

Chapter 4: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

4.1 Introduction

The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities, including schools, health care facilities, child care centers, libraries, and police and fire protection services. The community facilities and services analyses focus on both direct and indirect effects that may result with the proposed action. A direct effect would include the physical alteration or displacement of a community facility property, while an indirect effect would include changes to service delivery methods or changes to programs necessitated by population introduced by the proposed action.

As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” the proposed action would result in the disposition of property that is currently part of the Brooklyn Developmental Center (“BDC”); as described in this assessment of community facilities and services, this disposition of property would not constitute a significant adverse impact, given the current administrative functions of the BDC and the particular uses of the project site, nor would the reduction of available BDC parking spaces on Lot 300 result in a significant adverse impact. (Please refer to Chapter 14, “Transportation,” for a discussion of parking displacement at the BDC that would result with the proposed action.) Therefore, the analyses of community facilities and services focus on the potential for the proposed action to result in indirect impacts to community facilities.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a detailed analysis of indirect impacts to police and fire services and health care facilities in cases where a proposed action would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” and Chapter 2, “Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy,” the proposed action would develop the project site in a manner that would be consistent in terms of uses with the broader development implemented on the surrounding blocks, pursuant to the Fresh Creek Urban Renewal Plan (“FCURP”); namely, the development of approximately 1,169 units of affordable housing, 200 of which would be dedicated to senior housing, and up to approximately 122,500 square feet of commercial area on the project site. Further, as explained in Chapter 2, the proposed action would represent a relatively minor increment of development at the edge of a larger neighborhood that will be fully developed before the proposed action would begin construction, and so the proposed action would not represent a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before.

Screening-level analyses are provided for police, fire and health care services in this chapter. Because the project site is already served by existing police and fire services and health care facilities, a detailed analysis of indirect effects on police, fire and health care services is not warranted per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. These screening-level assessments include descriptions of these services and facilities, and consider the new population that would be introduced by the proposed action. This assessment also considers the potential for the proposed action to alter emergency vehicle access to the BDC campus buildings on the adjacent property (Lot 300).

Detailed analyses of potential impacts to public schools, child care centers and libraries are warranted per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual* because the proposed action would introduce approximately 1,169 units of affordable housing to the project site. These detailed analyses, which focus on the potential for the proposed action to result in indirect impacts to public schools, child care centers, and libraries, are provided in this chapter.

4.2 Principal Conclusions

The proposed action would not result in any significant adverse impacts to police, fire and health care services. The BDC is utilized by Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (“OPWDD”) as office space for administrative functions and is no longer functioning as a residential facility and no longer provides services to patients. Therefore, this change in the physical size of the campus would not affect services provided by OPWDD. Further, there would be no direct impacts to police and fire services and health care facilities serving the project site and surrounding neighborhood.

In addition, the analysis of potential impacts to library services indicates that the difference in the volume-to-resident ratio with the proposed action, compared to conditions in the future without the proposed action, would be less than the 5 percent threshold identified by the *CEQR Technical Manual* as a potentially significant increase. Therefore, no significant adverse impact to local library services is expected.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Based on the student generation rates provided in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the proposed action would add 282 elementary, 117 intermediate, and 136 high school students compared to the future without the proposed action. With a surplus of 440 elementary school seats, the enrollment of Community School District (“CSD”) 19, Sub-District 3 elementary schools would be under capacity in the future with the proposed action; compared to conditions in the future without the proposed action, utilization of CSD 19, Sub-District 3 elementary schools would increase from approximately 80.8 percent to approximately 88.3 percent with the proposed action. With a surplus of 17 intermediate school seats, the enrollment of CSD 19, Sub-District 3 middle schools would be under

