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New York City's Libraries Still Face Daunting Capital Needs

New York City is making progress in strengthening the condition of its branch libraries, but the latest capital needs figures reveal that there is still much more work to be done. The mayor and the City Council should continue what they've started and fully fund the city's three library systems to bring their aging infrastructure to a state of good repair.

by Eli Dvorkin

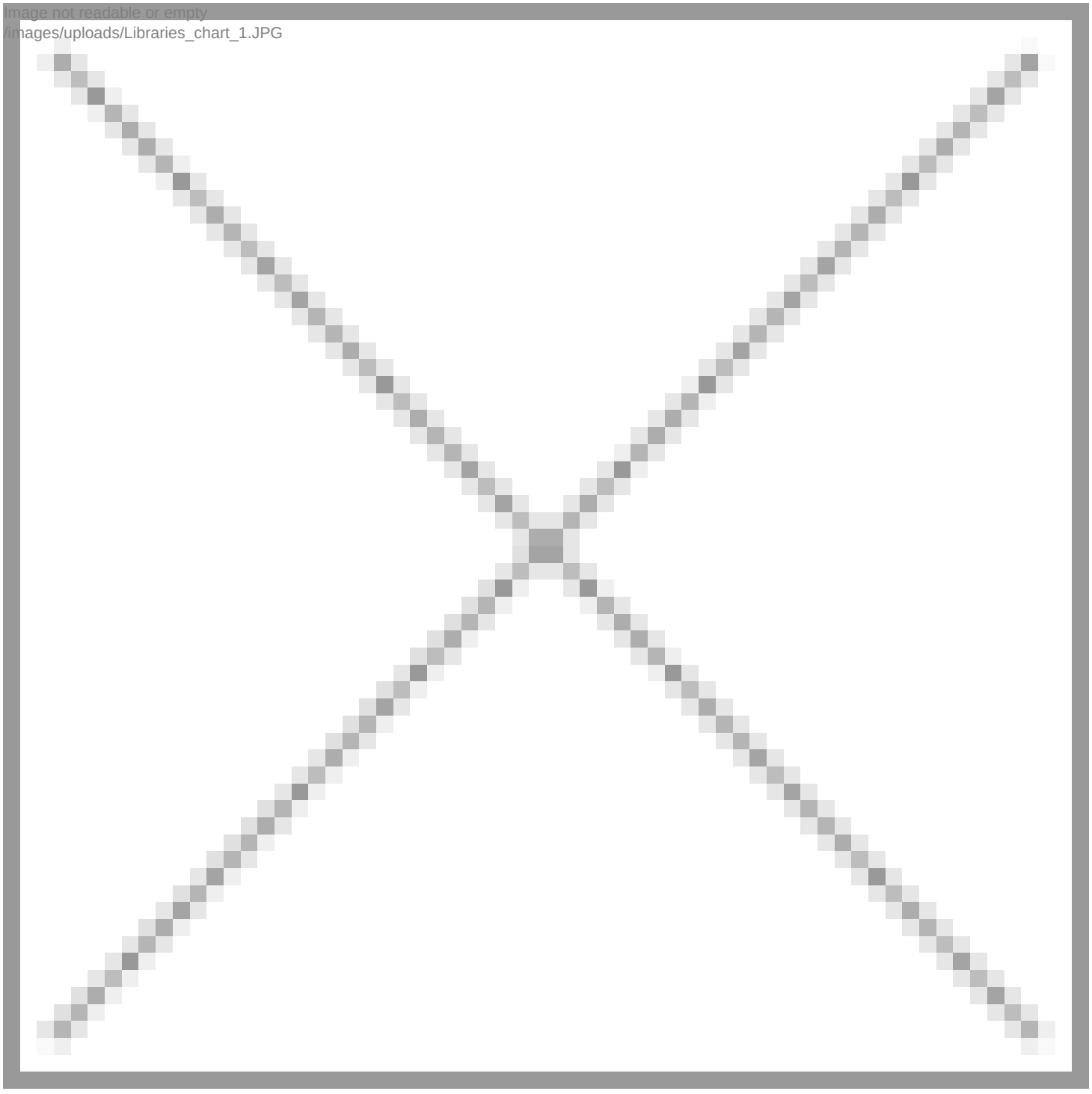
Over the past two years, New York City has made crucial progress addressing the serious infrastructure needs facing its 207 branch libraries. Mayor Bill de Blasio and the City Council significantly increased city investment in libraries, boosting expense funding by $43 million in FY 2016 and adding $300 million for libraries to the city's Ten-Year Capital Strategy. But although this influx of public funding has helped reduce the capital backlog, a new analysis by the Center for an Urban Future shows that the city's three library systems still face at least $947 million in capital needs just to bring their branches to a state of good repair.

