





Citywide Statement of Needs FY27-FY28

December 18, 2025

Introduction

What is this document?

The revamped Citywide Statement of Needs (CSON) is a planning document that connects the needs highlighted by New York City communities to the capital planning efforts of New York City's government. "Needs" in this case, are issues that require attention, investment, or improvement. Traditionally, the CSON has focused on changes to City facilities related to agency operations and service provision, such as the opening of a new school or the expansion of a healthcare facility. In this updated edition, we have expanded it to also consider needs identified by communities that are related to capital planning more broadly. Over time, the Department of City Planning (DCP) aims to improve the CSON process to better collect needs from city agencies and communities, to improve government's responsiveness to those needs, and to highlight priorities that should be included for capital funding within the biannual **Ten-Year Capital Strategy** (TYCS).

In late 2024, New York City residents voted in favor of Ballot Measure 5: Capital Planning, which expands the reporting scope required in the CSON to encompass facility management, including the maintenance of assets in a "state of good repair." As a result, beginning with this edition, DCP is incrementally expanding the CSON's content to better serve this mandate and capital planning purpose. Rather than solely discussing the eligible projects reported in the CSON, DCP broadened the scope of this document to outline the processes through which the city understands and

plans to address its facility and service needs. Below you will find a description of how NYC assesses its needs, a summary of those needs, and summaries of how the City is addressing the most commonly cited needs. Full datasets are published, referenced, and directly linked in the Appendices below for deeper exploration of facility project information.

Cover Letter

Executive Summary and Appendices

Each year, DCP collects and summarizes an understanding of neighborhood needs, such as renovating a park or building affordable housing, through the lens of the city's **Community District Needs** process. As part of this process, community boards identify the most important needs in their districts, the statements and the accompanying budget requests of which are submitted to City agencies and inform the City's neighborhood and infrastructure planning and support equitable and efficient service delivery.

These are presented below alongside other data sources that shed light on the condition of those issues, such as the production of affordable housing, public safety, or parks. DCP also collaborated with three partner agencies to describe how they assess needs and plan to address them through facilities planning and other capital work; those examples are available in the Affordable Housing, Public Safety, and Parks sections below. In future CSON publications, DCP will include a more expansive analysis of the city's most pressing needs using additional sources of information, such as state of good repair information, to help inform planning strategy.

How NYC Identifies and Plans for Neighborhood Improvements

Collecting Needs

New York City government routinely assesses the needs of the public through citywide, borough, community district, and neighborhood-level planning processes. Each agency is charged with continuous improvement of their services and programs and works to think holistically about the needs of city residents as they relate to the provision of services and investment.

Elected officials are also important advocates for borough and neighborhood needs. Officials work closely with agencies to address concerns they have, often using fact-finding hearings and the budget process to inform prioritization and improvement of city services.

Finally, the city's 59 community boards are an important source for identifying local needs. Each year, community boards lead a Community District Needs process where they highlight key issues for agency awareness and make specific budget requests to address those needs. Community board capital requests can be viewed in the Capital Projects Portal linked below, alongside ongoing capital projects.

NYC Community District Profiles

Community District Needs Statements for each of the 59 Community Boards can be found under each district's...



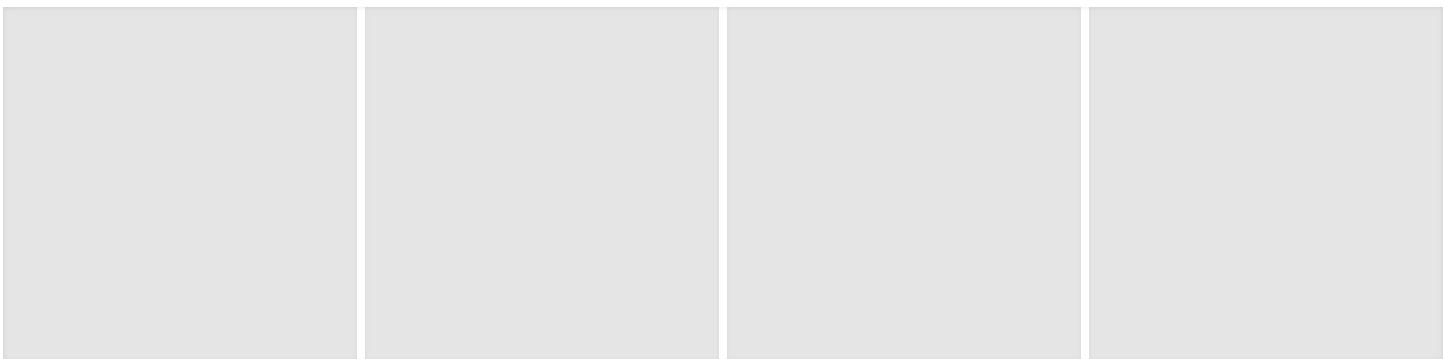
<https://communityprofiles.planning.nyc.gov/>

Capital Projects Portal

The Capital Projects Portal helps users explore where and how the city is investing its capital money across...



<https://capitalprojects.nycplanningdigital.com/>



Credit: New York City Department of Design and Construction (DDC)

Meeting Needs

Generally, the city's needs can be categorized in two ways: as expense or as capital. Expense needs are those that facilitate programs, services, staff, and other operating expenses of the government. Expense needs are not the focus of the CSON.

Capital projects are those that involve the purchase of property or the construction, reconstruction, or installation of a physical public improvement that is relatively large, expensive, and long-lasting, like buildings, vehicles or information technology systems. Typically, items eligible for funding through the city's capital budget must cost at least \$50,000 and have an expected useful life of at least five years. Through the planning process, the City prioritizes potential projects within a limited pool of available funding to maintain existing buildings and facilities in good condition – or what the city calls “a state of good repair.” The City also works to invest in growing neighborhoods and ensure that capital projects are delivered fairly across all neighborhoods. These projects can be explored in the [Capital Projects Portal](#). Two good resources for understanding NYC budgeting, capital project prioritization, and the city's power to incur debt are [“How Much is Enough? Evaluating the Need to Increase the City's Debt Capacity,”](#) produced by the Office of the NYC Comptroller in 2024, and the Independent Budget Office's 2018 [“A Guide to the Capital Budget.”](#)

The CSON is part of a larger process that guides the City's capital planning efforts. After collecting and identifying needs in this plan,

the city will next produce the biannual **Ten-Year Capital Strategy** (TYCS), which details how the budget for the next ten years will be set to meet the needs described here. Funding will be targeted to address the needs of the public and to forward the city's goals of economic development, equity, affordability, and more.

Public Comment

Along with the public release of each year's CSON, the list of new, expanded, closing or shrinking City facilities is submitted for review to the City Council and elected officials. (These facilities' siting information is also available as an **Appendix**). Within 90 days of publication, borough presidents, borough boards, and community boards may submit written comments to DCP. During the same comment period, borough presidents may propose locations for any new City facilities described here if the locations are consistent with the Criteria for the Location of City Facilities and with the specific siting criteria in the Statement of Needs.

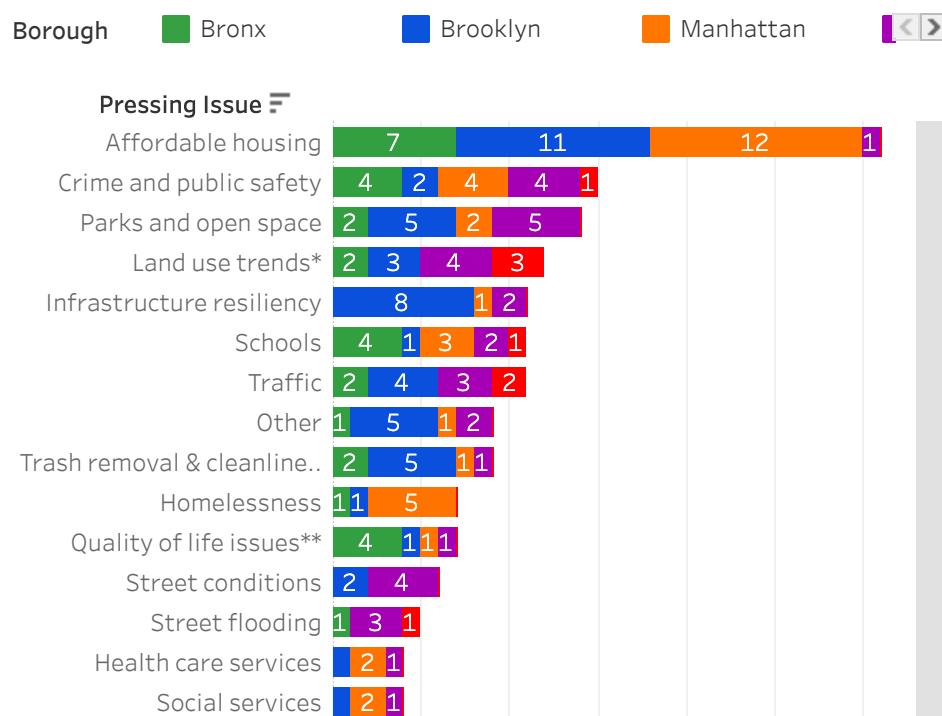
Comments and proposed locations from Borough Presidents and community boards for any proposals cited in the FY 2027-2028 Report may be submitted via e-mail to

SON_DL@planning.nyc.gov. At the end of the 90-day comment period, DCP shares this feedback with the relevant City agencies for consideration during the siting process, uses it to inform other planning processes, and publishes the comments on the DCP website.

NYC's Top Needs for 2025

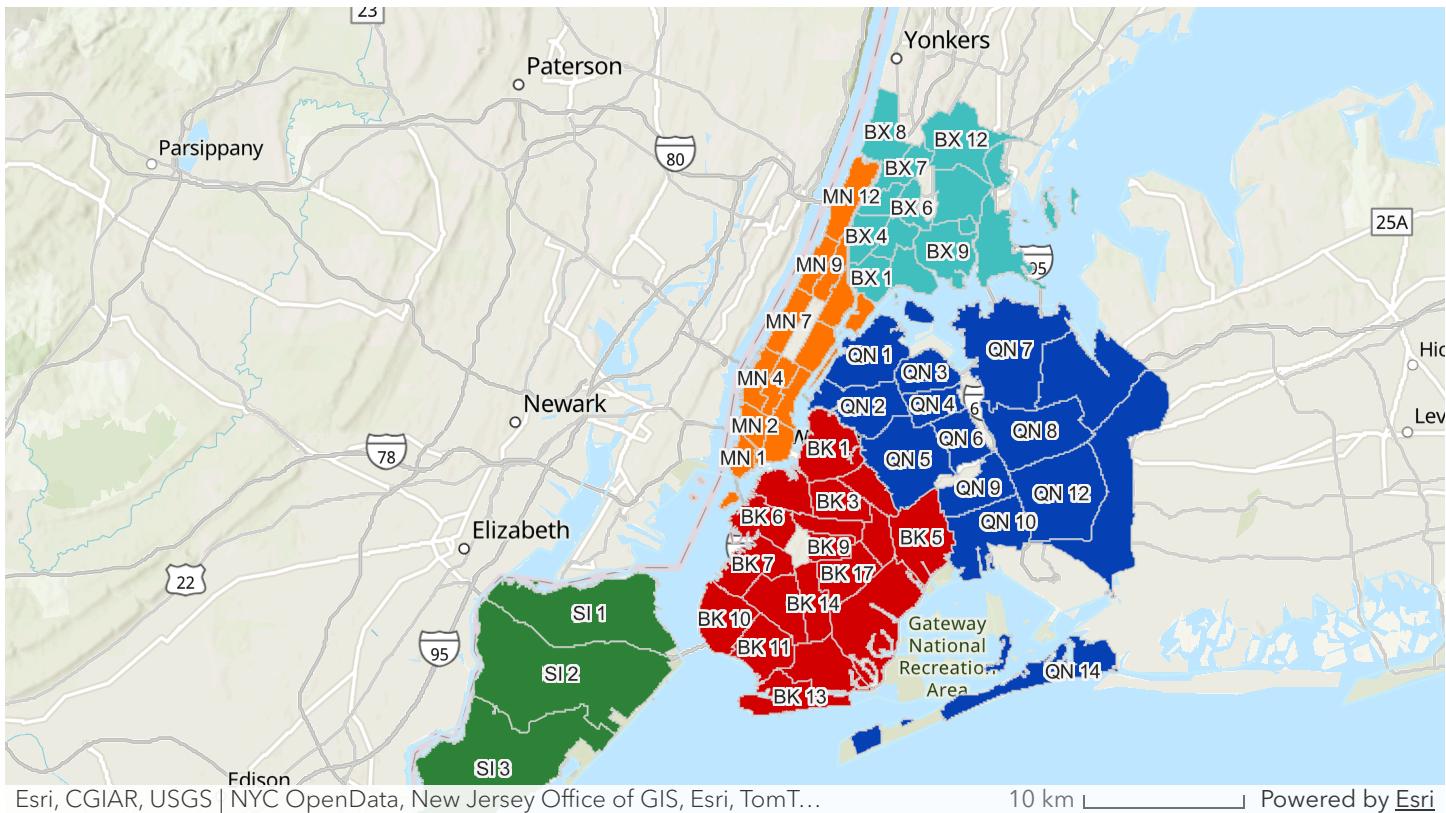
In order to understand neighborhood, borough, and citywide needs, the city's annual process begins in the fall with Community Board Statements of Need that identify the capital needs for each district, submitted by each of the city's 59 community boards to the Mayor and Borough Presidents.

