

GREATER HARLEM
COALITION

Carolyn A. Brown PHD, Co-founder
Shawn Hill, Co-founder
Syderia Asberry-Chresfield, Co-founder
Syderia@aol.com (917) 674-3313

Gale Brewer, Manhattan Borough President
1 Centre Street, 19th Floor
New York, NY 10007

June 8th, 2021

**Re: Harlem Community Request for Assistance
(Over-Saturation Of Locally Unwanted Land Uses)**

Dear Manhattan Borough President Brewer,

Our community group is contacting you to request your assistance in reducing the over-saturation of Locally Unwanted Land Uses in Harlem.

For decades, various government agencies have inundated Harlem with public facilities for people with high-needs such as methadone clinics, homeless shelters, wards for the mentally ill, and "halfway houses" for the formerly incarcerated. Experts in public policy refer to these facilities as "Locally Unwanted Land Uses" (or "LULUs"). Low-income communities, and especially communities of color, are typically burdened with far more than their "Fair Share" of these undesirable facilities. Although the City Planning Commission codified "Fair Share" protocols in 1990 to promote "distributional equity" of LULUs throughout all of NYC's neighborhoods, many governmental agencies ignore these protocols, to the horror of Harlem's residents, schools, churches, and businesses. Vicki Been, NYC's Deputy Mayor of Housing & Development and former commissioner of HPD has written that "Indeed, many representatives of low income and predominantly African American, Latino, or other minority neighborhoods charge that industry and governmental siting officials have adopted a PIBBY – "put it in blacks' backyards" - strategy for siting LULUs."

New Yorkers struggling with homelessness, addiction, mental illness, and recent incarceration are from all races, economic strata, and areas of the city. Yet it is only those regions inhabited by people of color that are forced to host multiple service facilities (and to accommodate the vulnerable populations that are struggling to stabilize their lives). Carrying a concentration of these facilities changes the character of our community, and fosters an environment that undermines successful rehabilitation of the people that they intend to assist. This cynical policy does not promote successful client outcomes, and it damages the integrity of the communities in which these services are concentrated.

Harlem's profusion of chemical-dependency treatment facilities (and facilities for troubled homeless men) has fomented an environment where hordes of men are often observed congregating, loitering, drugging themselves, and sleeping/passing out on sidewalks in our neighborhood. This condition is especially acute on East 125th Street, a notorious junction where drug dealers prey on these crowds of vulnerable men;

police are overwhelmed; and pedestrians are scared to walk. These circumstances have had a devastating effect on the daily lives of many people in Harlem:

- Families do not feel safe walking the sidewalks with their children. This fear persists during daytime hours, not just at night;
- Commuting workers are fearful of entering mass-transit entrances, such as the Metro North station at 125th Street & Park Avenue and the subways at 125th & Lexington and 125th & Lenox;
- Restaurants note that customers report being uncomfortable and do not return;
- Elevated criminal activity that contributes to Harlem being the 2nd highest crime rate neighborhood in all of the five boroughs of New York City;
- Storefront Owners experience greater rates of disturbances, shoplifting, and often have to hire a security guard to man front doors;
- Business offices are reluctant to open in the neighborhood. The recently rebuilt landmark office building, the "Corn Exchange", at 125th Street & Park Avenue has been vacant since it opened, five years ago. (No businesses will occupy space there due to the persistent presence of loitering men).

Our community's disadvantaged status as a low-income community of color (with minimal access to the levers of power) is widely cited as the reason for our outsized share of New York City's drug treatment facilities, homeless shelters, and halfway houses. Our community is already burdened by poor health outcomes, the impact of historic redlining, and environmental racism. According to the NYC Council's landmark 2017 report (see <http://council.nyc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/2017-Fair-Share-Report.pdf>), communities like ours have "persistently been treated unfairly in the siting of public facilities... in the over-concentration of LULUs" and that "overconcentration of some facilities in low-income communities of color... often remain... because the community is perceived to be less powerful". The document further states that "some wealthier – and whiter – communities often have less than their fair share of such facilities" and that from 1999-2015, "the three communities that decreased in density with respect to residential [support] beds were all majority or near-majority white".