There's no question the libraries have made progress. Four years ago, the Center for an Urban Future released areport documenting $1.1 billion in capital needs across all three systems. The report highlighted significant state of good repair problems—from malfunctioning mechanical equipment and leaky roofs to overburdened electrical systems and a lack of accessibility for older adults and patrons with physical disabilities—and showed that 59 branches citywide had at least $5 million in capital needs. But while many of the most urgent infrastructure problems are now being addressed, this analysis shows that the capital needs currently total $947 million.

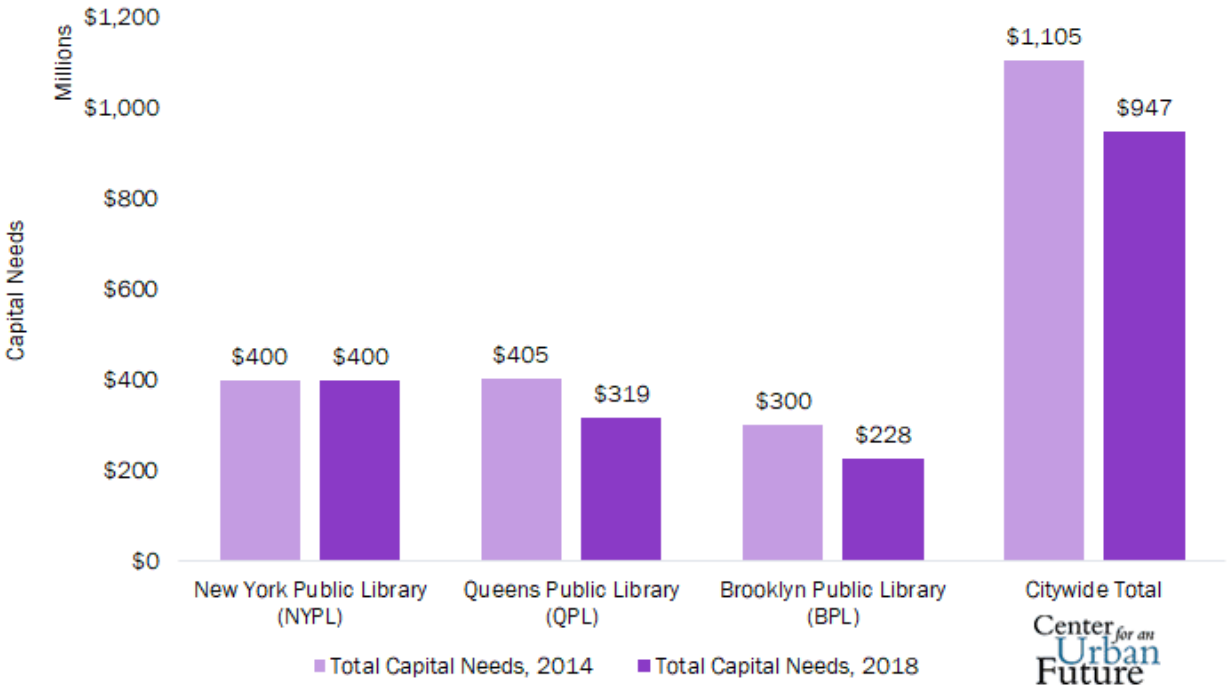
This includes $400 million at New York Public Library (NYPL), $319 million at Queens Library (QPL), and $228 million at Brooklyn Public Library (BPL).