District Needs Statements capture data about a community's needs in several ways. First, community boards are asked to identify the top 3 most pressing issues facing their district. Each selection is paired with an explanation through which the board can describe why each issue is important, and how each impacts their district and neighborhoods. The table below shows which issues community boards identified for FY 2024 through 2026, grouped by borough.



Top 3 Pressing Issues by Community Board, FY26 (All Options); Source: DCP

For the past several years, "Affordable Housing," "Crime and Public Safety," and "Parks and Open Space" have consistently been the issues most selected by community boards across the city. Each board also provides written context for their top three needs and seven policy areas referenced in this report, in addition to affordable housing. Boards also identify a most important issue in each policy area, and budget requests from each community board are delivered to each receiving City agency for review and response.



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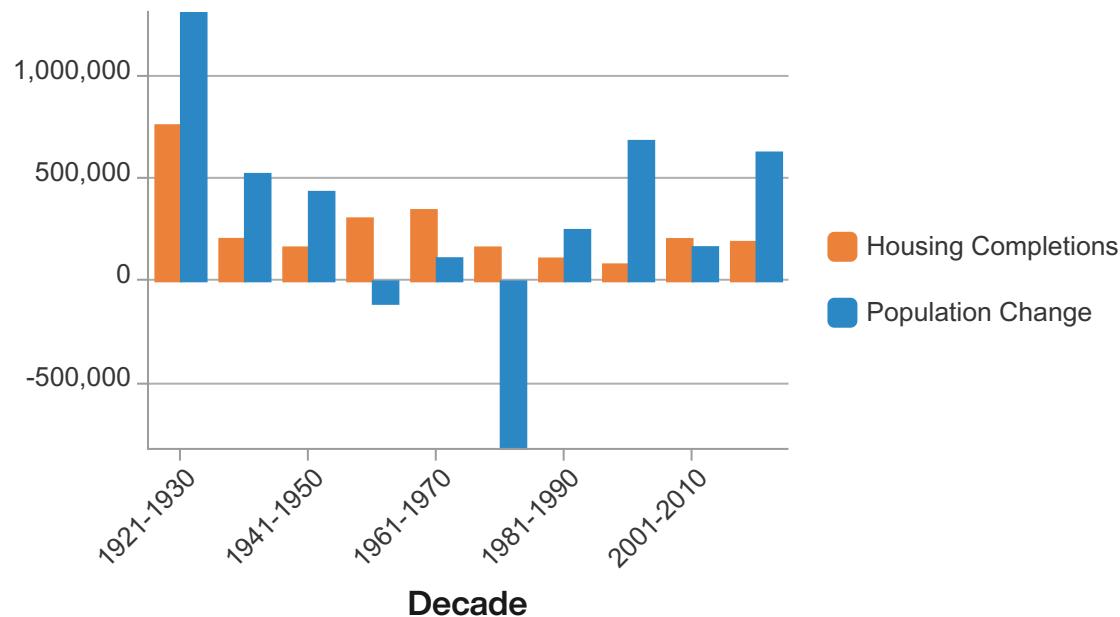
FY2026 Community District Needs - Click on any Community District to view their Top 3 Pressing Issues and Most Important Issues by Policy Area for Fiscal Year 2026; Source: DCP

Each community board's full narrative helps shed light on priority concerns for that geography. For full descriptions of these issues in each district, please visit each board's full-length [District Needs Statement](#), which contain detailed content and important context to strengthen the understanding of each district's needs.

Affordable Housing

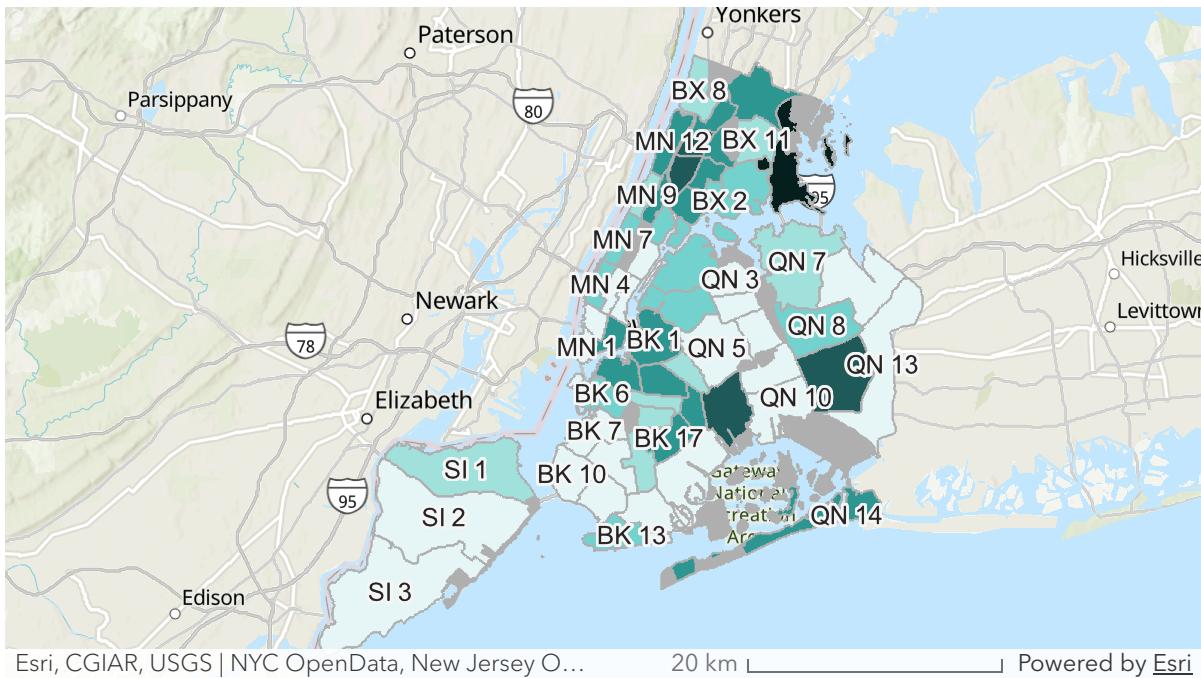
Affordable housing is essential for a city to grow and thrive. Much of New York City's recent history, for example, can be told through the lens of its housing production: the rise of brownstones in the mid to late 19th century, the rise of tenements to keep step with a rapidly increasing population in the early 20th century, and the establishment of the 1961 New York City Zoning Resolution, for example, all shaped the number and types of housing produced in the decades that followed. Housing shapes the city in both real and imagined ways, and the impacts of housing policy and decisions are expansive and long-lasting.

At present, New York City is in the midst of a housing crisis. Housing production in the city has not kept pace with an ever-growing demand to call New York City home. Much of the city's current housing was built during the first half of the 20th century, including the previously mentioned tenements. That production has largely stagnated since, even as population has surged in the past 40 years, leading to a cumulative housing shortage.



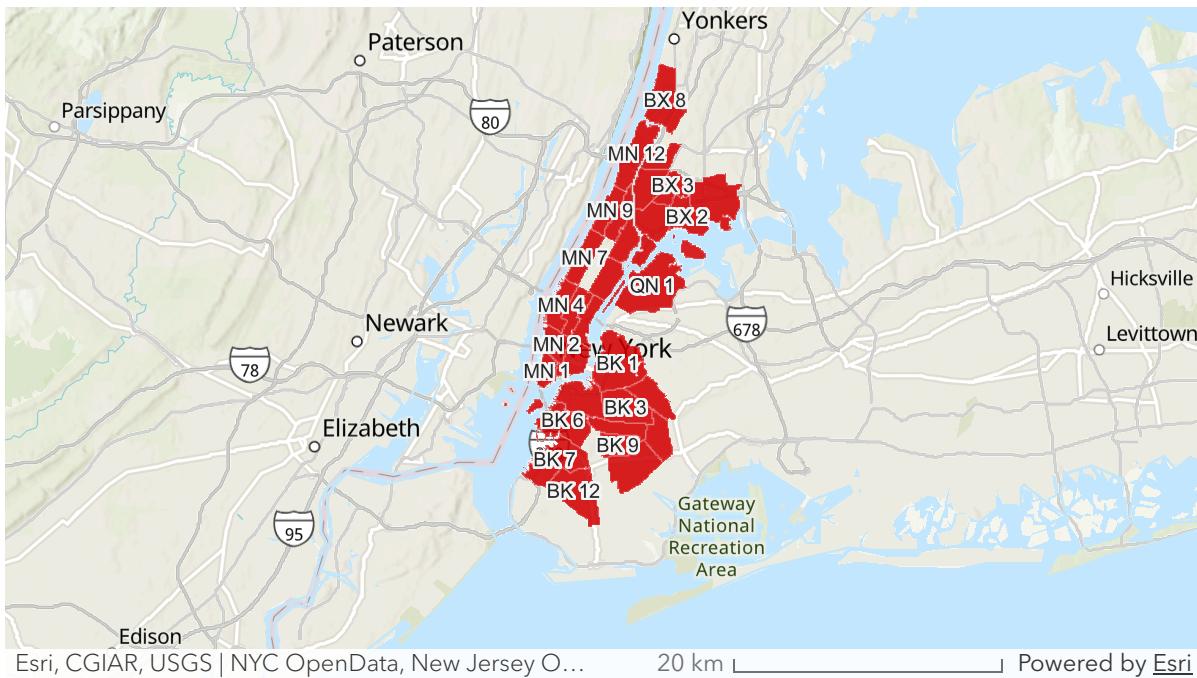
New York City Population Change and Housing Production by Decade, 1921 - 2020; Source: DCP

In addition to the reduction in overall housing construction, housing production has been concentrated in only a few neighborhoods in the city over the past few decades. As a result, there aren't enough homes to live in, many neighborhoods are closed off to housing opportunity, and the cost of housing keeps rising. To combat affordability issues, the city undertakes a variety of strategies and policies to promote the production of housing, including subsidizing housing that is set aside for families earning a certain income level, and limiting rent to 30% of that family's income; providing housing vouchers; and maintaining public housing. However, there is uneven distribution of affordable housing production across the city, as demonstrated by the map of Affordable Housing Production (2020-2025).



Affordable Housing Production (2020-2025); Source: DCP

Given the importance and pervasiveness of this issue, it is no surprise that affordable housing production has consistently been the most-selected pressing issue for community boards, with over half of all boards (31 out of 59) selecting it in Fiscal Year 2026. As the accompanying map demonstrates, many community boards throughout the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens have made clear the importance of affordable housing in their districts.



