Can't Hold It? Urine Luck! Midtown Public **Bathroom Access**



Sonia Uthuph



Manhattan Community Board 5



Issue Significance

Homelessness

As of June 2023, over 100,000 New Yorkers were staying in shelters, with thousands more living unsheltered on the streets — including nearly 19,000 families with children. This marks NYC's highest level of homelessness since the Great Depression. CB5 has the greatest number population of homeless individuals in Manhattan

"Homeless people experience urinary tract issues and related health problems at a rate 300% higher than the general population, and many suffer from extreme dehydration because they never drink water to minimize trips to the bathroom"

Picture the Homeless 2018



Issue Significance

Migrants

"Over 130,600 migrants have arrived in New York City since 2022 and the City is using a landmarked former hotel within CB5 as its primary migrant intake center" as well as several other Midtown hotels." Failure to properly house and accommodate migrants/refugees is exacerbating issue of homelessness.

Quality of Life / Public Health

From its statement of needs CB5 wishes "to see improvements in cleanliness through effective waste management and sanitation services to create a more pleasant environment throughout the District."



Problem Statement

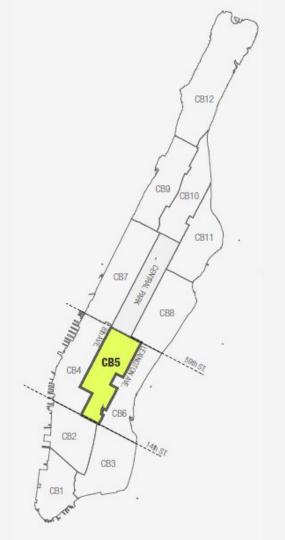
There are not enough clean and regularly and clearly usable bathrooms in Manhattan Community District 5, an area with very heavy foot traffic, not only of residents but also tourists. Homeless New Yorkers suffer the most under this lack.

Research Questions

Where are the restrooms available to the public in Manhattan Community District 5?

What conditions are these restrooms in and what standards do they meet or fail to meet? Who owns and maintains them?

Where should new restrooms be proposed to fill the gaps in access and what amenities are important for some or each to include?



Scope of Work

Compile a list of documented publicly available bathrooms

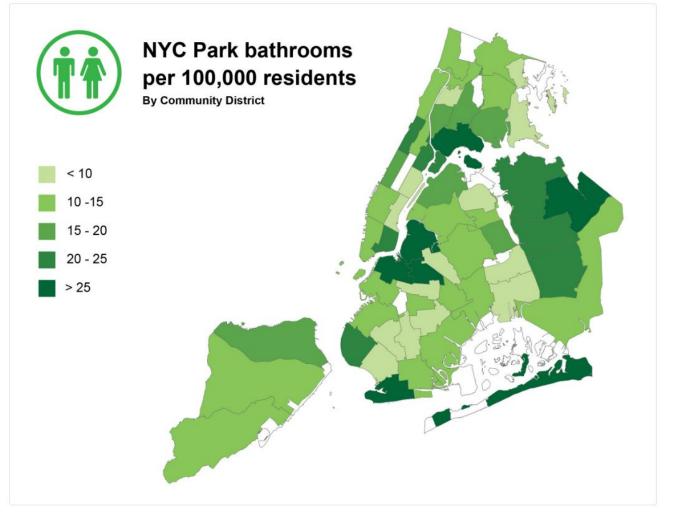
Conduct an the ground survey to assess these restrooms

Propose improvements for ADA accessibility and amenities that can serve wider needs

Create comprehensive map of CB5's restrooms that is easy to update ir the future



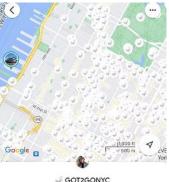
Chart 6: NYC Parks bathrooms per 100,000 residents, by Community District



