

Sources:

1) <https://www.nytimes.com/1985/01/06/realestate/metrotech-a-test-for-a-new-form-of-urban-renewal.html>

Oser, A. S. (1985, January 6). METROTECH: A TEST FOR A NEW FORM OF URBAN RENEWAL.

The article goes over what was proposed for the tenants, according to the article “Prospective tenants are being told that the buildings will offer large floors, low-cost and reliable energy, a location well served by public transportation, and rents in the low- to middle-\$20 range per square foot. Cushman & Wakefield Inc. is acting as leasing and marketing agent.” Which was a lie because most of the buildings built were for office space. This article goes over the goals of Metrotech. According to the article, the goal was “to build the combined office and academic center known as Metrotech. Its centerpiece is to be the expanded campus of the Polytechnic Institute itself.” This is important because it shows us what the developers wanted Metrotech to be like. The article also goes over the destruction of neighborhoods that was needed for the project to happen “Eventually, about 50 properties will have to be acquired and demolished for Metrotech to be built completely - some, perhaps, by the developer through negotiated purchases” This cause residents and jobs displacement for the people living there before Metrotech was built. The article also goes over who was involved in the project, demolition of neighborhoods. This article is useful because it has information that can support our thesis.

2) <https://www.nytimes.com/1989/01/22/realestate/transforming-downtown-brooklyn.html>

Lueck, T. J. (1989, January 22). Transforming Downtown Brooklyn.

The article goes over the first phase of building Metrotech “The demolition will make way for the first phase of Metrotech, a huge complex of corporate offices, data-processing facilities and university classrooms that is ultimately to cover 16 acres. And Metrotech is only one of more than a half dozen projects planned in the neighborhood, including a hotel, shopping mall, movie theaters, condominiums, parking garages and enough new offices for over 30,000 workers.” this is important because show us the expectations of the project, and by using this we can determine whether those expectations were met. The article also goes over the problem that the project had by going over their competition which was lower manhattan and New Jersey large office projects.

3)

<https://www.nytimes.com/1988/12/15/nyregion/lawsuit-settled-for-metrotech-work-is-to-start.html>

(Demolition of neighborhood and displacement for residents)

Lueck, T. J. (1988, December 15). Lawsuit Settled For Metrotech; Work Is to Start.

The article goes over the Lawsuit from a group of business people and neighborhood residents trying to block the project. "The lawsuit challenging the project was filed in 1987 by a group of people living in lofts, merchants, landlords and other business people who will be displaced. Calling itself Stand Together Against Neighborhood Decay, the group charged that the project would violate environmental standards by bringing too much traffic into the neighborhood." This also goes over residents and job displacement needed for the project "New York City's Public Development Corporation, agreed to move 18 artists and craftspeople from lofts in downtown Brooklyn. The developer also agreed to find new space for 12 stores and small manufacturing concerns that Metrotech will displace and pay cash settlements to six landlords whose buildings are being condemned " This is important because it helps us explain the negative that the project had in neighborhoods and small businesses.

4)

<https://osc.state.ny.us/osdc/bkln2050rpt.pdf>

(Brooklyn Economics)

This government report touches on the transformation that Brooklyn underwent with its economy. There were challenges but also great opportunities that came with the transformation. The economy steadily shifts towards being service based and becoming locally convenient for its residents with job increases, private sector wage increases, and the population of immigrants have significantly grown. The economic development is still increasing and improving lives for the residents. This article is very important in supporting our thesis because we are proving that there were challenges that were faced before and after the restoration took place. It also proves that no matter how many efforts are made to improve the economy, there may still be repercussions alongside those changes that may affect the local residents.

5)Report: Impact of Brooklyn Tech Triangle's innovation economy to reach \$15.5 billion by 2025. (2015, November 9)

<https://brooklyneagle.com/articles/2015/11/09/report-impact-of-brooklyn-tech-triangles-innovation-economy-to-reach-15-5-billion-by-2025/>

Report: Impact of Brooklyn Tech Triangle's innovation economy to reach \$15.5 billion by 2025. (2015, November 9).