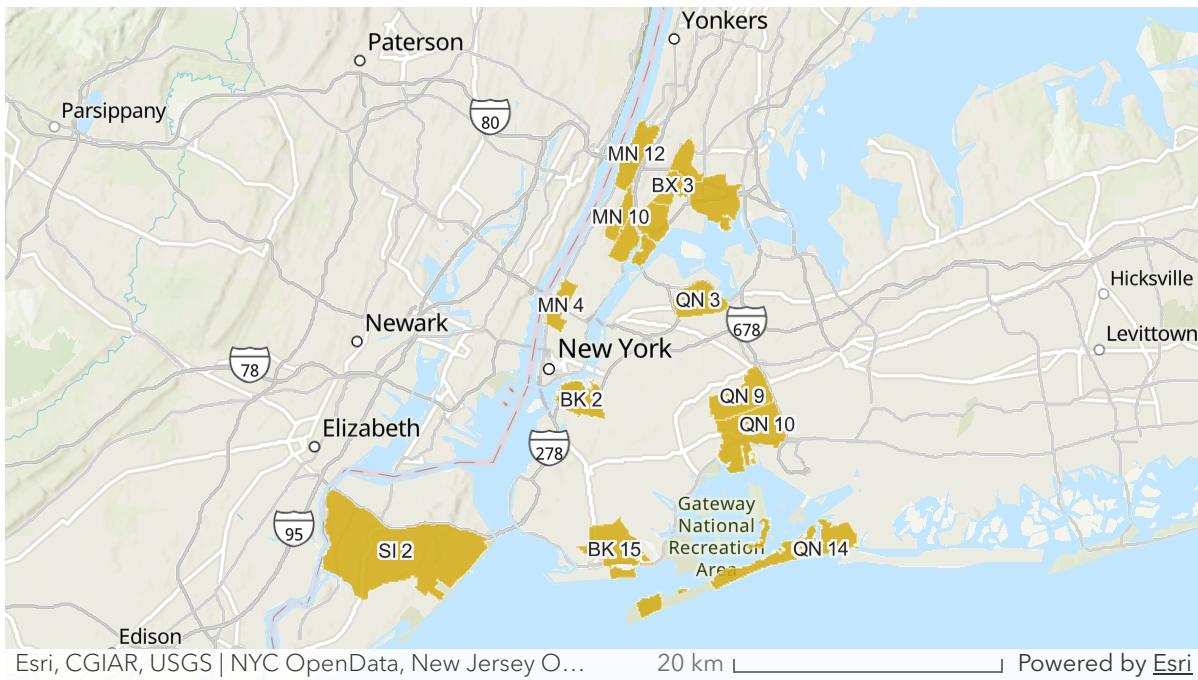
Community Boards that selected Affordable Housing as a top 3 issue for fiscal year 2026, Source: DCP

Public Safety, Emergency Services, and Administration of Justice

Public safety and crime follow behind housing as the second most selected of the most pressing issues in the Community District Needs Statements. Crime and the perception of crime have lasting impacts about the desirability and economic development of the city's neighborhoods. In evaluating the ranking of public safety and crime from the community boards over the past several years, it has consistently been ranked in second place with selections from boards in all five boroughs. For Fiscal Year 2026, 15 community boards selected public safety and crime as one of their three most pressing issues; prior to that, in both Fiscal Years 2025 and 2024, 16 community boards selected public safety crime and safety as a top three pressing issue as well.

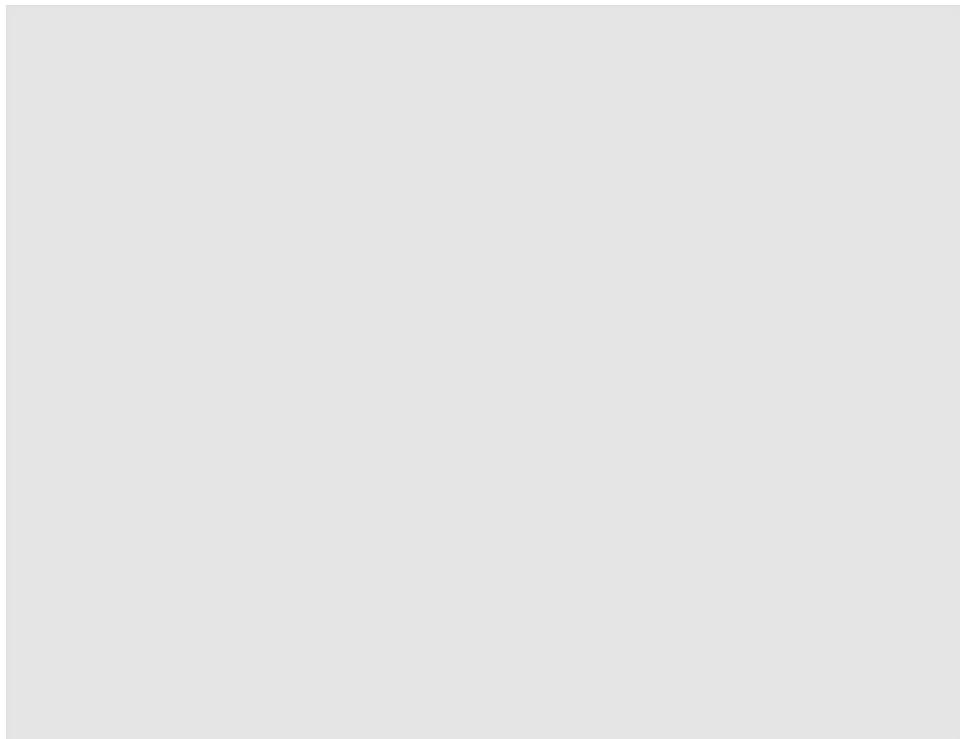
The community boards that selected Crime and Public Safety as one of their top three pressing issues this year do not necessarily follow a predictable pattern, however, it's important to note that this issue was selected by at least one board in each of the five boroughs.

This distribution across all five boroughs can be seen to indicate that concerns with public safety resonate across many different communities.



Community Boards that selected Crime and Public Safety as a top 3 issue for fiscal year 2026; Source: DCP

In addition to community perceptions of public safety, information on rates of violence and crime can help paint a picture of public safety needs across the city. Historically, rates of homicide were highest in 1990, at a rate of about 31 per 100,000 people according to the [National Archive of Criminal Justice Data](#). Rates reached their lowest levels since the 1960s in 2013-2019 at 4 homicides per 100,000 people, and as of 2024, were slightly higher at 5 per 100,000. Year over year, between 2024 and 2025, crime statistics are reaching historic lows according to the New York City Police Department (NYPD) crime statistics – with, robbery, felony, burglary, and grand larceny all showing improved rates. A geographic distribution of violent crime in 2024 is illustrated here in NYPD's Optimized Hot Spot Analysis map.



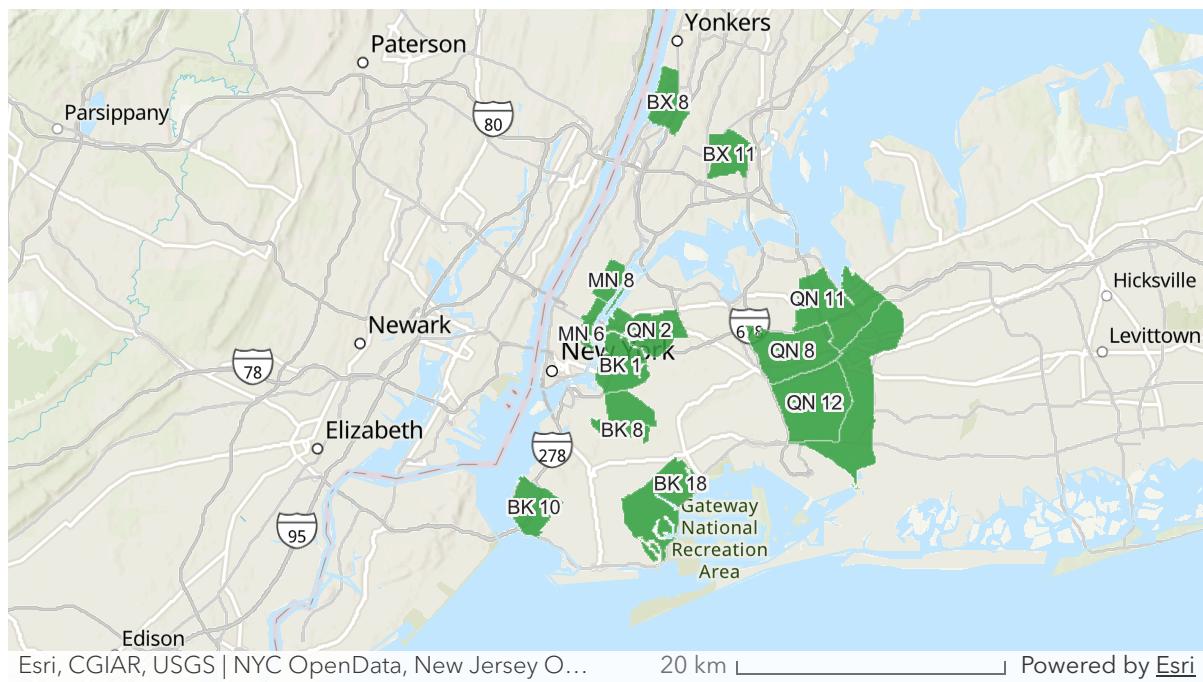
Optimized Hot Spot Analysis; Source: NYPD

As shown in the Optimized Hot Spot Analysis map, these rates of crime and violence are not evenly distributed across the city. Some neighborhoods experience greater rates of homicide, non-fatal assault emergency department visits, and non-fatal assault hospitalizations, according to data in the [Environment & Health Data Portal](#) from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH). Neighborhoods experiencing the highest rates of these indicators have rates 10 times higher than neighborhoods with the lowest rates, and four times higher than the citywide rate. Violence-related emergency department visits across neighborhoods also vary, with Port Morris, Mott Haven, Melrose, East Tremont, and Belmont seeing the highest rates. These neighborhoods, as one might expect, overlap with several of the community boards that identified Crime and Public Safety as one of their most pressing issues (Bronx community boards 1, 3, and 6).

In addition to the services and initiatives within NYPD's jurisdiction, improving public safety also includes investments in childhood health, economic stability, high quality education, and housing stability.