Methodology: Identifying Public Restrooms

- CB5'S Website and personal GMaps Layer
- Mayor's Office "Ur In Luck" 2024 GMaps layer
- MTA's list of stations with bathrooms
- Park's list of facilities with bathrooms
- Libraries within district
- Map of POPS with bathrooms
- GOT2GO GMaps layer











Methodology: Info to Glean through Foot Surveys

Features

- Handle rail to stand up
- Hanging hooks
- Trashcan
- Menstrual product disposal
- Changing table
- Soap
- Paper towels or dryers
- Number of stalls/ accessible stalls



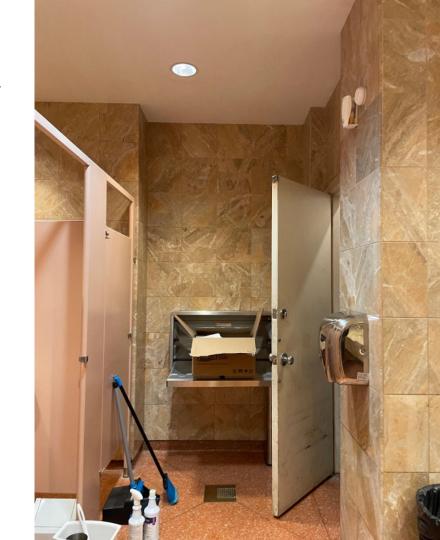
Info to Glean through Foot Surveys

Labor

- Frequency of maintenance
- Shift duration
- Do you get breaks/ how long
- Sitting allowed?

Permissible Use

- Sink use types
- Gender segregation and enforcement
- Specific instructions from management on who isn't welcome here?



Running Location List

Parks

- Union Sq Park
- Evelyn's Playground
- Bryant Park
- Herald Square Park
- Greeley Square Park
- Madison Square Park APT (Operated by DOT)

POPS (Privately Owned Public Space)

- 645 Fifth Avenue
- 575 Fifth Avenue
- 55 East 52nd Street
- 550 Madison Avenue
- 725 Fifth Avenue
- 120 Park Avenue



- Penn Station LIRR
- Penn Station MTA
- 42nd St Times Sq
- Grand Central (Metro North) LIRR Restroom
- Grand Central MTA
- 57th St-7av NQR
- 34th St Herald Sa

Drop in Centers

- Antonio Olivieri Center
- Mainchance Drop-In Center



- Andrew Heiskell Braille and Talking Book Library
- Stavros Niarchos Foundation Library
- Stephen A. Schwarzman Building
- 53rd Street Library
- 58th Street Library

Other Private (Non POPS)

