocks
14 and construction has commenced. MCB4 would like to see additional funds allocated from the
15 FY 2016 budget towards the completion of the fully envisioned park.

16
17 *DeWitt Clinton Park*- Funding to replace the staircases leading to the Park from Twelfth Avenue
18 would allow for better access to this wonderful 5.83 acre green space within our district.

19
20 *Hudson River Park* - The City, in concert with the State, needs to fund the following portions of
21 Hudson River Park:

- 22 • Removal of the commercial activities of heliport at West 36th Street
- 23 • Completion of the long planned amenities in the eastern portion of Chelsea Waterside
24 including a Comfort Station
- 25 • Completion of the esplanade and park from about W. 28th Street north to Pier 76. As we
26 have noted many times, the Hudson River Park Act calls for the City to use its best
27 efforts to find a new location for the existing tow pound so that Pier 76 can be developed
28 as 50% parkland and 50% compatible commercial use. We urge the City to consider
29 alternatives as soon as possible so that Pier 76 can take its rightful place as part of
30 Hudson River Park.

31
32
33 MCB4 also has concerns around the possible sale of Air Rights by HRPT especially considering
34 many of the identified potential landing sites fall within our district. It is imperative that the City
35 and State work with HRPT to ensure pricing of any sale of Air Rights falls within the range of
36 market rates and that any subsequent development will include affordable housing.

37
38 **Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)**

39
40 **Ask:**

- 41 • **Increase LPC budget to provide adequate staffing to address the current backlog.**

42
43 The Preliminary Budget request for the Landmarks Preservation Commission includes funding at
44 a level comparable to last year's request but does not include the additional funds added by the

1 Council. These funds have enabled the Research Staff and the Commission to begin sorting
2 through and clearing up the backlog, accumulated over many years, of requests for designation
3 of buildings and districts that deserve preservation. This funding level should become the
4 baseline in the future in order to provide a balance between the current extraordinary pressures
5 for development and the need for preservation of valuable historic resources in many areas or the
6 city, among them West Chelsea and Clinton. The backlog has put many historic sites at risk with
7 the recent de-calendaring of multiple sites including several within our district. The demolition
8 of the Frank Lloyd Wright Park Avenue Auto Showroom in 2013 is a prime example of how the
9 lack of funding for LPC puts New York City's history at risk.

10 11 **Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA)**

12 13 **Ask:**

- 14 • **Funding to preserve and create affordable spaces for small creative spaces**
- 15 • **Funding to create a database of shared community facilities**

16 Theater and artists are a major attraction and economic engine in New York City. The majority
17 of New York City small-to-mid-sized performing arts groups have their offices and creative
18 spaces in Community District 4. According to a study conducted by Innovative Theater
19 Foundation and Columbia University in the Fall of 2008, close to 30% of performance spaces
20 have closed within CD4 in the last eight years due to development pressures we believe originate
21 from the Hudson Yards and Chelsea rezoning -- as these changes have a direct impact on the
22 value of real estate. The creation of a subsidy program, as part of the overall budget of the
23 Department of Cultural Affairs, that could ensure permanent locations for existing and displaced
24 nonprofit arts entities is an ongoing need and a high priority for this community.

25 Therefore we request increase funding for preservation and creation of affordable space for small
26 to mid-sized theatrical and other non-profit performance and visual art organization as well as
27 their support services such as artists' studios, rental storage space for art, costumes, scenery,
28 lighting, and rehearsal studios.

29 MCB4 also recommends that that funding be allocated with the Department of City Planning and
30 the Department of Buildings to create a database of Community Facilities to facilitate the sharing
31 and reservation of public spaces by artistic and other community minded entities.

32 **City Planning**

33 34 **Ask:**

- 35 • **Provide funding to conduct a study of publically accessible Community Facilities.**

36
37
38 Regarding community facility space, MCB4 *strongly* recommends that in conjunction with the
39 Department of Buildings, a funding study be made to ascertain the costs of creating a publically
40 accessible Community Facilities data base that would index information contained in the COO of
41 every building located within MCD4. This database could contain information such as:
42

- Location of Community Facility space the physical dimensions and layout of said space, including all exits and entrances and HVAC information, if installed.
- How is the space utilized and by whom
- length of current lease in place for said space and contact information for owner/landlord or managing agent;

Further, CB4 strongly recommends that the creation of such a database be eventually extended to contain similar information for the entire City.

Community Boards

Asks:

- **Provide Community Board with additional funding for staffing, technology upgrades and to access outside resources.**

Although Community Boards are comprised of 50 volunteers that either work or live within the District, the work that is done could not be accomplished with the support of the District Office. The District Office is the lifeblood of a Community Board by providing the resources required by the volunteers to best represent the voice of the community. We would argue the a Community Board is as vital a “City Agency” as any and to that we are deeply concerned that Community Boards have not received an inflator to the OTPS budget since 1990, twenty-four-years-ago. Over these years the prices of goods and services in New York City increased by 85%. In the meantime, union employees receive pay increases, the cost for supplies have skyrocketed, postage increases have occurred, and additional increases are inevitable; the workplace continues to become more technical in nature; most City and State agencies now send all types of documents electronically. This has translated into savings for them while creating additional expenditures for the Community Boards, such as increased network system maintenance costs, IT consulting services, and other needed technological infrastructure updates. In addition, Community Boards are expected to take the lead when planning for their community, funds are needed to pay for outside planning consultants and software such as GiS and Adobe, and Sketch up.

Thus, we endorse Manhattan Borough President Gale Brewer’s efforts to improve the technological capacity of the Boards to analyze land use applications and neighborhood data available on the New York City Open Data portal, created pursuant to the Law she passed as a Council Member. She has brought local technologists and civic hackers to Borough Board meetings, in an effort to get open data tools into the hands of the community. However, implementation of these efforts, along with proposed transparency projects such as webcasting Board meetings, require a capital and staff investment.

We ask that Boards be provided with additional funding to better compensate their staff, improve their technological capacity, improve their websites, and provide important local data visualizations to their constituents.

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III. Public Hearing

The Board held a Public Hearing at its April 1, 2015 full board meeting. Prior to the Public Hearing, the board office contacted numerous civic groups and blocks associations and posted notice of said Hearing. The input received has been incorporated in this Response to the Preliminary Budget.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

Christine Berthet Chair, Manhattan
Community Board Four

DRAFT