Parks, Gardens, and Historical Sites

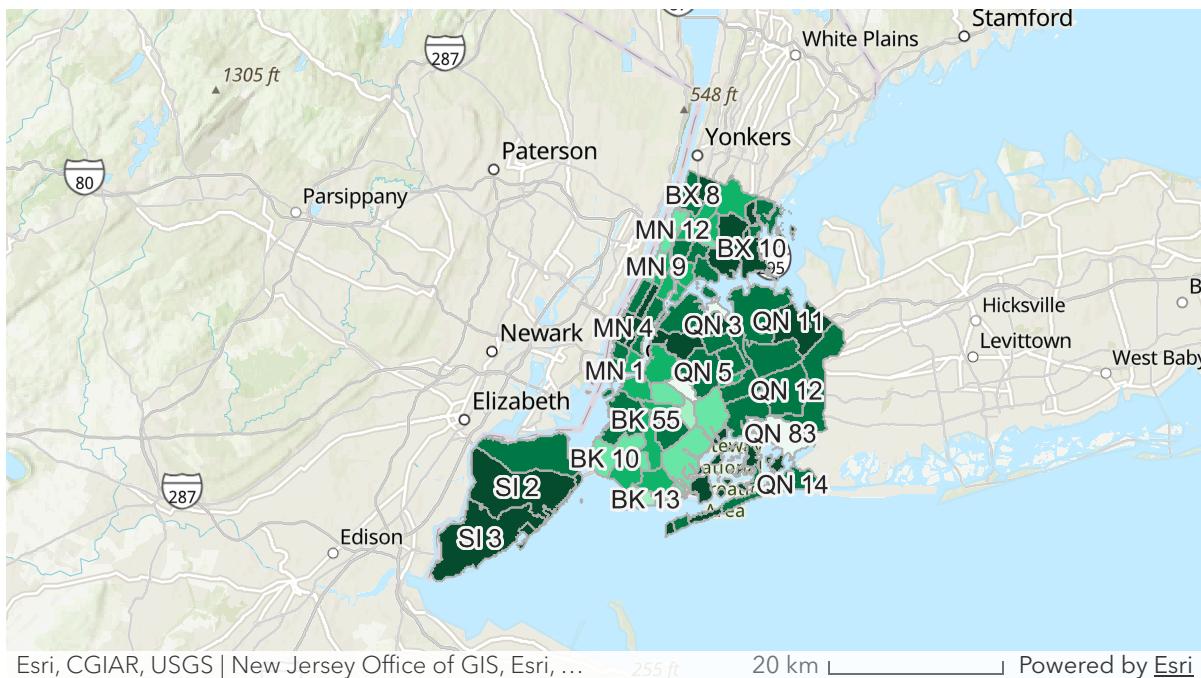
The city's parks and open spaces are some of the most valued city resources, consistently ranking in the top three most pressing issues in many of the Community District Needs Statements conducted over the past decade. As seen in the accompanying map, for Fiscal Year 2026, community boards in four of the five boroughs identified Parks and Open Space as one of their most pressing issues - highlighting the shared value placed on these resources across the city's diverse communities. Of the 14 community boards that identified Parks and Open Space as a top three issue this year, there is some clustering in outer-borough neighborhoods where density has historically been lower and public open spaces has been less planned for, and in neighborhoods in northern Brooklyn, western Queens, and Midtown where the neighborhood has transitioned towards greater residential use over time.



"Park Care and Maintenance" and "Quality of Parks and Park Facilities," two issues directly linked to the state of good repair of Department of Parks and Recreation (NYC Parks) capital assets,

are the most-cited need in the Parks and Open Space category by a nearly three-fold margin. Through these community perspectives, it's clear that New Yorkers' first-hand experiences of their parks and park facilities point to the need for continued investment and upkeep of these critical resources.

The annual Community District Needs process is designed to catalog local perspectives so relevant City agencies can combine community data with other insights to develop a robust, data-informed understanding of how and where to prioritize investment. In the case of parks, one example of supporting agency data is the **Vital Parks** Condition Score. This score, shown cumulatively by community district in the map below, is compiled by NYC Parks from a broad variety of inspection data and seeks to quantify aspects of the park user experience such as maintenance, cleanliness, and safety.



Park Condition Scores (Oct. 2025), Source: NYC Parks

In doing so, the agency can then evaluate shortcomings in condition scores down to the individual park level and compare Park Condition Scores across the city. Though this is only one of several data sources and tools for evaluating park needs, we can

see from the map of Park Condition Scores that several of the community districts with the lowest average condition scores correspond to districts that identified parks as a top community concern (for example, Brooklyn community boards 3, 10, and 18), as well as those that identified quality of parks and park care and maintenance as top concerns related to parks.

Other Needs

In this year's CSON, DCP has focused on presenting how the city is working to meet the top three most pressing issues most identified by our 59 community boards.

In future years we will review community input and contextual data related to needs of additional categories including:

- Administration of Government
- Health and Human Services
- Core Infrastructure and Transportation
- Libraries and Cultural Programs
- Education, Child Welfare, and Youth

Planning to Meet NYC's Needs

Once the city identifies needs through community engagement, surveys, and data collection, City agencies leverage this data to prepare capital plans that explain what facility repairs and new facilities will be met in each ten-year budget period. Planning data like community perspectives is one tool that helps agencies prioritize needs.

NYC agencies meet the needs of the public through parks, schools, senior centers, libraries and police precincts – all of which are categories of city facilities. City facilities connect New Yorkers with vital municipal services. In addition to descriptions of approaches to planning for citywide needs, the following sections also include the facility project proposals submitted for FY2027-FY2028 to demonstrate outcomes of agency planning processes to address changing needs.

Crucially, planning to meet citywide needs is not strictly an exercise in the creation of new facilities. It is similarly, if not more, critical to leverage the city's robust, existing network of public facilities and resources efficiently and sustainably by ensuring they remain in a "state of good repair."

The data contained in this document does not currently highlight the condition of individual existing facilities, but this information will be built into future versions of the CSON to help inform the preparation of the Ten-Year Capital Strategy.

Affordable Housing

To meet the pressing challenge of housing production and affordability, a wide variety of the City agencies collaborate to permit housing and to ensure the city maximizes how it uses tax dollars to subsidize units to be more and deeper affordability. The city goes to great lengths to employ strategic planning, combined with public and private funding, to invest in the construction of affordable housing to meet New Yorkers' needs. Core agencies involved in housing include the Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD), the NYC Housing Development Corporation (HDC) and the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA), which fund, finance, and manage affordable homes.

Less directly, agencies like the DCP and Board of Standards and Appeals (BSA) permit new homes where they are not permitted by

previous zoning, and the Department of Buildings reviews and approves applications for new housing construction.

Most new housing in New York City is not required to include income-restricted or "affordable" units. (These unregulated units are often referred to as being "market rate.") Affordable housing - which is targeted to households earning a certain amount of income, and where rent is limited to 30% of that household's income - is created through a variety of regulatory tools. Tax incentive programs frequently include requirements for mixed-income housing, including affordable homes. Finally, housing that is publicly financed by HPD or HDC (or state or federal agencies) also must meet affordability requirements. The latter is the pathway through which the City leverages capital funds to build new housing to meet community needs, in addition to providing funding for preservation programs to help landlords maintain existing housing in a state of good repair and affordability. HPD's planning activities are described more in depth below.

NYCHA is the nation's largest public-housing authority and provides homes for over 500,000 residents - 1 in 16 New Yorkers. NYCHA also serves New Yorkers through the Permanent Affordability Commitment Together (PACT) program, and through Housing Choice Vouchers ("Section 8").

Proposed City Facilities

Housing developments do not meet the definition of facilities laid out in the City Charter because they are not City-owned. HPD grants money to private developers and non-profits that build and maintain affordable housing. See the Affordable Housing Production Map below for locations of affordable housing constructed in New York City.

Capital projects underway at NYCHA can be viewed in the [Capital Projects and Needs Tracker](#).



Housing New York Map, Source: HPD

Housing Preservation and Development

HPD has the core mission of promoting quality and affordability in the city's housing, and diversity and strength in the city's neighborhoods. This mission is guided by the following goals:

- Ensure housing quality by enforcing NYC's Housing Maintenance Code
- Educate New Yorkers about housing resources and rights
- Engage New Yorkers in neighborhood planning to increase housing opportunities and improve neighborhood conditions, and
- Preserve existing affordable housing and finance new affordable housing

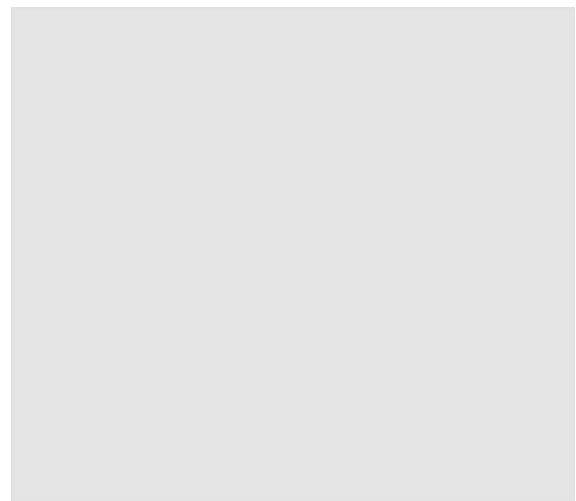
As noted in the **Ten-Year Capital Strategy** (FY2026-FY2035), HPD's capital budget is designed to meet the goals set out by **Housing Our Neighbors: A Blueprint for Housing and Homelessness**. This blueprint is a comprehensive plan to address the housing affordability crisis by providing safe, high-quality, affordable homes to New Yorkers. The capital budget seeks to address the core tenets of the Blueprint through creating and

preserving affordable housing, improving health and safety for all New Yorkers, and transforming NYCHA.

The investments projected in the capital plan can be further divided across these categories:

- **New Construction** which captures investments in the creation of new rentals via our New Construction Finance programs,
- **Preservation** which captures the rehabilitation and extended affordability of existing housing via our Preservation Finance programs,
- **Special Needs Housing** captures investments in housing for seniors, persons with disabilities, and formerly homeless households,
- **NYCHA Preservation Program** funds the Permanent Affordability Commitment Together program,
- **Occupied In Rem Housing** funds the rehabilitation of properties brought under city ownership through in-rem foreclosure that are then disposed of via one of our Preservation Finance or Homeownership Opportunity programs, and
- **Other Housing Support Investment** finances technology, agency infrastructure, and other services that supports the agency's work to create, preserve, and maintain affordable housing.

The city plans to invest \$21.1 billion for HPD to fund various new construction, preservation, supportive housing, and disposition programs (proportions shown in the accompanying chart). Some of these investments include \$8.1 billion for new construction activities, \$5.9 billion for preservation projects, in which funding helps preserve existing affordable housing while creating long-term affordability; and \$4.6 billion for the construction and



HPD Capital Budget; Source: New York City Ten Year Capital Strategy FY26-FY35

preservation of housing for seniors, persons with disabilities, and formerly homeless households throughout the city.

Capital Inventory and Needs Assessment

HPD allocates public subsidies to build and preserve privately managed affordable housing. Every year, the amount of private interest in HPD financing surpasses the available budget. As a result, private parties who express interest can spend years waiting for financing. A variety of factors guide HPD's allocation of public subsidy for affordable housing, such as prioritizing projects with deeper affordability, projects that serve households with unique barriers in the housing market, and projects which advance fair housing.

Deeper Affordability

Prioritizing projects with deeper affordability means that HPD prioritizes projects that offer rents which are affordable to the lowest income households. This type of prioritization is especially important to ensure that housing is affordable to the broadest range of populations and income levels. By prioritizing deeper levels of affordability (measured as a percent of the Area Median Income, or AMI, set by the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development), HPD can incentivize developers who are seeking these in-demand subsidies to provide housing that lower-income households can afford.