capacity in the future with the proposed action; compared to conditions in the future without the proposed action, utilization of CSD 19, Sub-District 3 intermediate schools would increase from approximately 93.9 percent to approximately 99.2 percent with the proposed action. Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact to public schools may occur if a proposed action would result in both of the following conditions: (1) a utilization rate of the elementary and/or intermediate schools that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the future conditions with the proposed action; and (2) an increase of 5 percent or more in the collective utilization rate in the future with the proposed action, compared to conditions without the proposed action. While CSD 19, Sub-District 3 elementary and intermediate school utilization rates would increase by greater than 5 percent in the future with the proposed action, thereby meeting the second criterion, the utilization rates would not exceed 100 percent. Therefore, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, no significant adverse impact to public schools would occur with the proposed action. (Please refer to Chapter 22, “Cumulative Effects,” for discussion of public schools enrollment and capacity in the remainder of CSD 19.)

CHILD CARE CENTERS

The proposed action would result in a significant adverse impact to publicly-funded group child care facilities. Based on child care multipliers provided in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the proposed action would generate approximately 173 children under age six who would be eligible for publicly-funded group child care services. The additional 173 children would increase the shortfall of available slots that would be expected to exist in the study area in the future without the proposed action, resulting in a total shortfall of 282 slots in the study area with the proposed action. The collective demand for study area child care centers would increase approximately 14.2 percent from approximately 109 percent of capacity in the future without the proposed action to approximately 123.2 percent with the proposed action.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that mitigation may be warranted if a proposed action would increase the child care center utilization rate in the study area by at least 5 percent and the resulting utilization rate would measure over 100 percent; thus, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, mitigation would be warranted for the potential significant adverse impacts to child care centers that would be attributable to the proposed action. As discussed in this chapter and summarized in Chapter 23, “Mitigation Measures,” required mitigation measures would comprise providing space for on-site day care services as part of Parcel B commercial space, the use of which would be determined through consultation with New York City Administration for Children’s Services (“NYCACS”). (Please refer to Chapter 22, “Cumulative Effects,” for discussion of child care centers in the study area considered in the context of other actions in the vicinity of the project site.)