Two government agencies are responsible for Harlem's over-saturation of LULUs:

- The **Office Of Addiction Services and Support (OASAS)** has flooded Harlem and East Harlem with methadone clinics and other drug treatment facilities. A staggering number of male methadone patients (from outside of Harlem) flow daily into Harlem's OASAS-licensed facilities for treatment. Since this state agency is not required to adhere to local statutes, they have acted with impunity for decades, by proliferating their licensing of treatment facilities, despite our community's strenuous opposition.
- The **NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS)** has sited Harlem with an extreme concentration of shelters for troubled men who suffer from alcoholism, drug addiction, and mental ailments. Harlem's Randalls Island alone is home to: the Schwartz Assessment Center (377-beds), Odyssey House (420 beds) Clarke Thomas Men's Shelter (234-beds); and Help USA

Keener Homeless Facility, another shelter for homeless men. These troubled men from Randall's Island are shuttled every day (unattended) into our residential community, by the MTA's M35 bus.

Statistics demonstrate that our Harlem community is currently sustaining a highly disproportionate share of undesirable government facilities:

- Harlem's Community District 11 ranks # 2 (tied) out of 58 NYC Community Districts in its ratio of governmental support service "beds" to its residential population. (Only Queens District 1 is higher than Harlem's Community District 11, due to Rikers Island being within its municipal boundaries). Harlem Community District 11's ratio of 52 beds per 1,000 residents compares to a citywide ratio of 18 beds per 1,000 residents. One-third of the beds provided by OASAS, DHS, and the Office Of Mental Health in this Harlem district are highly concentrated between 116th Street and 126th Street (from the river to Park Avenue); this area also happens to contain the highest density of low-income housing in New York.
- Harlem's Community District 11 is home to 1,082 chemical dependency treatment beds, according to the NYC Council's 2017 report. (19% of all OASAS-licensed beds are sited in this neighborhood alone).
- Harlem & East Harlem are home to 4.24% of NYC's population, yet these communities harbor 18% of NYC's methadone treatment capacity (based on an OASAS response to a 2019 "Freedom Of Information Law" inquiry). Note: the Harlem & East Harlem population's drug addiction rate is only 7.65%, proving that the neighborhood **has substantially more chemical-dependency treatment facilities than its local population actually needs.**
- **Only 24% of patients obtaining care in methadone clinics in Harlem, actually reside in Harlem.** The vast majority of Harlem's patients commute (many from distant neighborhoods or from opioid treatment "deserts"). See attached graphics and charts.


Our community is striving to reverse decades of racist government policies which have harmed our families and institutions. We request your assistance in urging OASAS and DHS to diffuse & disperse their density of Harlem facilities, in order to restore dignity, safety, and prosperity to our area. Our executive committee invites you to take a walking tour with us, to fully experience the severity of this issue.

Please contact Syderia Asberry-Chresfield at (917) 674-3313 or Syderia@Aol.com for a discussion or to schedule an appointment.

Sincerely,



Syderia Asberry-Chresfield.



Carolyn A. Brown PHD.



Shawn Hill

Founders of the Greater Harlem Coalition (an organization of 6,000 residents, schools, churches, cultural institutions, and businesses in Harlem. <https://greaterharlem.nyc/>)

cc: **Matthew Washington**, Deputy Borough President mwashington@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Jessica Mates, Chief of Staff jmates@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Adele Bartlett, General Counsel abartlett@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Tyrone Bowman, Sr., Special Assistant, Borough President tbowman@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Athena Moore, Director, Northern Manhattan Office amoore@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Rosalba Rodriguez, Deputy Director, North Manhattan Office rrodriguez@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Shulamit Warren, Director of Policy and Special Projects swarren@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Hally Chu, Deputy Director of Policy hchu@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Michael Nicholas, Urban Planner for CB 8 and 11 mnicholas@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Tim Anderson, Urban Planner for CB 9, 10, and 12 tanderson@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Rosie Mendez, Director of Community Affairs rmendez@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Ysabel Abreu, Community Liaison (CB 8, 10, and 11) yabreu@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
April Adams, Deputy Director of Community Affairs (CB 7 and 9) aadams@manhattanbp.nyc.gov
Jon Houston, Director of Communications jhouston@manhattanbp.nyc.gov