Serving Households with Unique Barriers in the Housing Market

Targeting investment towards households facing unique barriers to the housing market is an important strategy for promoting equity and correcting legacies of housing discrimination. These barriers may include:

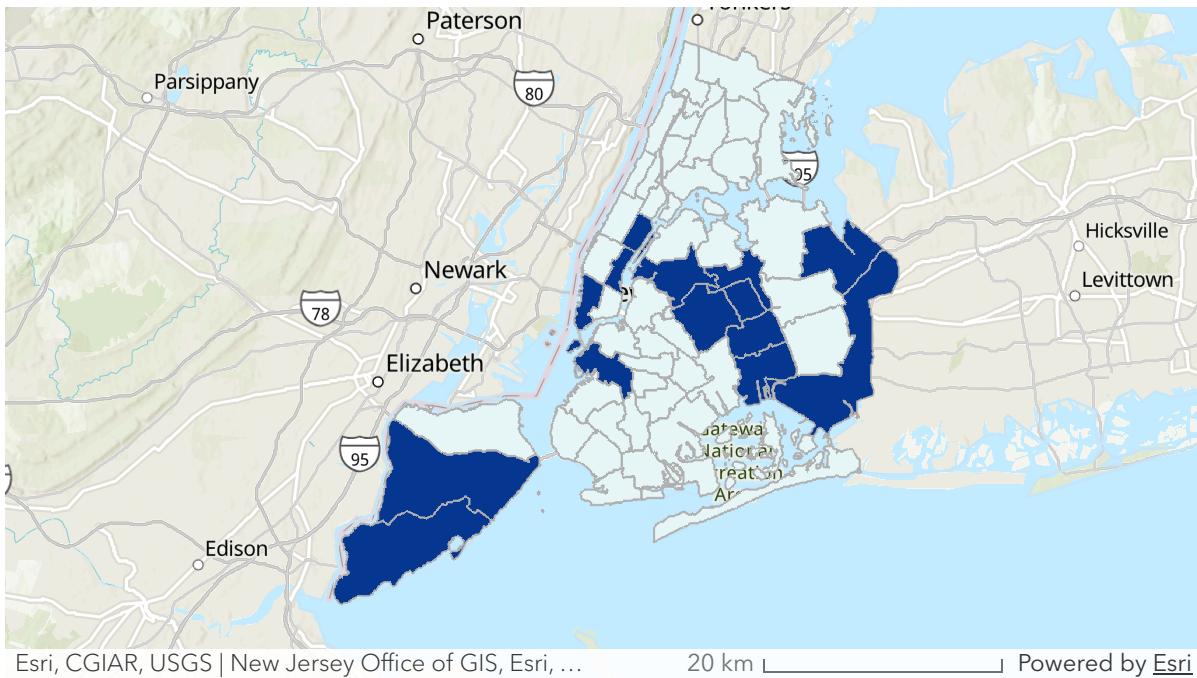
- Homeless individuals and families with children
- Homeless New Yorkers with mental illness

- New Yorkers with disabilities
- New Yorkers with AIDS
- Older adults

Advancing Fair Housing

In prioritizing projects that advance fair housing, HPD uses a balanced approach which calls for investing more equitably across neighborhoods to ensure that communities have the resources they need to thrive and that New Yorkers can either move to a neighborhood of their choice or stay in their current neighborhood even as it experiences changes. To advance fair housing in the city, HPD created a new metric to help identify places where low-cost housing is hardest to find called Limited Affordability Areas (LAA). These LAAs are defined by HPD as neighborhoods with fewer affordable rental homes based on data from the American Community Survey, with affordability being defined as a unit of housing having a monthly rent less than 30% of the median household income, categorized by the unit's number of bedrooms. Since 2024, the city has been prioritizing affordable housing investments in these areas to increase choice for lower income households.

Learn more about how the City advances fair housing in [Where We Live NYC 2025](#).



Limited Affordability Areas (LAA) by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), Source: HPD

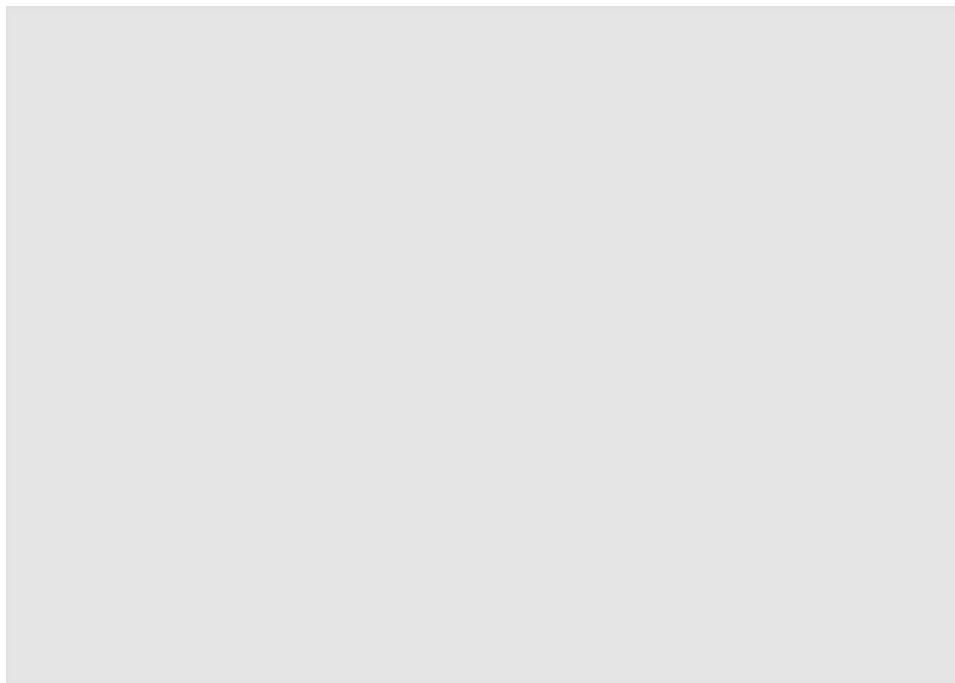
Over two-thirds of the affordable homes HPD has financed were created through agreements with interested private property owners. HPD plays a hands-on role in many aspects of these projects, such as affordability, populations served, and building design, among others. However, the geographic distribution of these projects is largely driven by market conditions that motivate owners to pursue HPD's programs. The remainder of HPD's financed units are built on property owned by the city. HPD's properties were often obtained through in rem foreclosure or urban renewal planning. These sites have primarily been located in the Bronx, central and eastern Brooklyn, the Rockaway peninsula, and Central or East Harlem.

Project Examples

The following three projects exemplify what HPD prioritizes when allocating public subsidy for affordable housing: 570 Washington, Sendero Verde, and the Brownsville Arts Center and Apartments (BACA). These projects, located in the West Village, East Harlem, and Brownsville respectively, are planned to serve households with unique barriers in the housing market, advance fair housing, and provide deeper affordability in the neighborhoods they are in.

570 Washington Apartments

The new development at 570 Washington in the West Village will add 175 units reserved for seniors to the neighborhood's housing stock. A substantial 122 of these units are currently available via housing lottery for income-restricted seniors earning up to 50% of the Area Median income. The development offers a range of amenities for residents, while also being part of a larger plan delivering investment and improvements to public green space, Hudson River Park, and Pier 40.



570 Washington - Image courtesy of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development

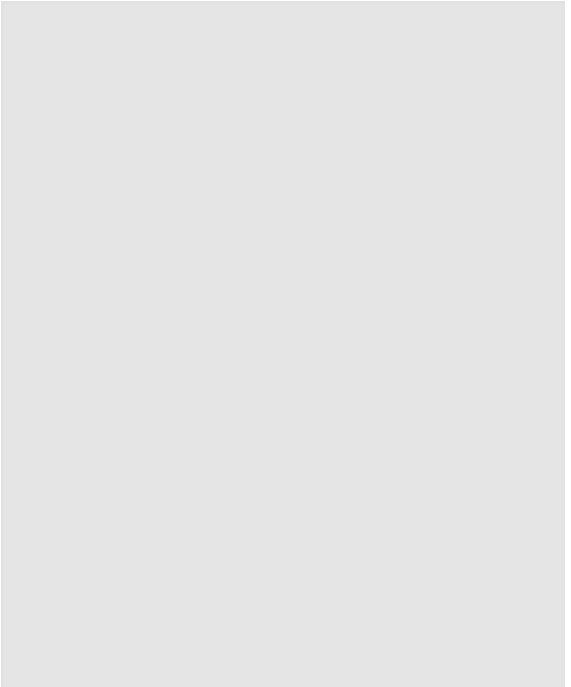
Sendero Verde

Sendero Verde, an East Harlem development that will eventually include an estimated 700 affordable homes, is also expected to be the largest development in the country to meet Passive House energy standards, using 60-70% less energy than similarly sized buildings. Additionally, the site will feature space for a school with a full-sized gymnasium, community space, and 18,000 square feet of publicly accessible courtyard space. Amenities such as children's play equipment and outdoor exercise equipment, as well as social

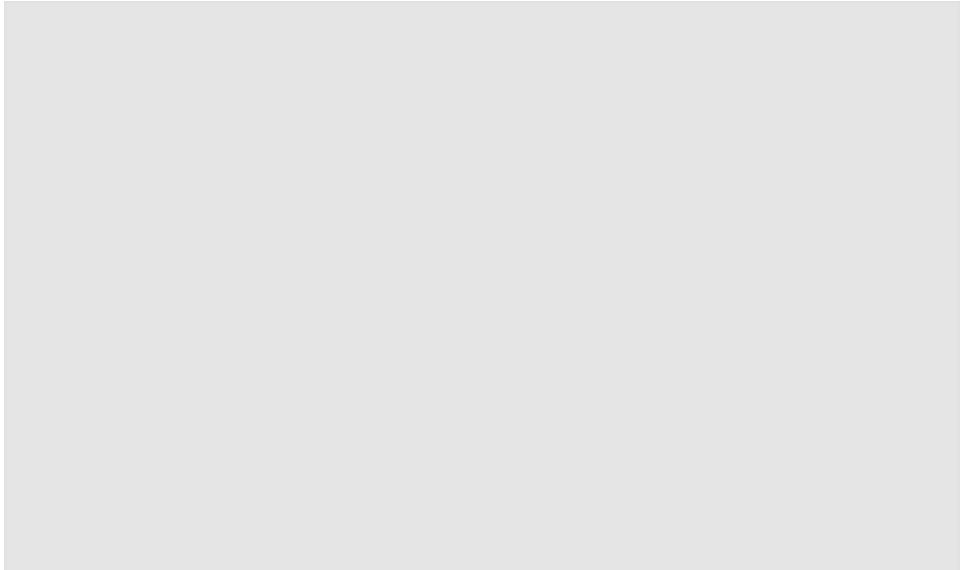
services programming on site, will add to the value the development delivers to the community.

Brownsville Arts Center and Apartments (BACA)

The Brownsville Arts Center and Apartments, one of three formerly public sites included in HPD's Brownsville Request for Proposals, is a product of the planning process that produced the June 2017 Brownsville Plan. The BACA will include roughly 230 units of affordable housing targeting a range of income levels, including extremely low-income and formerly homeless households. In addition to these new homes, this development will feature a range of arts spaces and institutions. With 24,000 square feet of arts and culture space, music, dance, and performing arts school programming, and a black box theater, the site will provide valuable access to cultural programming and amenities to the Brownsville community.



Sendero Verde - Image courtesy of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development



Brownsville Arts Center and Apartments - Image courtesy of the Department of Housing Preservation and Development

Public Safety, Emergency Services, and Administration of Justice

New York City has worked to address concerns related to public safety across the city by supporting responsible agencies with advanced technology and communication systems, and modern facilities and space to support staff and citizens. The Public Safety, Emergency Services, and Administration of Justice facility category of the CSON includes over 400 sites including fire stations, police precincts, courthouses and judicial offices, detention and correctional facilities, and more. Agencies that operate facilities in this category include the New York Fire Department, NYPD, NYCHA Police, the New York City Department of Corrections, and several other City, State, and Federal judicial offices.

*Public Safety, Emergency Services, and Administration of Justice
Proposed and Existing Facilities Map; Source: DCAS, DDC and DCP*

Proposed City Facilities

There are 13 proposals related to Public Safety, Emergency Services, and Administration of Justice in this year's CSON

distributed across all five boroughs, including nine new space requests, three expansions, and one relocation proposal (See Public Safety, Emergency Services, and Administration of Justice New and Existing Facilities Map.)

- **The Bronx** – Proposals include two non-public facing office space requests: one for new space for the Bronx County District Attorney's Office, the other an expansion for additional space by the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice.
- **Brooklyn** – Requests include an office space relocation proposal by the NYPD and a new office space request by the Kings County District Attorney's Office.
- **Manhattan** - Proposals are for office space, one public facing and one non-public facing, both submitted by the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice.
- **Queens** – Proposals include four new space requests and one expansion request. Two of these new space requests in Queens are for parking facilities, one for the NYPD and the other for the Fire Department (FDNY), while the remaining two new space requests are for warehouse space by the FDNY and the Queens County District Attorney's Office. The single expansion request in Queens was submitted by the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice for non-public facing office space.
- **Staten Island** – Includes one request for public facing office space for the Administration of Children's Services.
- **Other** – One final parking facilities proposal relates to NYPD auto pound parking in both Brooklyn and Queens.