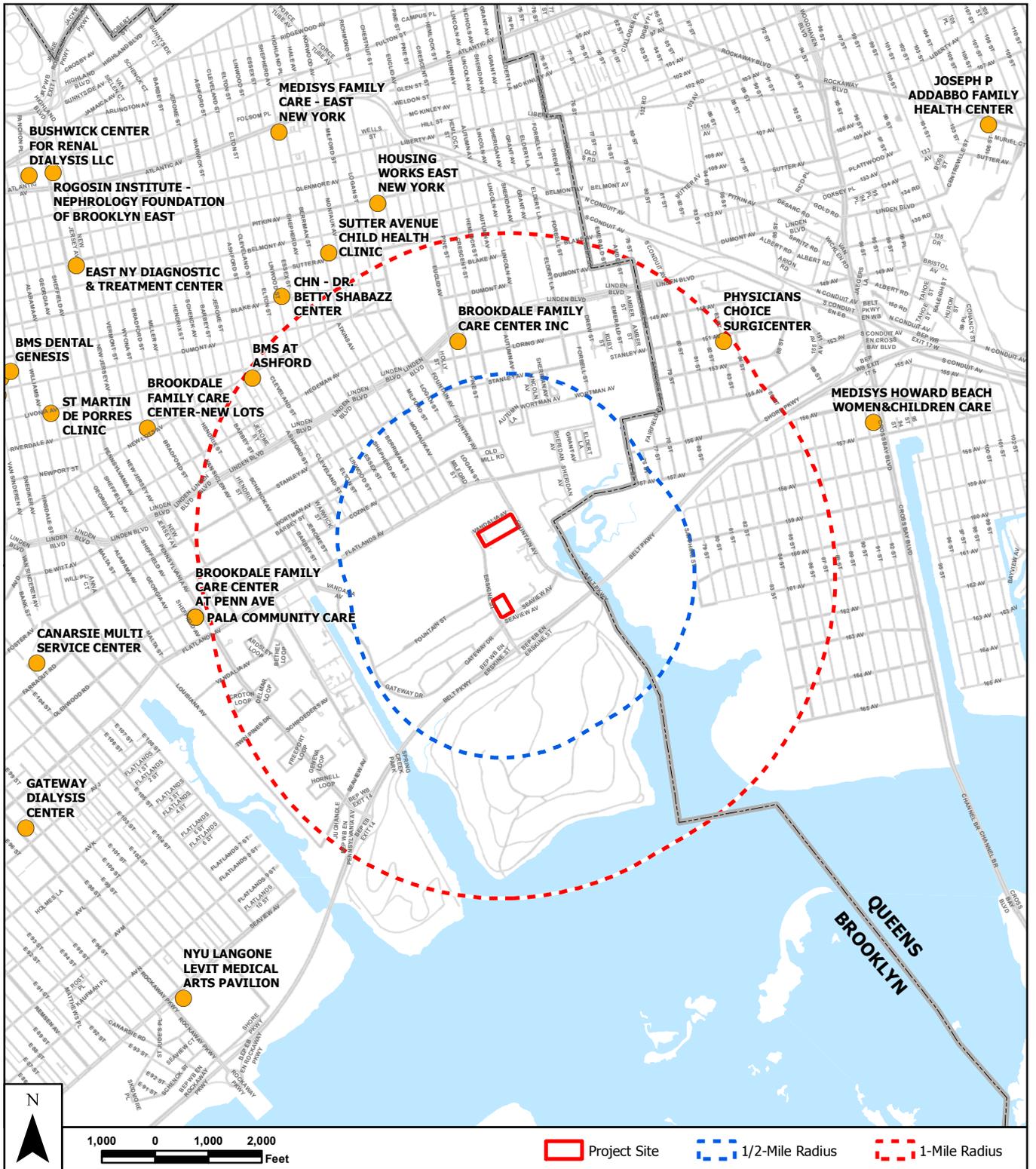
4.3 Health Care Facilities

As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” the proposed action would result in the reduction in the physical size of the BDC campus. This reduction in property size would be a direct effect to a community facility property; however, as described in Chapter 1, the project site is largely undeveloped, containing surface parking area and driveway, as well as maintained lawn area. No BDC buildings would be directly affected by the proposed action, although as explained in Chapter 1, the temporary trailers utilized by Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (“DASNY”) and by OPWDD would be relocated in advance of construction. Moreover, as described in Chapter 1, OPWDD no longer provides on-site health-care or residential services at the BDC; rather, the BDC buildings are utilized by OPWDD as office space for administrative functions. Therefore, the change in the physical size of the campus, particularly as the BDC campus buildings would not be affected, would not affect BDC functions or any services provided by OPWDD. The proposed action would reduce the number of parking spaces available to BDC employees by 27 spaces, from 386 spaces to 339 spaces in the future with the proposed action. As described in Chapter 14, “Transportation,” ample parking for BDC staff would remain accessible in Lot 300; no significant adverse impacts to BDC parking would result from the proposed action.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a detailed analysis of indirect impacts on health care facilities in cases where a proposed action would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” and Chapter 2, “Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy,” the proposed action would develop the project site in a manner that would be consistent with the broader development implemented on the surrounding blocks, pursuant to the FCURP; the proposed action would not represent a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that health care facilities include public, proprietary, and nonprofit facilities that accept government funds (usually in the form of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements) and that are available to any member of the community. Examples of these types of facilities include hospitals or public health clinics. Consultation with New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (“NYCHHC”) and New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (“NYCDHMH”) has been initiated; no response has been received to indicate NYCHHC or NYCDHMH concern with the proposed action (see Appendix D). NYCHHC operates a network of primary, specialty, nursing home and home health services in Brooklyn, as shown on Figure 4-1, “Health Care Facilities.” While there are no health care facilities located within a ½-mile radius of the project site, there are several located within a one-mile radius. Brookdale Family Care Center is located at 2554 Linden Boulevard, approximately 0.64 miles north of the project site. Physicians Choice Surgicenter is located at 82-12 151st Avenue, approximately 0.96 miles northeast of the project site. Finally, BMS Family Health Center is located at 650 Ashford Street, approximately 0.95 miles north of the project site. In addition to the facilities shown on the figure, Kings County Hospital is located approximately four miles west of the project site.