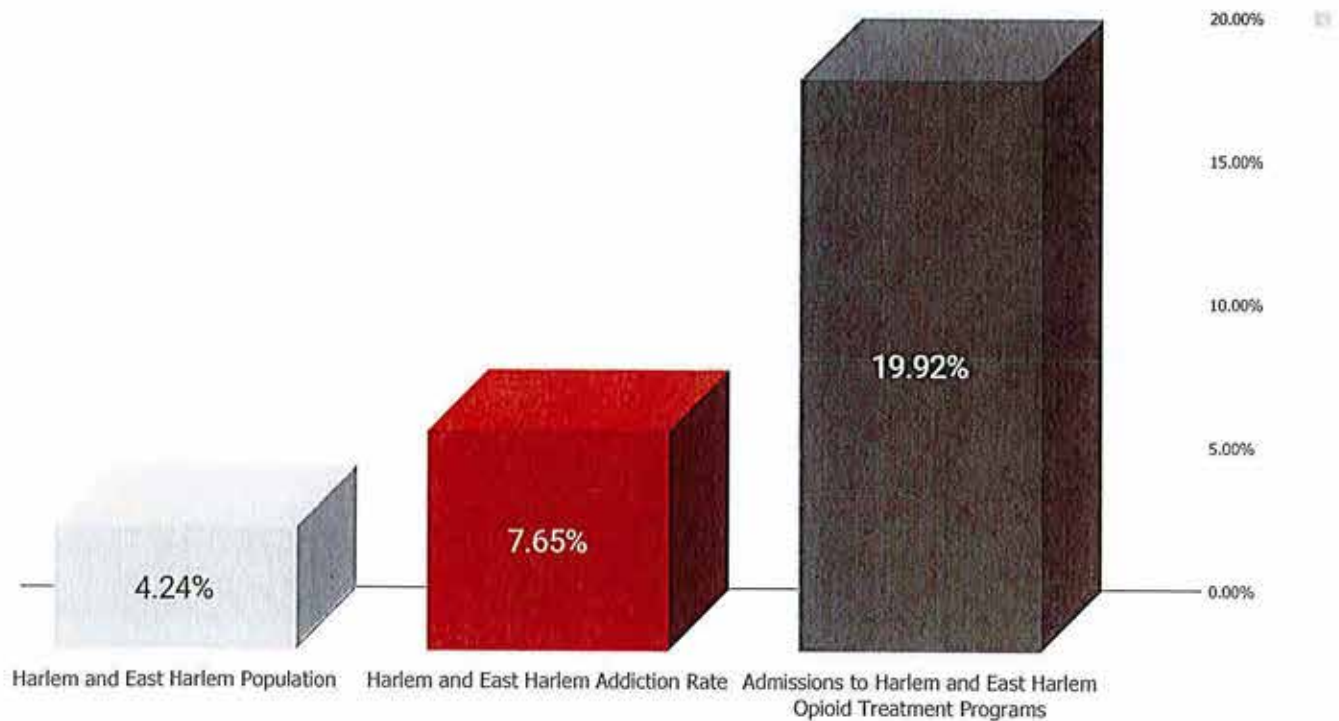
The Greater Harlem Coalition is comprised of the following tenant associations, churches, schools, businesses, cultural institutions, and retailers:

Block Association of West 118th Street	Freeland Liquor
100-168 West 121st Street Resident Block Association	Friendly Hands Ministry
118 Street Block Association	Friends of the Harriett Tubman Monument
120th Street Block Association	Future Giants Organization
124 East 117th Street Tenants Association	Gastiaburo + Stella Real Estate
125th Street Business Improvement District	Ginjan Cafe
128th Street Block Association	Graham Court Renters Association
1775 Houses Tenants Association	Greater Calvary Baptist Church
314 - Pizza, Pasta & Wine Bar	Hakimian Organization
97-98 Lexington & Park Ave. Neighbors	Halstead Manhattan
A. Philip Randolph Square Neighborhood Alliance	Hamilton Terrace Block Association
A.K. Houses Tenants Association	Harlem American
Advocates 4 The Community	Harlem Arts Foundation
Asberry and Associates, LLC	Harlem Business Alliance
ATAPE Group, LLC	Harlem Lacrosse
CentralCasting Solutions LLC	Harlem Lofts
Chaiwali	Harlem Neighborhood Block Association
Chocolat Restaurant & Bar	Harlem Park to Park
CIVITAS	Harlem Properties Inc.
Clay	Harlem Shake
Columbus Distributors	Harlem Wine Gallery
Compass Realty	HarlemHome
Covington Realty Services	HarlemHoopz
D and D Enterprise	Il Cafe Latte 1
Dorrence Brooks Property Owners & Residents Association	Il Cafe Latte 2
DR3J Consultants	Indian Summer Harlem
Edward Jones	Jacqueline Allmond Cuisine INC
Elaine Perry Associates	Le Petit Parisien
Ephesus SDA Church	Lenox to 5th 124th Street Block Association
Eye Cycle	LenoxFive 127th Street Block Association
	Lido
	Malcolm Pharmacy
	Mirada Home Owners Association