- St Thomas Church 53rd St



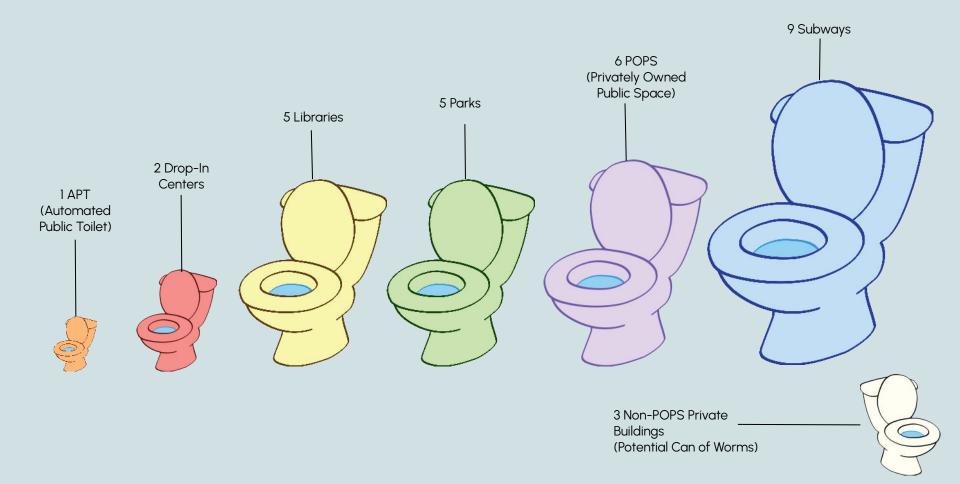






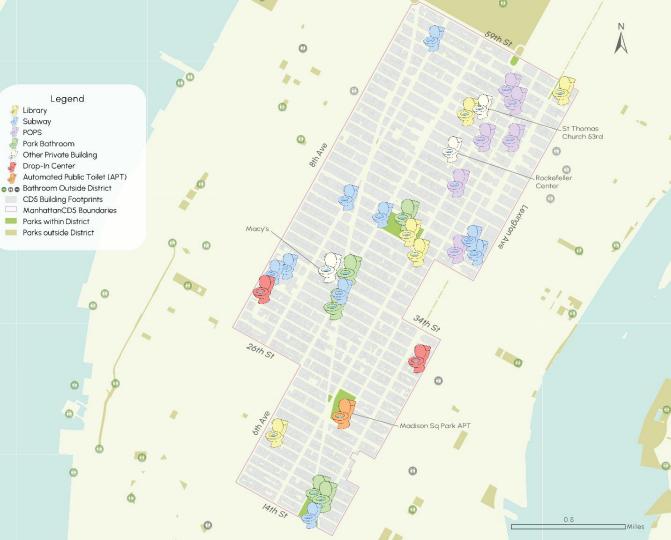


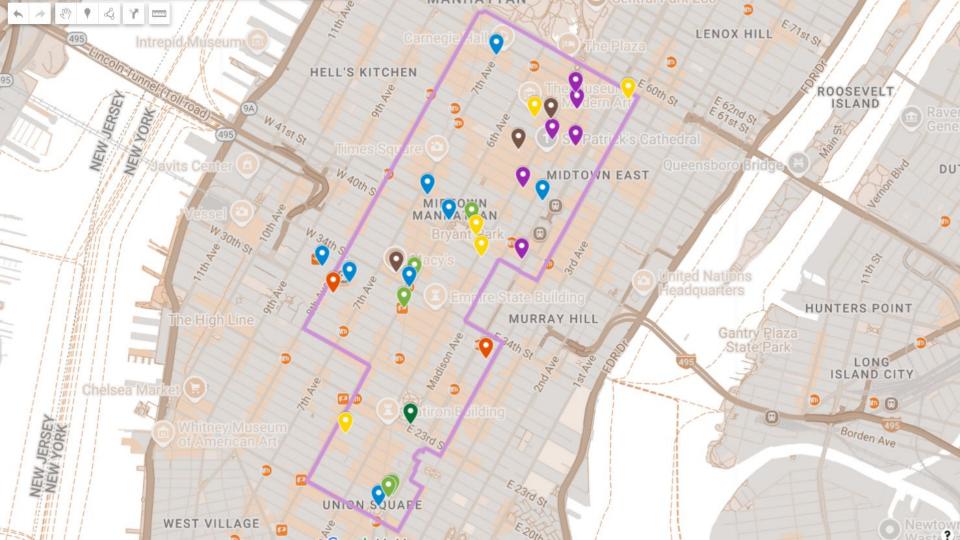
Restroom Numbers



Public Legend Library Subway Restroom POPS Park Bathroom Other Private Building Drop-In Center Locations Automated Public Toilet (APT) Bathroom Outside District CD5 Building Footprints ManhattanCD5 Boundaries and Parks within District Parks outside District Types

Public Restroom Locations and Types





Restroom Surveys







Madison Square APT

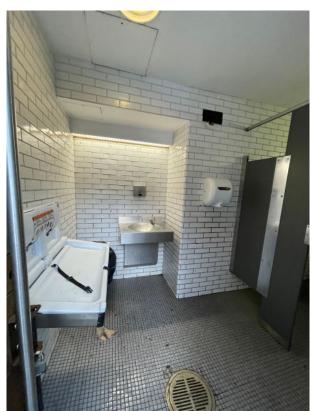
- 23rd and Madison outside the park
- Operated by DOT
- Technically 24/7
- 15 minute limit
- One stall
- Red light indicating occupied on for who knows how long
- Quarter exclusive access
- Urine smell downwind