This article discusses the recent (2015) aspirations of economic development that is foreseen for the Brooklyn area in the Brooklyn Tech Triangle. Since the growth in 2012, it proves the need for commercial development in that specific area which will increase thousands of jobs and is predicted to have almost five million dollars of growth for the future. Overall, there has been growth in different areas of Brooklyn

in terms of the economy. This is important as it proves our thesis that the economy has benefited from the transformation of Brooklyn and has increased jobs and is continuing to improve in time.

6) Environmental Impact Statement Volume 1, 2

(Source:

https://books.google.com/books?id=seA3AQAAAMAAJ&pg=RA3-PA1&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=4#vhttps://books.google.com/books?id=seA3AQAAAMAAJ&pg=RA3-PA1&source=gbs_toc_r&cad=4#v=onepage&q&f=false=onepage&q&f=false

<https://books.google.com/books?id=INk3AQAAAMAAJ&pg=PA114&lpg=PA114&dq=congestion+in+metrotech&source=bl&ots=utyTEZPrb-&sig=ACfU3U0e5xN3p6SoU0KbH3vARSIPU90Dpg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewiu-O2ckaHIAhUDyFkKHZ4LDeYQ6AEwAnoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=congestion%20in%20metrotech&f=false>

The Environmental Impact Statement Volume 1 proposes the renovation of a ten-block radius which is 4.23 million square feet in Downtown Brooklyn. It comprises of approvals and permits in order to successfully implement the project. It entails two phases in which the radius will then contain academic, commercial, conventional, retail, research spaces, and many more opportunities. It also includes very detailed predictions of the loss and gains of residential space, jobs, street access, and much more. This helps with our thesis because it shows what was proposed for the improvement of Downtown Brooklyn to

compare to what the actual impact was. It shows how much effort was being taken to transform Downtown Brooklyn due to the poor economy.

7) Report Documents Brooklyn's Meteoric Growth in the Innovation...
(2019, JUNE 25)

<http://downtownbrooklyn.com/news/2019/new-report-documents-brooklyns-meteoric-growth-in-the-innovation-economy>

Article Source: <https://nycfuture.org/research/brooklyns-growing-innovation-economy>

Brooklyn's Growing Innovation Economy. (n.d.)

Published by the Center for an Urban Future in June 2019. An organization that has 20 years of experience publishing economic reports for New York. This economic report highlights Brooklyn as having a leading "Innovation Economy" that has been sparked by the growth in the Tech-start ups, creative companies and next generation manufacturers. When comparing Brooklyn to Manhattan in Tech-startup numbers since 2008 Brooklyn has increased 356% compared to Manhattans 308%. From 2007 to 2017 in terms of Tech and Creative jobs growth Brooklyn has seen a 175% growth in Tech Jobs and 155% growth in creative jobs, Manhattan has seen only 86% growth in Tech jobs and 16% in creative jobs growth. In terms of manufacturing Brooklyn has seen a 1% increase (Up 198 jobs since 2011) while Manhattan has seen a 9% decrease (5,398 job loss since 2011).

8) Report strategic policy Statement (2015 July) by Eric L. Adams Brooklyn borough president. <https://brooklyn-usa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/StrategicPolicyStatement.pdf>

This is the report of strategic policy by the Brooklyn borough president in 2015. A little about him, he has served Brooklyn in one fashion or another. Starting out as an officer in the world's finest municipal police department, he learned quickly that public service was a calling that I was made to fulfill. The report goes over public health, education, housing, economic development, policy safety etc. According to the report "In just the past four years, Brooklyn has seen an 11 percent increase in the number of businesses, a 9 percent increase in the number of jobs, and a nearly 10 percent growth in total wages. At the same time, Brooklyn witnessed its unemployment rate drop from a peak of 11.1 percent in

January of 2010, to 7.5 percent as of August of 2014. Simply put, more jobs are being located in Brooklyn and more Brooklynites are working.”

9) <https://thebridgebk.com/forest-city-in-brooklyn-a-real-estate-pioneer-on-the-way-out/>

Author Norman Oder is a Brooklyn Business news Journalist reporting on the real estate business in Brooklyn in 2018.

10) https://cdp.urbanjustice.org/sites/default/files/oob_31jul08.pdf