MoHo Dance
Mount Morris Park Community Improvement
Association
MXB United
Neighbors United of West 132nd Street Block
Association
New 123rd Street Block Association (Lenox -
7th)
New York Council for Housing Development
Fund Companies, Inc.
Open Hands Legal Services
Paris Blues Jazz Club
Pativity, LLC
Progressives Educating New Yorkers, Inc.
R. Kenyatta Punter and Associates
Rubys Vintage
Sayers and Doers
Silent Procession Nyc4pr
Silicon Harlem
SottoCasa Pizzeria
StreetSquash
Sugar Hill Concerned Neighbors Group
Super Nice Coffee and Bakery
T.H.E. Works
Union Settlement House
United New Church of Christ
Upholstery Lab
Uptown Democratic Club
Uptown Townhouse
Valeries Signature Salon
Virgo Hardware
West 119th Block Association
West 121st Street Block Association
West 126th Street Block Association
West 130th Street Homeowners Association
West 132nd Street Block Association
West 135th Street Block Association
West 136th Street Block Association
Wynn Optics

Admissions to Harlem and East Harlem Opioid Programs Do Not Correlate With Harlem and East Harlem Addiction Rates

All data compared to NYC totals. OASAS -certified Treatment Programs in NYC March 1, 2019 through February 29, 2020. IHS OASAS Data Warehouse, 11/1/2020.



The Daily Commute Into Harlem and East Harlem

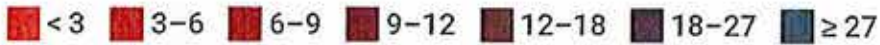
New Yorkers living in the dark blue-colored zip codes commute into Harlem and East Harlem up to 6 days a week for their opioid treatment - primarily methadone.