New York City Police Department

The primary agency responsible for public safety and crime prevention is the NYPD. The NYPD achieves their mission of enforcing the law and preserving peace largely through expense spending on personnel costs. The department supports around 33,000 officers and 15,000 civilian employees through direct spending on personnel, who perform a variety of law enforcement,

public safety, traffic management, emergency response, and operations roles. Capital projects are critical to supporting NYPD officers and staff with facilities, technology, and vehicles to advance the department's mission.

The NYPD oversees a portfolio of over 200+ facilities, inclusive of 78 police precincts, Transit Districts, Police Service Areas, highway units, anti-crime units, mounted unit, aviation unit, special operations facilities, training facilities, maintenance and repair facilities, and administrative offices. The NYPD's priority in identifying capital needs across its portfolio rests primarily on the state of good repair, but it also takes into consideration the voices of the community through community affairs and community outreach.

Projected across the next ten years, the City plans to invest a cumulative \$1.3 billion to renovate buildings and upgrade equipment and necessary systems. These investments represents both large sums dedicated to renovation and expansion of existing facilities including the Rodman's Neck Firearms Training Facilities (\$201.0 million), as well as for state of good repair improvements such as Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance renovations at precincts (\$57.1 million), lifecycle replacement of precinct generators citywide (\$29.7 million), and other facilities renovations (\$291.4 million).

These improvements will improve police workspaces, public access to police stations and police training facilities. Additionally, generator investments will ensure that the NYPD's network of facilities is resilient in an emergency.

NYPD Capital Budget; Source: New York City Ten Year Capital Strategy FY26-FY35

In addition to these investments made to facilities, the NYPD's primary goals are to maintain facilities and to enhance policing efforts by upgrading new equipment including operational and support vehicles, computer equipment, and communications equipment. These tools allow officers and staff to improve efficiency and public responsiveness.

Capital Inventory and Needs Assessment

In order to ensure that the NYPD has the best tools and facilities available to achieve its mission, capital needs are evaluated regularly. This process involves identifying and inventorying needs and then conducting a priority assessment based on the state of good repair of each asset.

When initially identifying capital needs, NYPD considers the following:

- Age and condition of site, deteriorated conditions informed by work orders submitted,
- Life cycle replacement schedules for building infrastructure, equipment and systems,
- Operational needs, lease compliance, local law compliance and correction of non-compliant/illegal conditions, and work environment improvement.

To determine the age, condition, and work orders submitted, NYPD utilizes both the asset reports from the Mayor's Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) cyclical engineering inspections of assets reported through the NYC Asset Information Management System (AIMS) system as well as its own Enterprise Asset Management software. AIMS is an OMB periodic inspection of buildings report, including site surveys. Enterprise Asset Management Software is an NYPD software for work orders from internal requests, including site inspections.

Once projects requiring repairs or renovations are identified, a priority system is utilized to order those that need immediate action based on the following order:

- 1) life safety (e.g. protection of life from hazards),
- 2) NYPD emergency readiness,
- 3) efficiency with other ongoing construction activities,
- 4) NYPD operational needs,
- 5) ADA improvements,
- 6) work environment improvements,
- 7) externally funded projects (e.g. energy efficiency projects),
- 8) AIMS report (which provides life expectancy of components and deemed unsafe conditions with a notification), and finally,
- 9) general improvements to ease day-to-day operations.

In evaluating pressing capital needs, the NYPD demonstrates its commitment to the community by taking community concerns, feedback, and complaints into consideration. The NYPD also leverages the Department's Office of Crime Control Strategies'

data-based analysis to determine greatest needs throughout the city.

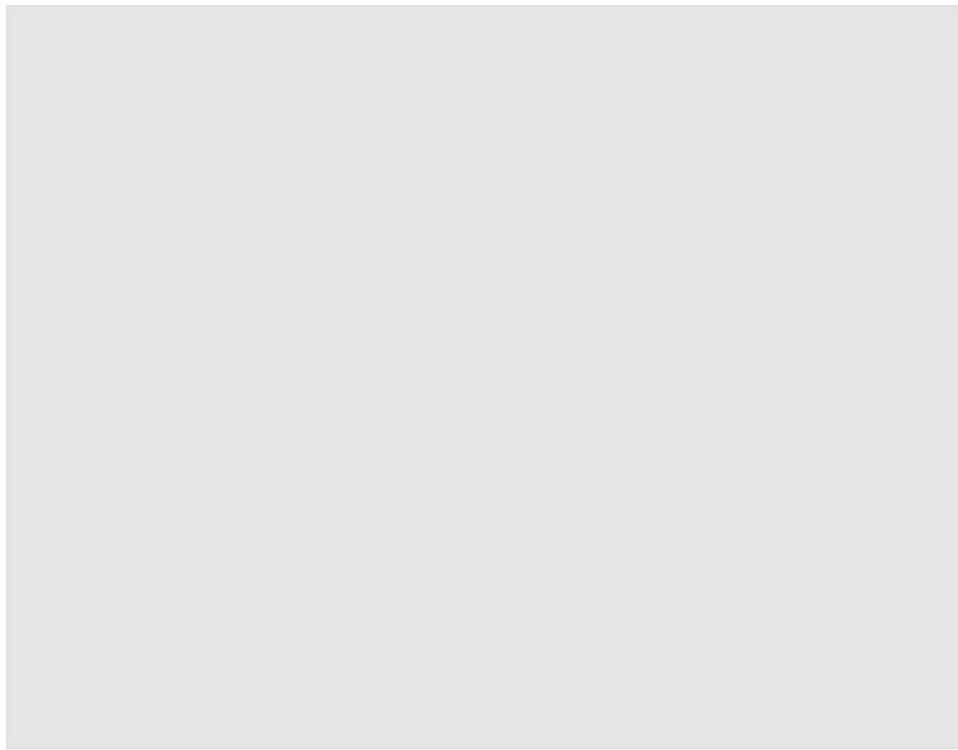
This prioritization procedure allows NYPD to take a detailed look at the competing capital priorities across its portfolio and employ their ranking system to determine where pressing state of good repair improvements are most urgently needed in order to fulfill NYPDs services to the public in conjunction with community identified needs. NYPD works together with OMB cyclically to identify funding for its most critical public safety funding needs, which necessarily compete with pressing issues across the City.

Project Examples

Three sites identified for capital improvements in recent years that serve as useful examples of NYPD's needs assessment and prioritization process are the 40th Precinct, 116th precinct, and Rodman's Neck Firearms & Tactics Training Facility. The selection of these capital projects included consideration of outdated facilities/aging infrastructure, end of life of major mechanical systems and infrastructure, inadequate space for staff and operations, insufficient police coverage due to size of precinct boundaries, and community complaints regarding excessive noise.

40th Precinct

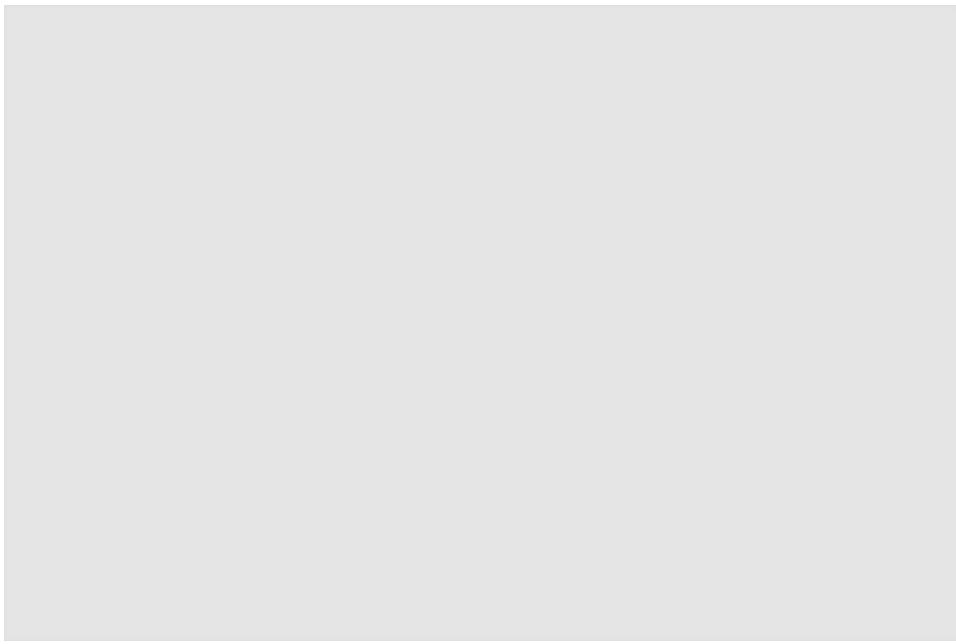
The 40th precinct is the southernmost precinct in the borough of the Bronx, and it was newly constructed in November 2024 to replace the last precinct which was located on 138th Street and Alexander Avenue and built in 1923. This precinct was prioritized for needed work environment improvements, AIMS reports, and additional space needs. The community and City Council had advocated for a new facility for years due to cramped conditions at one of the busiest precincts in the city. This new stationhouse includes a dedicated community space for hosting community events.



40th Precinct - Image courtesy of the NYPD

116th Precinct

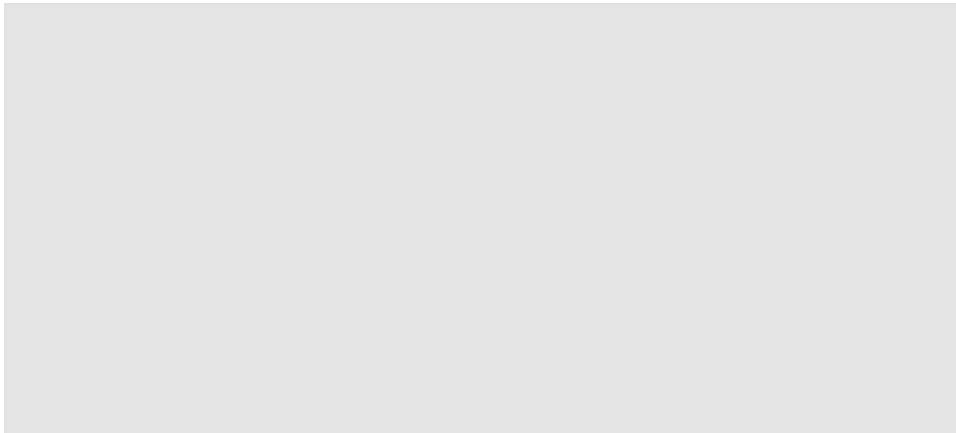
The 116th precinct is located in the southern part of Queens and was built in December of 2024 as it is a newly added precinct to NYPD's portfolio. This precinct was prioritized for operational needs and community concerns, and it came about as the community's demand for a new precinct to oversee Springfield Gardens, Brookville, Laurelton, and Rosedale due to slow response times. With the construction and unveiling of the 116th precinct, new community-centered spaces in the precinct were opened, such as a community room, food pantry, and plaza, to help build a bridge between the community and the NYPD.



116th Precinct- Image courtesy of the NYPD

Rodman's Neck Firearms & Tactics Training Facility

Similarly, taking into account the community's grievance regarding noise around Rodman's Neck Firearms & Tactics Training Facility, the NYPD is actively reconstructing the facility to relocate it indoors to mitigate noise complaints. In addition to the community concerns, the Rodman's Neck Facility was prioritized because of operational needs and needed work environment improvements. The training facility is currently undergoing reconstruction and is tentatively scheduled to be completed in late 2029.



Rodman's Neck- Image courtesy of the NYPD

Parks, Gardens, and Historical Sites

Multiple agencies work together to create vibrant public spaces to strengthen the city's health, community, and environment. City agencies work to understand needs for maintenance and new resources to enhance access to recreation, safe community spaces, resiliency, and historic resources. The Parks, Gardens, and Historical Sites facility category of the CSON includes a range of over 3,600 parks, plazas, nature reserves, and historic resources across the city. These resources are managed, overseen, or receive funding from an assortment of public and private sources, including but not limited to NYC Parks, the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the NYC Department of Transportation (DOT), as well as several state and federal bodies.