Evelyn's Playground









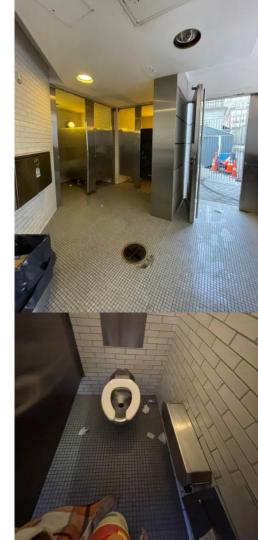


Union Sq Park

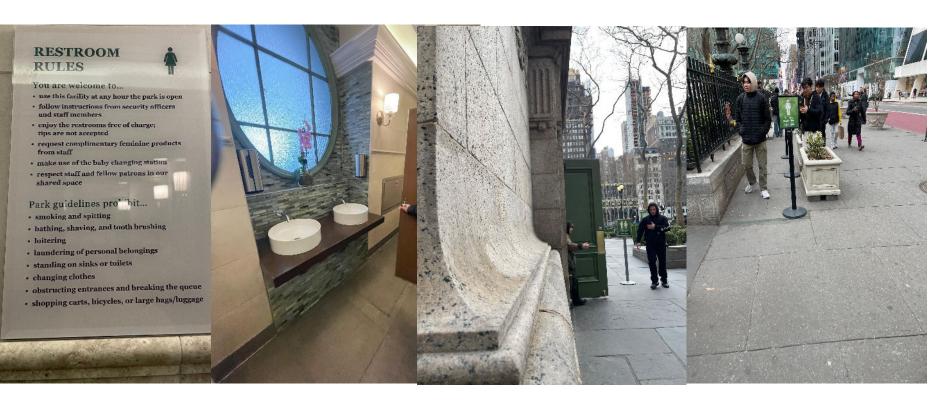




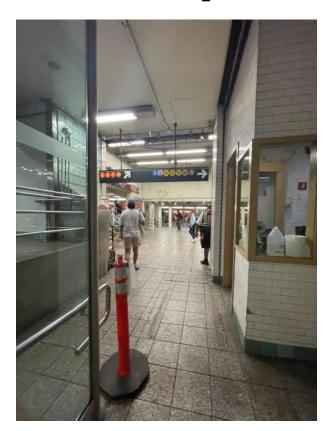


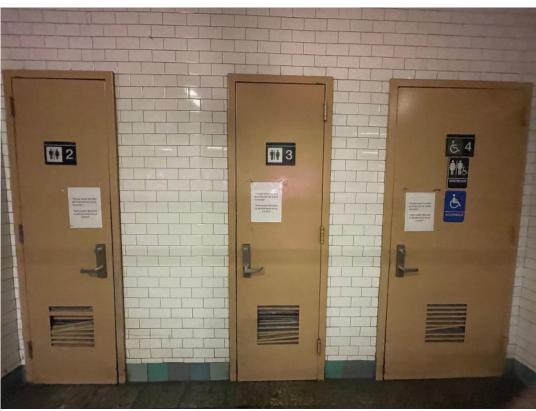


Bryant Park- BID managed

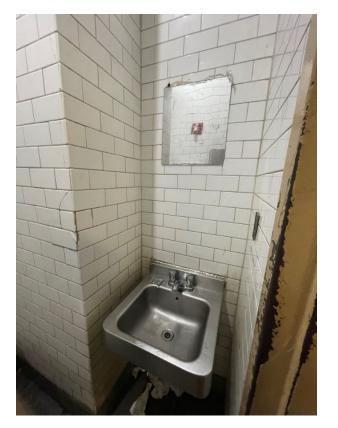


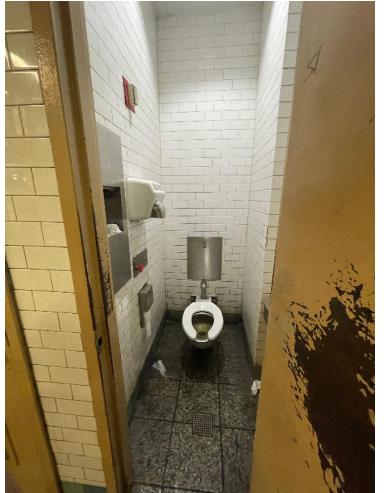
Times Square Station





Times Square Station





Antonio Olivieri Drop In Center

Drop in resource and shelter for homeless individuals to take a shower, use bathroom, or spend the night

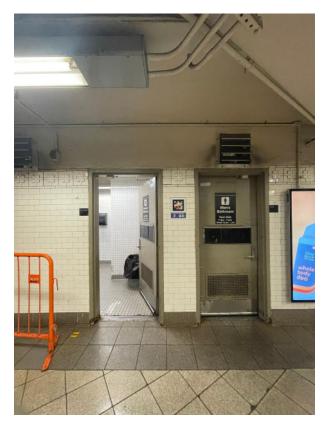
Not open to housed folks to use the bathroom

Almost always full

They tell others to use Penn Station restrooms



14th St Union Sq Station







14th St Union Sq Station







Penn Station





Penn Station





Survey Limitations

- Not permitted to visit "Men's" restrooms
- Likely inconsistent treatment
- Seasonal variation in restroom availability