Therefore, given the proximity of the project site to hospitals and public health clinics, no significant adverse impacts to health care facilities would result with the proposed action.



Source: New York City Department of City Planning, Selected Facilities and Program Sites, Boundaries of Health Areas, Health Center Districts, 2015.

Figure 4-1
HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Fountain Avenue Land Use Improvement and Residential Project

- Health Care Facilities
- County Boundary

4.4 Police and Fire Services

The proposed action would not result in direct effects to any New York City Police Department (“NYPD”) precinct house or any New York City Fire Department (“FDNY”) command center; therefore, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a detailed analysis of potential impacts to police and fire services is not warranted. However, a survey of police and fire protection of the facility is presented herein, together with discussion of potential effects to the BDC campus that may result from the physical changes to the existing campus.

As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” the proposed action would result in the sale of property that is currently part of the BDC campus, and which is currently developed with some surface parking and interconnected driveway that runs along the perimeter of the current campus block. With the proposed action, portions of the parking areas and perimeter driveway would be removed; the existing continuous perimeter driveway would be made discontinuous with the proposed action. However, as described in Chapter 1, the existing driveways leading directly into the BDC campus (Lot 300) from Fountain Avenue to the east, Seaview Avenue to the south, and Erskine Street to the west, would not be affected by the proposed action. Therefore, all existing driveways into the campus would be maintained with the proposed action, providing emergency-vehicle access to all BDC buildings.

The project site is served by the 75th Precinct of the NYPD, located at 1000 Sutter Avenue, approximately 1.3 miles northwest of the project site (see Figure 4-2, “Police Precincts and Fire Companies”). The 75th Precinct encompasses an area of approximately 8.4 square miles, roughly south of Highland Park, west of the borough of Queens, and east of Fresh Creek. The southern boundary of the 75th Precinct extends into the Gateway National Recreation Area in Jamaica Bay.

During structural fires, FDNY engine companies perform fire suppression efforts, while ladder companies provide search, rescue, and building ventilation functions. Rescue and squad companies specifically respond to fires or emergencies in support of the other units and perform specialized tasks or functions as necessary. In addition, FDNY operates the City’s Emergency Medical Services (“EMS”) system, as “FDNY EMS.”