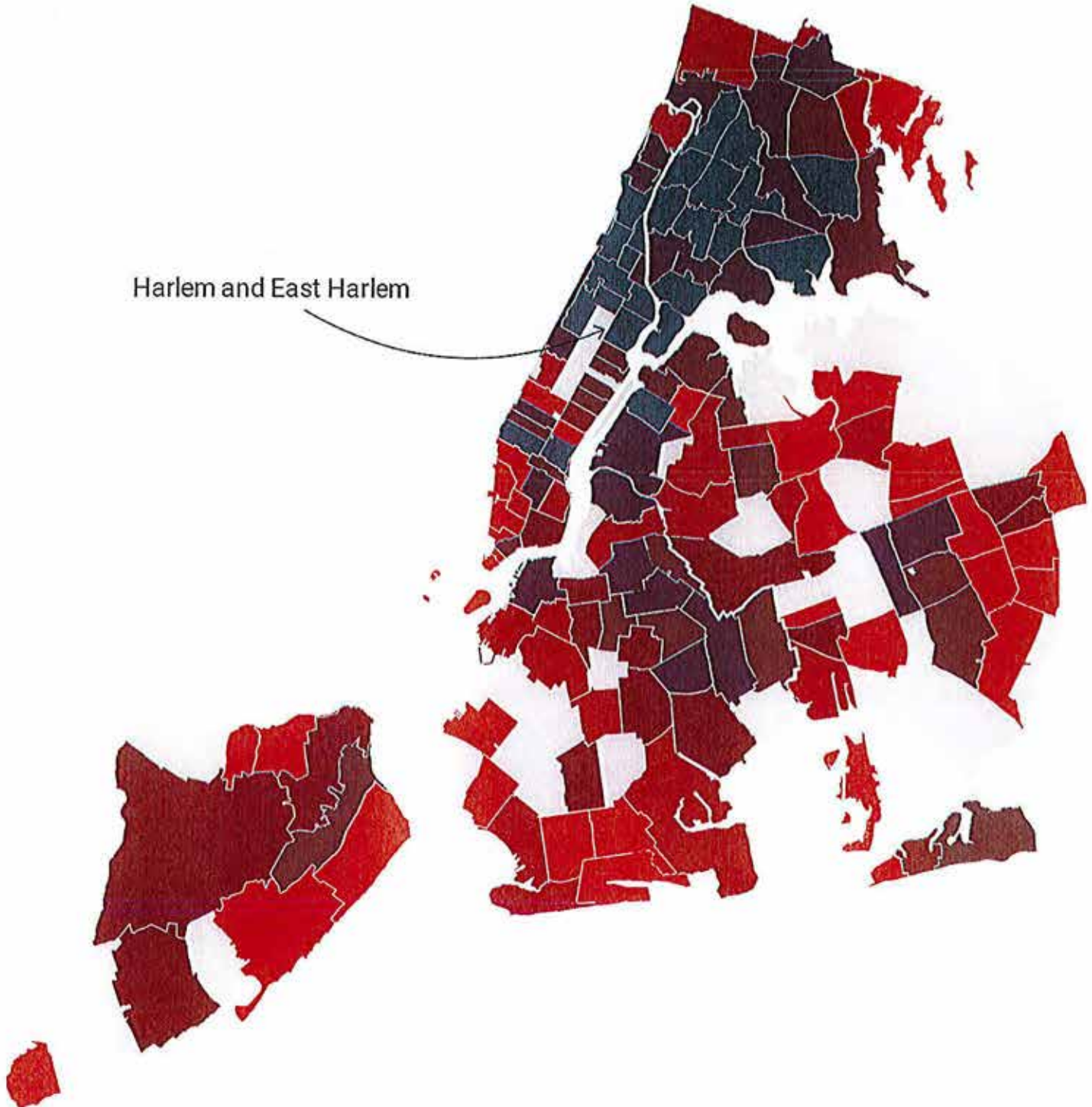


Opioid Treatment Commuters: Daily Trips Into Harlem and East Harlem

The darker the color, the more opioid treatment commuters live in that zip code and travel into Harlem and East Harlem up to 6 days a week for their opioid treatment - primarily methadone.