- Service workers not always present or willing to speak



Survey Takeaways

- BID managed restrooms are clearly the cleanest park facilities
- Balance between cleanliness and worker conditions
 - Long shifts, very short breaks, sitting restricted
 - Questions about wages
- Homeless inclusion varies by management and worker ideology



Survey Takeaways

- No true 24/7 restrooms
- Wayfinding often difficult
- No free menstrual products thus far
- Gaps from gender segregation
- Many POPS with restroom capacity



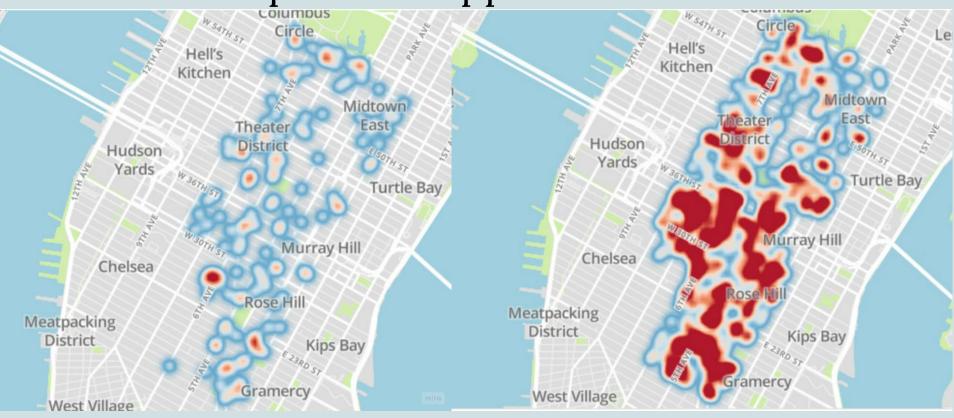
Finding Legend Library Access Subway POPS Church 53rd Park Bathroom Other Private Building Gaps Drop-In Center Automated Public Toilet (APT) Rockefeller Center mm Bathroom Outside District CD5 Building Footprints with a ManhattanCD5 Boundaries Parks within District Parks outside District 3 Minute Walk Buffer Madison Sq Park APT 0.125 mi Buffer