Parks, Gardens, and Historical Sites Proposed and Existing Facilities Map; Source: DCAS, DDC, and DCP

Proposed City Facilities

This year's CSON does not include any proposals for new, expanding, reducing, or closing of facilities related to Parks,

Gardens, and Historical Sites. (See Parks, Gardens, and Historical Sites Proposed and Existing Facilities Map.)

Many park and garden assets do not meet the definition in the City Charter of city facilities because they do not include building area, but the NYC Parks Capital Project Tracker covers planned and active capital projects, including parks and other open spaces.

Department of Parks and Recreation - Ca...

In order to invest in the care of our parks, we must regularly redesign and rebuild our city's parks and...



<https://www.nycgovparks.org/planning-and-building/capital-project-tracker>

Department of Parks and Recreation

The mission of NYC Parks is to create and sustain a thriving park system that prioritizes equity, access, safety and nature. To further this vision and address community identified needs, Parks undertakes a robust capital planning process including inventorying, needs assessment, and budget prioritization.

NYC Parks manages an expansive portfolio of parkland, facilities, and other public amenities that rely on thorough planning and capital needs assessments to serve the needs of New Yorkers across the five boroughs. This work involves identifying areas in need of various types of facilities and amenities, assessing gaps in the city's greenway network, community planning work connected to larger interagency planning efforts, and more. NYC Parks is committed not only to the maintenance and upkeep of these properties and facilities, but also the expansion of its portfolio to respond to evolving needs, ensuring sustainable and equitable access to parks amenities years into the future.

As detailed in the city's most recent [Ten Year Capital Strategy](#) (FY2026-FY2035), NYC Parks capital program is broadly divided

across:

- Neighborhood parks, playgrounds, and ballfields
- Buildings, recreational facilities, and pools
- Park pedestrian bridges
- Large, major, and regional park reconstruction
- Land acquisition, tree planting, and green infrastructure
- Waterfront infrastructure
- Vehicles and equipment, and
- Zoos

Projected across the next ten years (TYCS 2025), the city plans to invest a cumulative \$10.3 billion into these categories of park improvements. These investments represent both large sums dedicated to specific park projects - such as \$12 million allotted for Marcus Garvey Park Acropolis in Manhattan - as well as funding for more categorical improvements such as reconstruction of public restroom buildings citywide (\$270.6 million), or for keeping turf fields in a state of good repair citywide (\$162.7 million).

The expanse and variety of these investments can be seen in NYC Parks' [Capital Project Tracker](#) for active projects. It is important to note, however, that even this display of active capital projects does not capture the full scope of the agency's planned work. With such an immense portfolio, NYC Parks must plan proactively for projects well into the future, meaning that in addition to the projects included here, there is also a queue of upcoming projects that were identified as needs, have received funding, and are in the queue to initiate the design phase.

Capital Inventory and Needs Assessment

NYC Parks' strategy for evaluating capital needs and prioritizing investments demonstrates the agency's commitment to a paired stakeholder engagement and data driven approach to capital planning. NYC Parks combines a range of data sources as well as

inputs from operations staff, community partner groups, and local elected officials to inform a robust understanding of the needs they're seeking to address. These inputs can include, but are not limited to, inspections by NYC Parks' Capital Needs Assessment team, inspections by NYC Parks' daily maintenance and operations staff, and the anecdotal experiences of park users. For all existing assets and creation of new assets, the Department takes a combination of inputs into consideration when prioritizing where to invest capital, including where relevant: asset condition, environmental conditions (heat vulnerability, flood risks, ecological restoration, energy efficiency), resident comparative access to green space and recreation, measures of equity, requests from community advocates and allocations from local elected officials.

NYC Parks and the City of New York have a goal of 85% of New Yorkers living within walking distance of a park. This is tracked through the **Walk to Park Initiative** metrics, which aims to quantify the accessibility of parks based on geography. When considering Walk to Park data, the agency examines what areas of the city have insufficient open space access. This lens informs NYC Parks' land acquisition strategies, as areas with lower Walk to Park scores can be targeted for investment in acquisition of new open space or the development of new facilities at NYCHA or Department of Education (DOE) campuses or using other creative strategies. During this Administration, \$80M in capital funding has been committed to open space acquisition, prioritizing underserved neighborhoods.

NYC Parks also continues to advance the **Community Parks Initiative** (CPI), the city's first equity-driven investment program through which NYC Parks enhances greenspaces in underserved neighborhoods. Through CPI, NYC Parks improves local parks in high-need areas that have not seen significant capital investment in 20 years, especially in dense and growing neighborhoods. Through a thoughtful and community-centered input process, NYC Parks gathers ideas from the communities who use these parks and incorporates their input into a site's redesign. In January 2024,

NYC Parks announced twenty additional parks are slated to receive investment through CPI, bringing the agency's total investment to over \$100 million to the CPI Program at sites across all five boroughs.

In June 2024, NYC Parks launched **Vital Parks for All**: Investing in NYC's Living Infrastructure, its plan to protect existing park facilities, equitably deliver new park resources to underserved communities, and equip New Yorkers with information to enjoy, celebrate, and support their parks. Similar to the Walk to Park initiative, it combines location information with a range of other criteria to identify where parks and park facilities are meeting goals for access as well as being Clean & Safe, Green & Resilient, or supported by engaged and empowered New Yorkers to achieve the vitality the agency seeks to provide through its properties. Vital Parks evaluates access to swimming facilities, public restrooms, recreation centers, dog runs, playgrounds and greenways, among other park amenities. It also evaluates a community's access to high performing parks-those with high Park Condition Scores, as well as parks with recent capital investments. Like Walk to Park, this initiative assesses a community's access to amenities within a quick walk, and regional resources within a quick transit ride. It looks to paint a fuller picture of how different properties, facilities, and services work together to form a coordinated system to support the health, resiliency and livability of the city's communities, particularly those that have experienced historic disinvestment or environmental injustice.

NYC Parks is expanding a data driven approach to capital investments through the growth of the Capital Needs Assessment (CNA) program. This program helps to prioritize capital investment by combining the assessment of State of Good Repair needs alongside other lenses of analysis to inform an overall prioritization score. The combination of categorical scores that make up the prioritization score varies per asset. For example, the overall prioritization score for public restroom buildings is informed by sub-

scores for condition, accessibility, decarbonation and equity, as well as Vital Parks scoring.

These categorical analyses give the agency an especially detailed look at not only which assets need attention and investment, but also what types of attention each asset needs, and how they compare across the entire population of similar assets that the agency manages. This capital needs assessment program has thus far been developed for a subset of NYC Parks' asset classes, with the long-term goal of expanding the assessment to capture all of the varied assets under the agency's purview.

In concert with OMB, NYC Parks also undertakes Capital Projects Scope Development (CPSD) for complex projects. The CPSD program is an OMB program that provides expense-funded consultant services to implement studies for city agencies prior to initiating a capital project, to better understand the scope of a project and estimate capital costs. These CPSD studies are best suited for projects that are:

- Too complex to be fully scoped/estimated in-house by Parks
- Can serve as a standard/template that can be applied to similar Park assets/projects
- Master planning studies for an entire park and/or multiple park assets

In addition to the CNA and CPSD processes, the NYC Parks collects invaluable data through first-hand experience. This includes in-person inspection from Parks field staff, park partner group input, constituent correspondence, community board budget requests received through the annual Community District Needs process, and priority projects identified by and invested in through discretionary funds of members of the City Council. These sources of information are indispensable for connecting the agency's understanding of its data to the real-world conditions experienced by the New Yorkers they are planning for.

City Council members play an important role in giving feedback on parks and often fund projects through discretionary funding allocations at a smaller scale. Specifically, Councilmembers reinforce needs identified by their constituents and often make discretionary capital and expense funding available accordingly. This funding source supplements NYC Parks' other capital funding sources. NYC Parks works extensively with relevant Councilmembers to source discretionary funding for needs that have been identified but not yet funded. Councilmembers can both serve to identify their priority projects in their constituent communities, as well as helping to pursue and fund those projects brought forward by the agency. To increase transparency and inform elected officials' discretionary funding allocations, NYC Parks developed the Vital Parks Explorer, which maps a community's access to park amenities, park performance, and which neighborhood parks have had recent capital investment or have planned capital investment.

Vital Parks Explorer

Explore our map to understand your access to vital parks and advocate for new resources in your...



<https://www.nycgovparks.org/about/vital-parks/explorer>

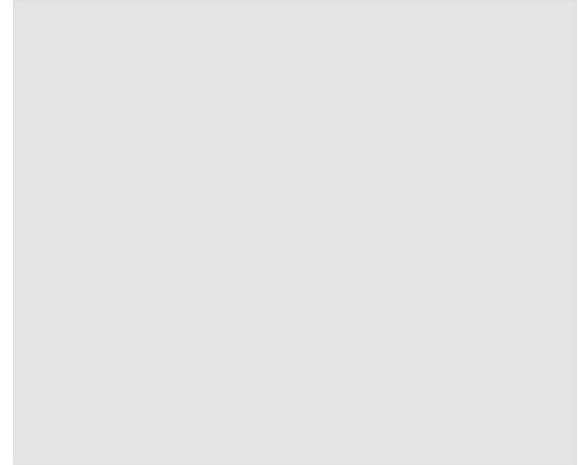
Due to project costs often far exceeding the discretionary Councilmember funding available in a given year, it may take multiple years for a project to reach full funding. During that time, costs may rise, further delaying full funding. This is by no means an unsolvable funding issue, but does represent a noteworthy challenge faced when planning for capital investments in neighborhood park projects.

Project Examples

Project Example 1: Jennie Jerome Playground

Jennie Jerome Playground, situated at East 174th Street and Jerome Avenue in Community Board 5 in the Bronx, was a well-used yet worn playground. An underinvested park, having received less than \$250,000 over the past 20 years, the site had dated play equipment and limited accessibility.

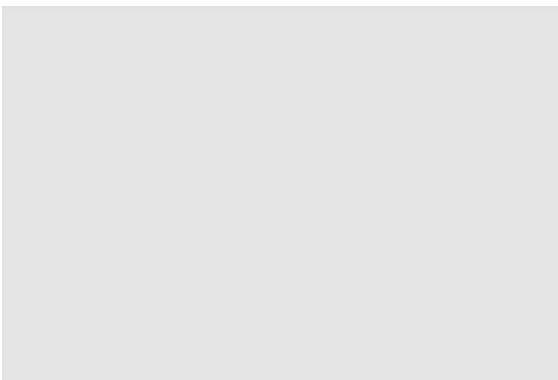
Jennie Jerome Playground was revamped under the Community Parks Initiative (CPI), an equity-driven investment program designed to enhance greenspaces in underserved neighborhoods. Launched in 2014, CPI provides targeted funding for parks that have not seen significant investment in at least two decades, located in neighborhoods with the highest need based on considerations like poverty levels, density, and population growth. CPI fully reconstructed the site with \$4.3M funded by the NYC Mayor's Office.



Jennie Jerome Playground - After

*Photo courtesy of NYC Department of Parks
and Recreation*

NYC Parks kicked off the design phase by hosting a community input meeting to hear the community's feedback on how they would like to use the new site, including ideas for active and passive recreation, safety and accessibility. Community members attended to provide ample ideas, while park designers heard directly from the community and gathered their input to help inform the new design.

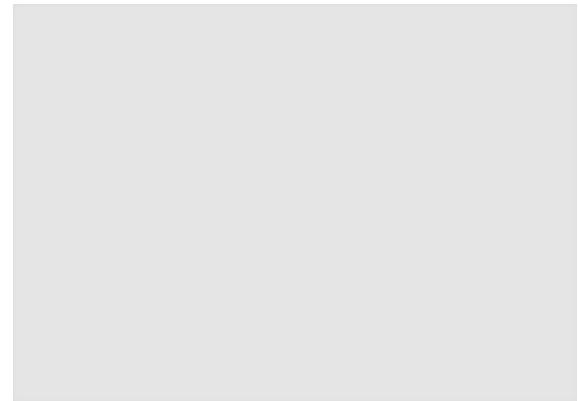


The newly reconstructed playground now features new play equipment with vibrant colors and inclusive play panels for children of all abilities, as well as separate play areas for visitors age 2 to 5 and 5 to 12. A new spray shower was installed to keep kids cool on hot summer days, and

*Jennie Jerome Playground - Before
Photo courtesy of NYC Department of Parks
and Recreation*

picnic tables and seating were added to provide amenities for families to relax.