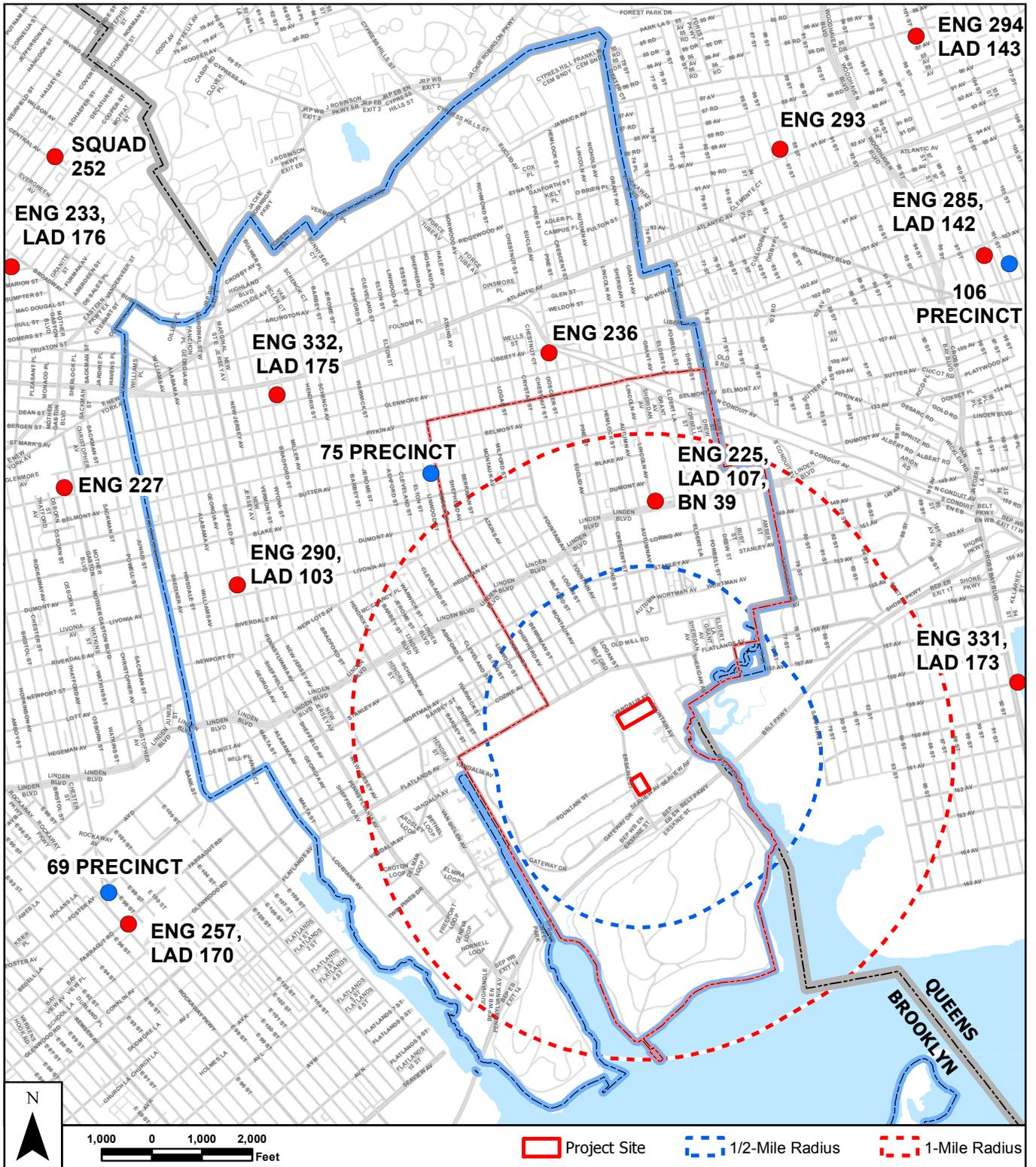
FDNY Division 15, Battalion 39 serves the project site and vicinity (see Figure 4-2, “Police Precincts and Fire Companies”). Division 15 serves approximately 1,185,388 residents in an area that encompasses approximately 35 square miles, extending between East New York in Brooklyn and the eastern boundary of Queens. Fire Battalion 39, headquartered at 799 Lincoln Avenue (with Engine 225 and Ladder 107), serves an approximately 6 square-mile portion of the total Division 15 area, including the communities of Cypress Hills, City Line, East New York, and Starrett City, and serves approximately 141,770 residents.

The nearest engine companies to the project site are Engine 290/Ladder 103, located at 480 Sheffield Avenue, and Engine 236, located at 998 Liberty Avenue. However, units responding to a fire are not limited to engine companies nearest the fire incident. Typically, a total of three engine companies and two ladder companies may respond to each call. Each FDNY fire house is capable of operating as an engine, ladder, or technical rescue company, making them versatile for incident commanders. Each squad is also part of the FDNY HazMat Response Group and has HazMat Tech Unit capabilities. Further, each FDNY fire house may call on units in other parts of Brooklyn if needed.