The darker the color, the more opioid treatment commuters live in that zip code

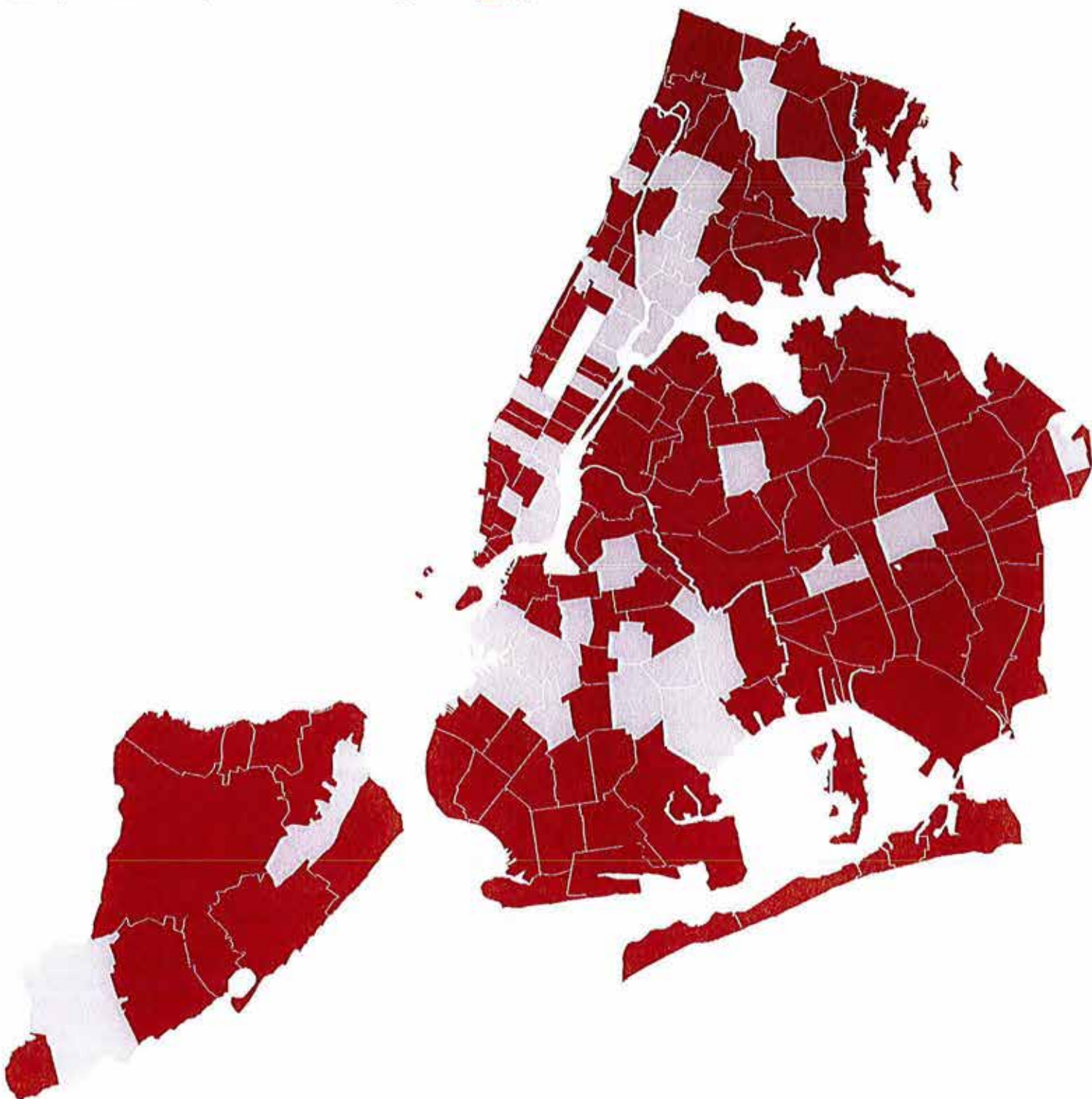
 <3 3-6 6-9 9-12 12-18 18-27 ≥27



8,500 People Seeking Opioid Treatment Programs Live in Opioid Treatment Deserts

In New York City 8,500 patients attending Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) do not have a local OTP in their community. They must commute out of their zip code to find a program.

Zip Codes with Opioid Treatment Programs Opioid Treatment Deserts



Map: The Greater Harlem Coalition ·

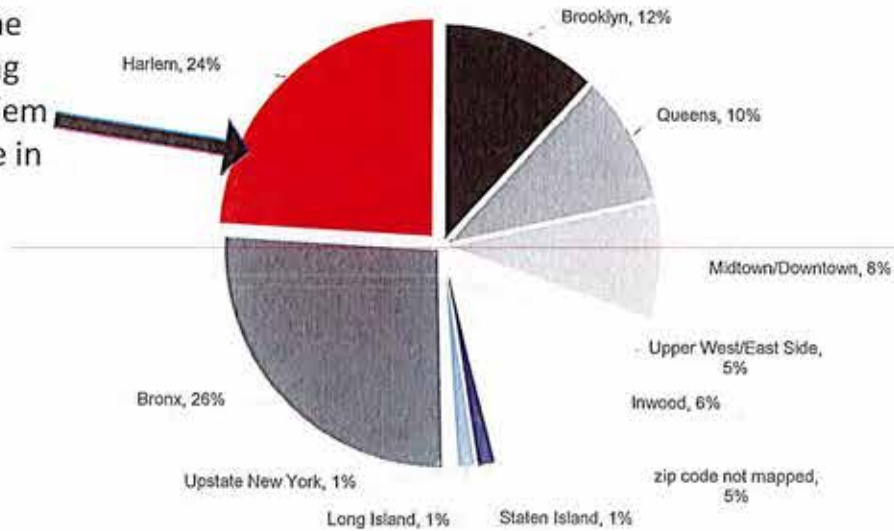
Source: OASAS-certified Treatment Programs in NYC March 1, 2019 through February 29, 2020. NYS OASAS Data Warehouse, 11/1/2020.