New shade trees and dense plantings were installed along the playground perimeter to mitigate heat and noise from the nearby expressway, significantly increasing the green space within the park. The project also added new pavement and curbs, enhanced security lighting, and improved the water supply and drainage systems. In addition, sections of the perimeter fencing were lowered to make the site more attractive and inviting. Following the site's construction, its condition vastly improved and the site's Park Condition Score is now a 91 (out of a possible 100). NYC Parks cut the ribbon on September 2, 2025.



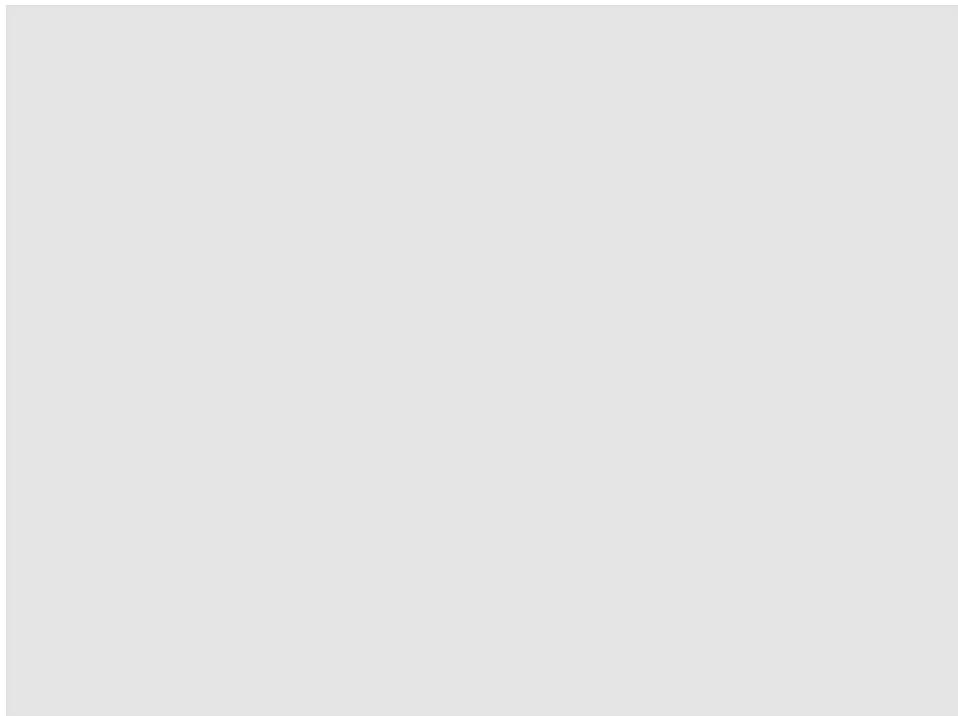
Jennie Jerome Playground - After

*Photo courtesy of NYC Department of Parks
and Recreation*

Project Example 2: Red Hook Recreation Center

Red Hook Recreation Center and Sol Goldman Pool were constructed in 1936 and continue to serve as a regional recreational resource for residents of the surrounding and beyond.

The facility's filter plant was damaged during Hurricane Sandy and was slated to be repaired via FEMA funding to the agency. An inspection of the Red Hook Recreation Center Facility was conducted by the Capital Needs Assessment (CNA) Team, which included the recreation center, the filter plant serving the pool, the adjacent building with restrooms and storage, and the pool area. Through NYC Parks' CNA inspection, the agency identified additional scope items needed to bring the facility to a State of Good Repair. The project scope was therefore expanded and additional capital funding was secured. Critical Recreation Center infrastructure will be met as part of this project.



*Red Hook Recreation Center, Before Renovation -- Photo
courtesy of the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation*

Other Needs

Administration of Government

The "Administration of Government" facility category is a broad group of 1,000 existing city facilities and properties. This category predominantly includes City office space, as well as space for training and testing City staff, and assorted other properties such as agency parking, maintenance, and storage. These spaces are less visible than public-facing facilities, such as police and fire, but crucial for government operations of program management, budget, policy, administrative, and legislative functions. This facility category also captures miscellaneous facilities that are not clearly sortable into one of the other groups. Due to this expansive list of potential uses, this domain type is inclusive of a broader range of relevant agency facilities than most other categories. Facilities in

this category may not often be public facing or service-providing, largely due to the emphasis on office space.

Administration of Government Proposed and Existing Facilities Map; Source: DCAS, DDC and DCP

Proposed City Facilities

The Administration of Government facility domain type is inherently broad and thus necessarily includes a greater quantity of proposals than other areas. In this year's CSON, that includes 19 proposals related to the Administration of Government across four boroughs and 16 agencies, offices, community board, and other governmental institutions. The majority of these proposals are for a combination of public facing and non-public facing office space in various boroughs. The notable exceptions include a backup data center request for the Kings County District Attorney's Office, a relocation request related to a parking lot for the Department of Environmental Protection in Brooklyn, and a request from the Department and Design and Construction for staff use of existing locker room space owned by the School Construction Authority. (See Administration of Government Proposed and Existing Facilities Map.)

Health and Human Services

The Health and Human Services facility category currently includes nearly 6,000 facilities and program sites spanning a diverse range of public facing uses and populations served. Health and Human Services is one of several categories that includes a significant number of sites leased by the City to vendors or service providers that may not be City agencies themselves, but are included either because of city ownership of the site, or a substantial proportion of program funding coming from City funding sources. Sites in this category include everything from hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare facilities to sites providing senior services, immigrant services, workforce development, food pantries, community centers, and other assorted public programming. City agencies that operate facilities featured in this category include: the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, the Health and Hospitals Corporation, the Department of Homeless Services, the Human Resources Administration, the Department for the Aging, and more.

Health and Human Services Proposed and Existing Facilities Map; Source: DCAS, DDC and DCP

Proposed City Facilities

This year's CSON includes eight proposals related to Health and Human Services, including six new space requests and two relocations. New space requests are distributed across Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens, all of which are related to agency office space, both public facing and non-public facing. One relocation is also related to public facing office space, while the remaining relocation is for an Older Adult Center in Manhattan. (See *Health and Human Services Proposed and Existing Facilities Map*.)

Core Infrastructure and Transportation

The Core Infrastructure and Transportation facility category currently includes over 5,000 properties and program sites related to solid waste, water and wastewater, transportation, telecommunications, and material supplies and wholesale markets. These may include facilities such as recycling facilities, wastewater treatment plants, commercially operated garages, or asphalt plants. Agencies that operate these facilities include: the New York City Department of Sanitation, the NYC Office of Technology and Innovation, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Port Authority of NY and NJ, the MTA, and more.

Core Infrastructure and Transportation Proposed and Existing Facilities Map; Source: DCAS, DDC and DCP

Proposed City Facilities

This year's CSON includes four proposals related to Core Infrastructure and Transportation, including two new space requests, one expansion, and one relocation. These proposals span three boroughs, with two of the four located in the Bronx. Proposals for new facilities include a space request in Staten Island for a NYC Parks fleet garage for vehicle storage, repair, and maintenance, as well as a Brooklyn space request for use of an industrial yard by the Department of Transportation's Sidewalk Inspection & Management Citywide Concrete Unit. The remaining proposals include a relocation of a sanitation garage in Bronx community district 2 to a larger site, and the expansion of available fleet storage/parking for the Department of Sanitation in the Bronx. (See *Core Infrastructure and Transportation Proposed and Existing Facilities Map*.)

Libraries and Cultural Programs

This facility category combines library locations overseen by the New York, Brooklyn, and Queens Public Library networks, as well

as other academic institutions, and cultural institutions overseen, licensed, or funded by the Department of Cultural Affairs. Cultural institutions represent a broad variety of amenities such as museums, historical societies, zoos, botanical gardens, and performing or multi-disciplinary art centers. There are currently over 2,500 libraries and cultural programs reported in this category.

Libraries and Cultural Programs Proposed and Existing Facilities Map; Source: DCAS, DDC, and DCP

Proposed City Facilities

This year's CSON does not include any proposals for new, expanding, reducing, or closing of facilities related to Libraries and Cultural Programs. (See *Libraries and Cultural Programs Proposed and Existing Facilities Map*.)

Education, Child Welfare, and Youth

The Education, Child Welfare, and Youth facility category accounts for nearly 16,000 facilities and program sites, including K-12 schools, day care and pre-kindergarten, child services and welfare program sites, youth centers and afterschool programs, camps, vocational schools, and higher education institutions. Agencies

cited in this category include: the Department of Education, the Department of Youth and Community Development, the Administration for Children's Services, and the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. This category also includes a substantial number of both public and private educational institutions.

Education, Child Welfare, and Youth Proposed and Existing Facilities Map; Source: DCAS, DDC, and DCP

Proposed City Facilities

This year's CSON includes Department of Education (DOE) new and leased school buildings. There are 24 proposed projects included in the DOE's Adopted Five-Year Capital Plan for Fiscal Years 2025-2029.

See FY26-28 SON Appendix B

Glossary of Terms

City Facility: *A facility whose siting is controlled by a city agency and which is (1) operated directly by the city on city-owned or leased property greater than 750 sq. ft. in floor area, or (2) used primarily for a program (or programs) that derives at least 50 percent and at least \$50,000 of its annual costs from city-funded contracts.* City Facility types include:

Facility Types:

Administration of Government: Offices and training and testing sites used by City agencies.

Public Safety, Emergency Services, and Administration of Justice: Police services, emergency response, courthouses, and correctional facilities.

Health and Human Services: Health and social service providers, including hospitals, legal services, and homeless shelters.

Core Infrastructure and Transportation: Train and bus yards, parking lots, solid waste processors, and wastewater treatment plants.

Libraries and Cultural Programs: Public libraries and cultural institutions.

Parks, Gardens, and Historical Sites: Historic sites, recreational areas, parks, and natural preserves.

Education, Child Welfare, and Youth: Providers of children and youth services and all schools, including higher educational facilities.

Capital (Budget, Funding, Planning): *Projects and funding involving the construction, reconstruction, acquisition, or installation of a physical public improvement with a value of \$50,000 or more, and a useful life of at least five years.*

Needs: *An item or area requiring attention, investment, or improvement; when the quality of a service or amenity is lacking, addressing that disparity is considered a need.*

State of Good Repair: *The acceptable condition a city asset should be kept in for safe, reliable public use.*

Facility use terms:

Service: Direct service provision to the public (e.g., daycare, court, job center).

Operational: City operations, including maintenance, storage, public safety, and other nonclerical/administrative work (e.g., tow pound, sanitation garage, laboratory).

Office: City government administrative work (e.g., agency office space, Community Board office).

SON proposed action terms for facilities:

Relocation: Moving facility space from one location to another.

New space request: Adding facility space for a new use.

Expansion: Expanding a facility space while maintaining a preexisting space.

Consolidation: Combining separate facilities into an overall reduced number of spaces.

Implemented: Proposal for which a ULURP or Section 195 application received final approval; a contract for operation of a facility was approved; a facility was located in existing city space; or an expansion, reduction or closing was completed.

In progress: Proposal for which a ULURP or Section 195 application has been filed but not yet approved; a contractor has been selected but a contract has not yet received final approval; or an expansion/reduction of existing site is underway.

Ongoing: Proposal for which the city is still actively seeking a site, a ULURP or Section 195 application has not been filed, or a contractor has not been selected.

Modified: Proposal for which modifications and changes are reflected in the current Statement of Needs.

Cancelled: Proposal for which the city is not actively seeking a site or implementation because of fiscal or programmatic considerations.

New proposal: Proposal that is appearing for the first time in the current Statement of Needs.