There are two types of ambulances in New York City: ambulances sent in response to “911” emergency-calls and ambulances that provide inter-facility transport. FDNY EMS ambulances and hospital-based ambulances (aka, “voluntary ambulances”) are the sole providers of 911 services, with FDNY EMS ambulances responding to nearly all mass casualty incidences. The FDNY EMS station nearest the project site (FDNY EMS Station 39) is located at 265 Pennsylvania Avenue, approximately two miles northwest of the project site.

Consultation has been initiated with NYPD and FDNY; no response has been received to indicate NYPD or FDNY concern with the proposed action (see Appendix D). There would be no changes to emergency facilities, and the project site is already served by NYPD and FDNY. These City agencies routinely assess service programming, and adjustments to personnel, resources, and equipment are made based on demonstrated need (typically not in advance of projects, such as the proposed action, which would not result in development of substantial new neighborhoods). NYPD independently reviews staffing levels against a precinct’s population, area coverage, crime levels, and other local factors, and makes service and resource adjustments as necessary. Similar to NYPD, FDNY continually evaluates the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or locations of fire stations and makes any necessary adjustments. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to police and fire emergency services would result with the proposed action.

As described in Chapter 14, “Transportation,” the proposed action would not result in changes to street patterns, and so routes of emergency vehicle access throughout the neighborhood and to the project site would not be changed with the proposed action. Further, as discussed previously, the existing driveways leading directly into the BDC campus (Lot 300) from Fountain Avenue, Seaview Avenue, and Erskine Street would not be affected by the proposed action, and so emergency-vehicle access to all BDC buildings would be maintained with the proposed action. Therefore, based on this preliminary assessment, the proposed action would not result in significant adverse impacts to police and fire services, and no further analysis is warranted.



Source: New York City Department of City Planning, Selected Facilities and Program Sites, Boundaries of Police Precincts, Boundaries of Fire Companies, 2015.

Figure 4-2

POLICE PRECINCTS AND FIRE COMPANIES

Fountain Avenue Land Use Improvement and Residential Project

4.5 Indirect Effects on Public Schools

Although the proposed action would not result in a direct effect to a public school property, it would result in the development of approximately 1,169 residential units, which would attract a new residential population to the project site. As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” 200 of the residential units would be dedicated to seniors, and therefore would not house school children. The analysis of public schools considers the potential for indirect impacts to public schools potentially resulting from increased student population attributable to the 969 units not set aside for seniors that would be introduced by the proposed action.

Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the assessment of potential significant adverse impacts to public schools is concerned with those schools operated and funded by New York City Department of Education (“NYCDOE”) serving the project site and surrounding neighborhood. Potential significant adverse impacts to schools could result if there would be insufficient seats available to serve the new population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the demand for public schools is directly related to the type and size of the new population generated by development resulting from the proposed action.

The proposed action would introduce approximately 282 elementary school students, 117 intermediate school students and 136 high school students to the project site. Therefore, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the number of high school students that would be introduced by the proposed action would be below the threshold for detailed analysis (approximately 150 students); however, as the numbers of elementary and intermediate students that would be introduced as a result of the proposed action would exceed the threshold of 50 or more elementary/middle school students (total of elementary and intermediate), a detailed analysis of potential significant adverse impacts to public elementary and intermediate schools is warranted.

METHODOLOGY

Study Area

In accordance with the methodology outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the CSD Sub-District in which the project site is located. As shown on Figure 4-3, “Elementary and Intermediate Schools,” the project site is located within the boundaries of New York City CSD 19, Sub-District 3. CSD 19 includes the neighborhoods of Spring Creek, New Lots, Starrett City, East New York, City Line, Cypress Hills, Highland Park, and Broadway Junction. Sub-District 3 encompasses the southern section of CSD 19, bounded approximately

by Linden Boulevard to the north, Jamaica Bay to the south, Sapphire Street to the east, and East 105th Street to the west.