The libraries also continue to cope with enormous emergency capital needs. In fact, our analysis shows that the three systems have urgent capital requirements of $434 million. Although this is down slightly from 2014, when emergency needs totaled $440 million, these immediate liabilities remain substantial. They include $176 million at NYPL, $172 million at QPL, and $86 million at BPL.

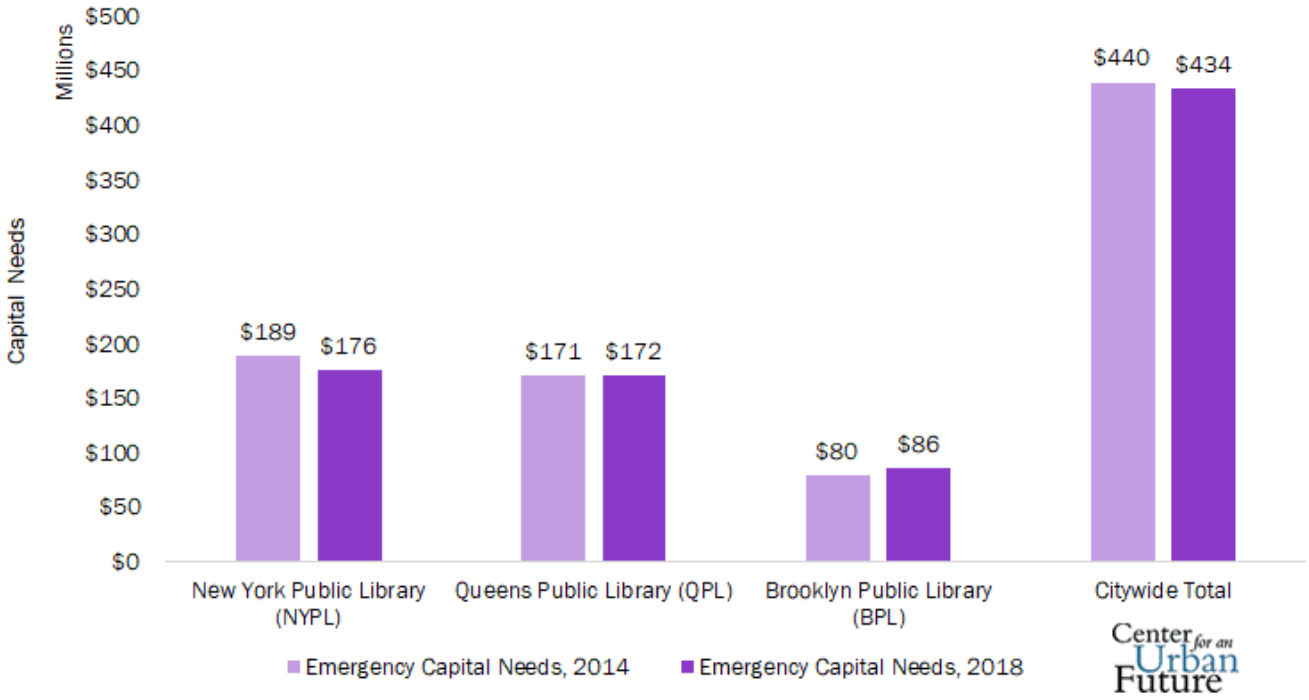
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NYC Public Library Systems' Overall Capital Needs, FY 2014 and 2018



NYC Public Library Systems' Emergency Capital Needs, FY 2014 and 2018



Given the age of the system and increasing use, it should come as no surprise that these needs are so significant. The average New York City library is at least 62 years old, and Manhattan and Brooklyn have 40 branches that have been in service for more than a century. In a city where more than half of the 207 branch libraries are over 50 years old and a quarter were built at least a century ago, state of good repair needs will continue to escalate as boilers break down, roofs leak, and structures decay.