· Created with Datawrapper

Patients commuting to Harlem to obtain methadone come from all districts of New York

Residences of patients getting treated in Harlem OTP Facilities

Only 24% of the patients getting treated in Harlem facilities reside in Harlem



Disclaimer: One zip code can fall into multiple districts in New York City, hence this statistics has a margin of error. That said, such margin of error will not likely impact the key takeaway

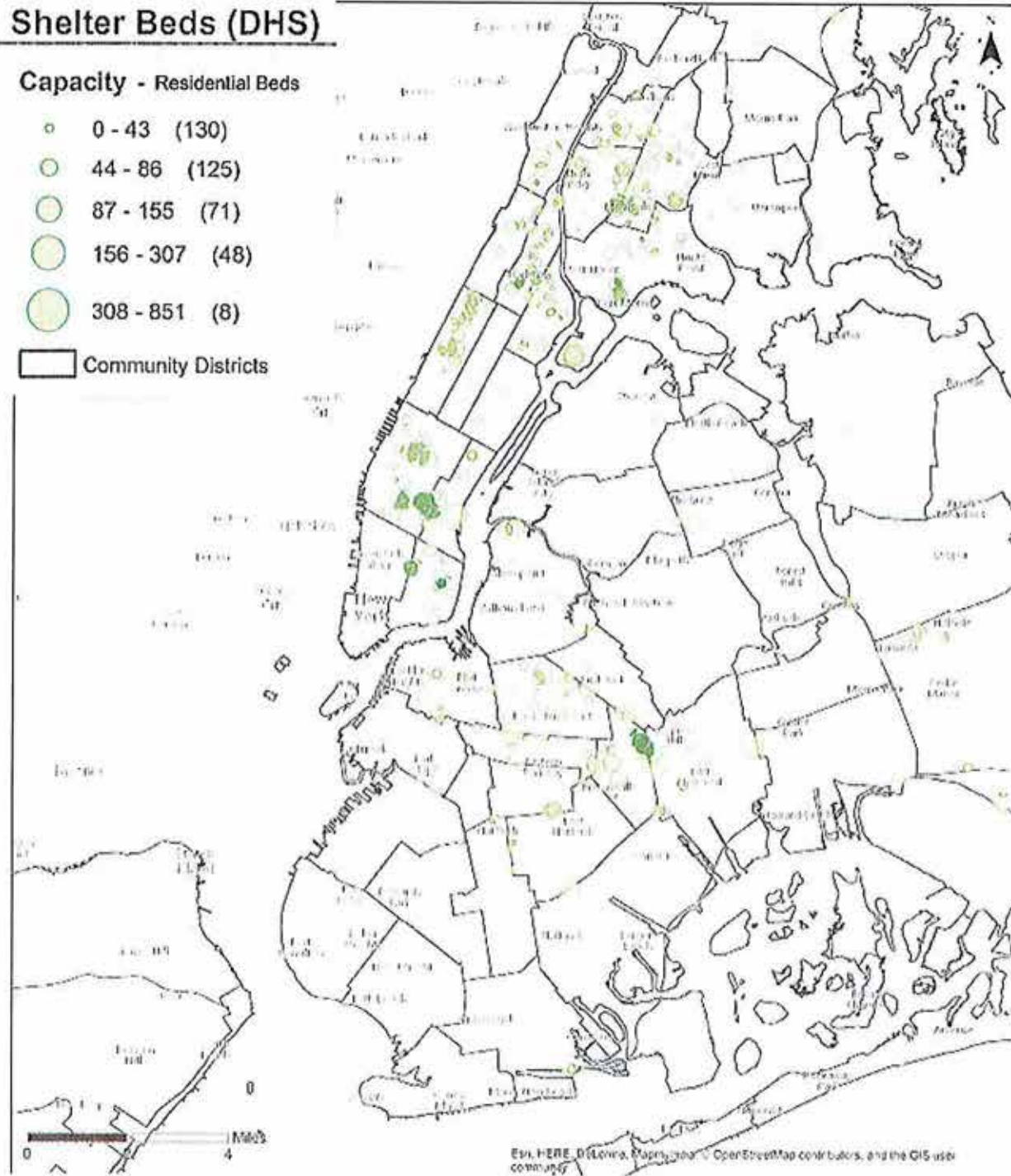
Figure 8. DHS Shelter Bed Concentration by Community District, 2015

Shelter Beds (DHS)

Capacity - Residential Beds

- 0 - 43 (130)
- 44 - 86 (125)
- 87 - 155 (71)
- 156 - 307 (48)
- 308 - 851 (8)

Community Districts



New York City's Fair Share system is failing to meet its Charter-established goals. It does not provide either process transparency or distributional equity.