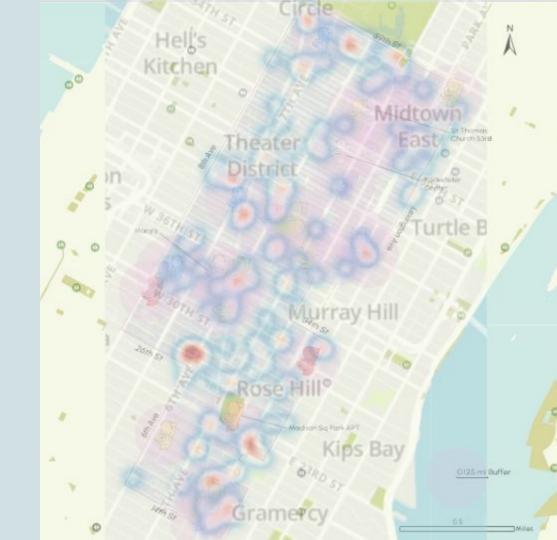
CD5 311 Complaints Mapped



Public Urination Complaints January 2020 to April 2025 "Homeless Street Condition' Complaints January 2020 to April 2025

NYC Open Data

Potential Opportunities For New Restrooms



Legislatio
Food service establishments
with 20+ seats opened after
1977 must provide a toilet fo
customers.

r its 82 New and Refurbished

Ur In Luck Mayor's Office 2024: Restrooms Will Come Online Citywide in Next Five Years, City

Will Site 14 Additional Automatic Public Toilets in Next Two Years VICTORY!! If Adams approves.. "The 1:2,000 ratio would make New York City a global leader in public bathrooms. (It is currently ranked 93rd among the 100 largest cities in the United States"

Local Law 114 of 2022 Local Law

144 of 2023

Intro 1076

Intro 1077

Intro 1154

Bill

Local Law

117 of 2021

Rita Joseph MBP Mark Levine. CM Rita Joseph

MBP Mark Levine.

MBP Mark Levine.

CM Rita Joseph

Councilmember

Sandy Nurse

CM Rita Joseph

Borough President

Sponsor

Councilmember

Carlina Rivera

Manhattan

Mark Levine.

Councilmember

11/05/23

Date

Enacted

10/24/21

Enacted

Enacted

11/27/22

Proposed 06/08/23

thereafter.

Recent and Pending Public Bathroom Legislation in New York City

Summary

This law requires the City to find at least one feasible location for a new bathroom in every ZIP code. The law also requires the City to work with Community Boards and the public about new bathroom locations and

submit their report to the Mayor and Speaker of the City Council no later than December 31, 2023 with the identified location in each ZIP code. This bill would require the City to inspect and issue a report on the conditions, features and current status of existing public bathrooms, and to make this information readily available on the open data portal and a

This bill would require that food delivery applications include a provision

in contracts with restaurants requiring them to make their toilet facilities

available for delivery workers' use, as long as the delivery worker seeks to access the facilities while picking up a food or beverage order for delivery.

website run by the City. This bill would require the City to open ADA accessible bathrooms in

publicly owned buildings across the City. Bathrooms that are on public property and paid for by taxpavers should be open to the public.

This bill would require the City to develop a capital funding plan for the bathrooms that were identified in each zip code.

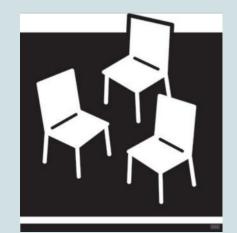
network with the goal of providing 1 toilet per 2000 residents by 2035 and

This bill would create a permanent, long-term strategic planning process Proposed 08/03/23 for the establishment and maintenance of a citywide public bathroom

Recommendations

- Commitment to pressure any future POPS applications to include bathrooms
- Incentives for commercial businesses to provide the public restroom access and include signage on their storefronts
- Design competitions to reduce to current staggering cost of restroom construction
- Interim bathroom trailers in public plazas before construction
- Divert funding to provide living wages to bathroom attendants with adequate breaks and opportunities to sit
- Expand hourly availability of restrooms