In the years ahead, it will only become more critical for the city to address these mounting needs. In addition to the challenges posed by aging infrastructure, libraries are also experiencing record-high attendance for public programs, such as early literacy, technology training, ESOL, job skills, and classes for older adults. To meet this growing demand, the city's public libraries need branches that are spacious, flexible, and equipped with modern technology. Achieving this will mean not only closing the state of good repair gap, but also investing in reconfigured layouts with more seating and outlets, additional spaces for classes and workshops, and new facilities ranging from music production studios to technology labs. But in order to meet these goals, the city's libraries will first need the resources to address the urgent capital needs that are still widespread throughout the systems.

A closer look at the library systems' current needs and recent capital work reveals that although substantial progress has been made, significant needs remain. Overall, the total capital needs of the three library systems have decreased by $158 million (14 percent) since 2014, but still totals at least $947 million. Emergency capital needs have decreased by $6 million (1.4 percent), although critical needs of at least $434 million still remain, as some existing problems have worsened and new issues have emerged.

NYPL is undertaking comprehensive renovations at five century-old branch libraries (125th Street, Fort Washington, Hunt's Point, Melrose, and Port Richmond) found to be in most critical condition, and making additional repairs and upgrades at the Macomb's Bridge and Van Cortlandt branches. However, NYPL has also identified $176 million remaining in critical needs, including $78 million in the Bronx, $70 million in Manhattan, and $27 million in Staten Island.

QPL has completed several major projects, including the replacement of the Elmhurst Library, an expansion at Kew Garden Hills, the new Flushing Children's Room and Adult Reading Area, an interior renovation at Ozone Park, and numerous roof and HVAC replacements. QPL is also continuing the expansion of the East Elmhurst branch, replacing the Far Rockaway Library, and renovating the branch in Richmond Hill, while planning more than a dozen other replacements, major renovations, and upgrades. Although the system has made significant progress over the past four years, QPL still faces $172 million in critical capital needs.

BPL has launched new partnerships to rebuild or relocate four branches with significant capital needs: Brooklyn Heights, Sunset Park, Greenpoint, and Brower Park. In addition, two new branches are being planned for DUMBO/Vinegar Hill and in Downtown Brooklyn. BPL is also overhauling five aging branches in Brownsville, New Utrecht, Canarsie, New Lots, and on Eastern Parkway. Full renovations are underway at Rugby and about to begin at East Flatbush, with others planned at Red Hook and Borough Park. Within the next five years, over one-third of the BPL system will have received a recent full renovation or will have been replaced—the largest change to BPL's footprint in half a century. However, BPL also has approximately $86 million in emergency needs, which will have to be addressed in the near term.

New York City is making progress in strengthening the condition of its branch libraries, but the latest capital needs figures reveal that there is still much more work to be done. The mayor and the City Council should start by fully funding the three library systems' capital requests for the coming fiscal year, while developing a plan to meet the remaining capital needs over the course of the next decade.

For more of our research on New York's public libraries, please check out:

- Re-Envisioning New York's Branch Libraries
- Branches of Opportunity
- Slow Build: Creating a More Cost-Efficient Capital Construction Process for Cultural Organizations and Libraries in New York City
- Libraries Teach Tech: Building Skills for a Digital World
- More Time in the Stacks: Library Hours in NYC Still Lag Behind Other Big Cities

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"New York City's Libraries Still Face Daunting Capital Needs" was researched and written by Eli Dvorkin.

Center for an Urban Future (CUF) is an independent, nonprofit think tank that generates innovative policies to create jobs, reduce inequality and help lower income New Yorkers climb into the middle class. For 20 years, CUF has published accessible, data-driven reports on ways to grow and diversify the economy and expand opportunity that are anchored in rigorous research, not preconceived notions about outcome. Our work has been a powerful catalyst for policy change in New York City and serves as an invaluable resource for government officials, community groups, nonprofit practitioners and business leaders as they advocate for and implement policies to address some of New York's biggest challenges and opportunities.

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