To-Do

- Continue on the ground inspection
- Assess municipal buildings
- Change the script for future surveys / interviews
 - o Assume less intimidating role
 - Include gender enforcement
 - Standardize questions
- Google sheets



Conclusion

"The history of public restrooms parallels fights for social justice, from racially segregated bathrooms in the Jim-Crow era US South to the ongoing debate over transgender access to toilets today." -Selina Xu Bloomberg 2022

Sources to ref

https://comptroller.nyc.gov/reports/discomfort-stations-the-conditions-and-availability-of-nyc-parks-bathrooms/. New york ranks 93 out of 100 large cities in the US for number of PARKs bathrooms per capita

Ur In Luck," Adams said the Parks Department will build 46 new public restrooms and renovate another 36 over the next five years.

The new restrooms will be added across each of the five boroughs, with 10 in the Bronx, 23 in Brooklyn, 28 in Manhattan, 14 in Queens and seven on Staten Island, Mayor Adams said.

Parks Department Commissioner Sue Donoghue said the city will be able to install the new restrooms faster and with less difficulty than in the past. That's due to a new "streamlined design," which she said makes the facilities easy and less expensive to install.

Additionally, Donoghue said, the restrooms will have a smaller building footprint; be built with simplified materials; and powered by electric heat instead of gas. The modular structures are built offsite, she said, which allows for installation with minimal disruptions to the surrounding communities.

NYC POPS BATHROOMS, RATED













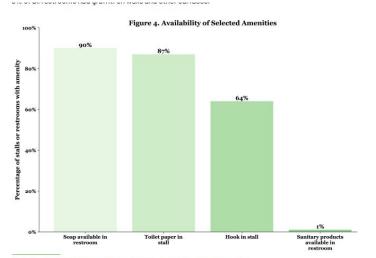
Nature's call inspection of 51 restrooms

Did not survey midtown

Provide example of methodology

Assessment criteria: Status and Closures: Identification of restrooms that were Availability and functionality of baby changing stations, toilet paper, hand dryel trash, and a cleanliness rating.

Accessibility: Availability of accessible sign of hazards such as sharp objects, mold, poor lighting, tripping hazards, or pest



5 See Appendix B, Photos 3 and 4 for examples of differing restroom cleanliness ratings.
6 See Appendix B, Photo 5.

NATURE'S CALL: AN ASSESSMENT OF NYC PARK RESTROOMS

ACCESSIBILITY

22. Is the bathroom accessible?

O Yes

O No

Functionality and Amenities: iness: Presence of graffiti or amenities. Safety: Identification

23. Select which, if any, are present:

☐ Signage indicating that the bathroom is accessible

☐ Grab bars

☐ Wheelchair accessible stall(s)

☐ Lowered amenities (sinks, soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers, etc.)

SAFETY

24. Select the hazards that are present, if any:

☐ Sharp objects (glass, syringes, etc.)

☐ Slipping or tripping hazards (slippery floors, obstructions, etc.)

☐ Structural problems (exposed wires, damaged ceiling, uneven floor, etc.)

☐ Pests (bugs, rodents, etc.)

☐ Insufficient lighting

☐ Mold

Peeling paint

□ Other

The opportunity to go to the bathroom in the city became more scarce in 2022 after the Adams administration decided a change to building code meant restaurants no longer had to allow the public to use their bathrooms, according to <u>a report from Crains</u>.

Ten other "automatic" public sidewalk toilets are supposed to be installed and maintained by JCDeceaux, a company that sells outdoor advertising space, according to DOT.

Those toilets are still going through the "stakeholder approval process," Forgione testified Thursday.

"foreseeable challenges" to constructing and installing the new facilities.

The new bill would also require agencies to consider population data and social and equity indicators to determine