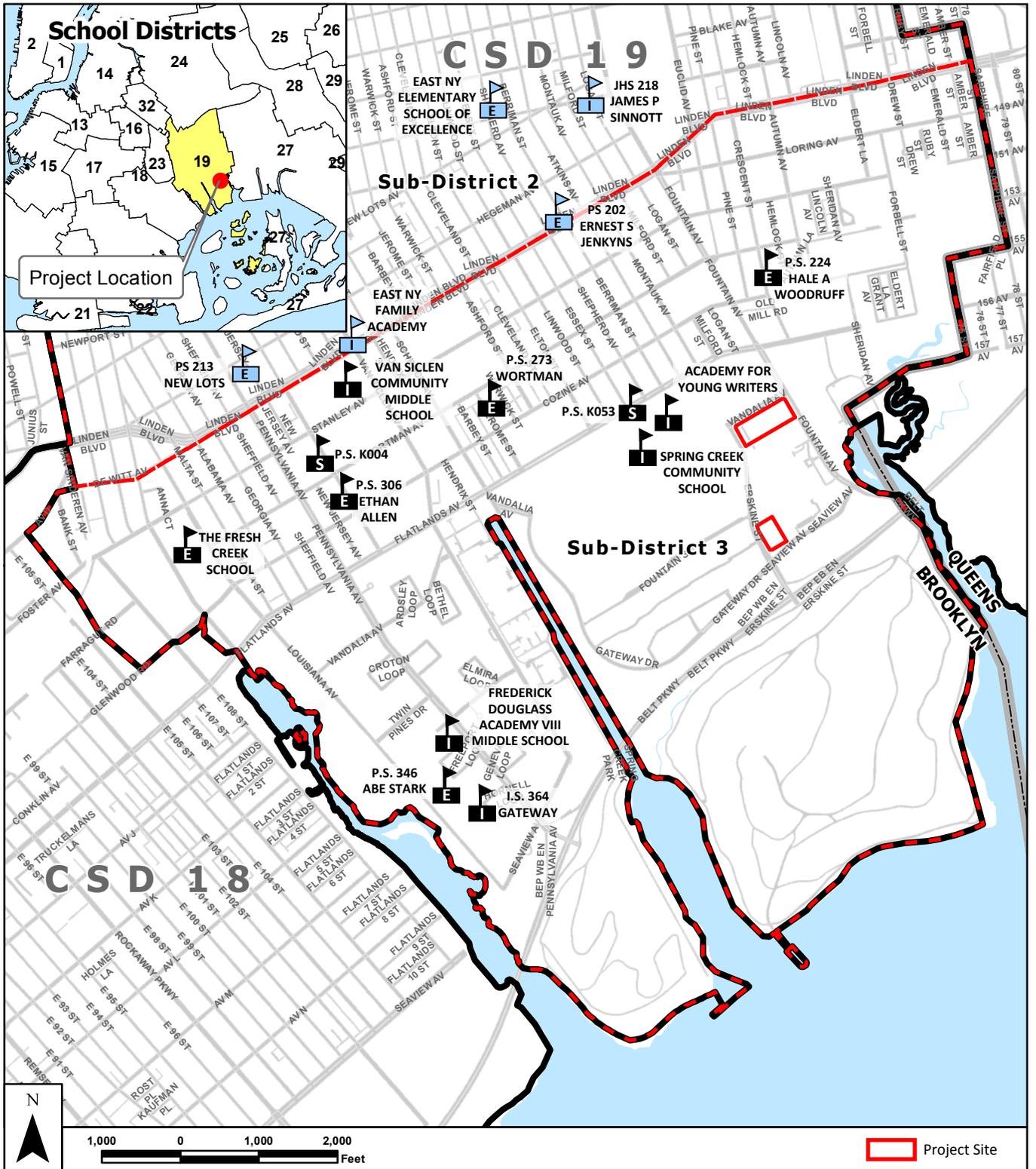
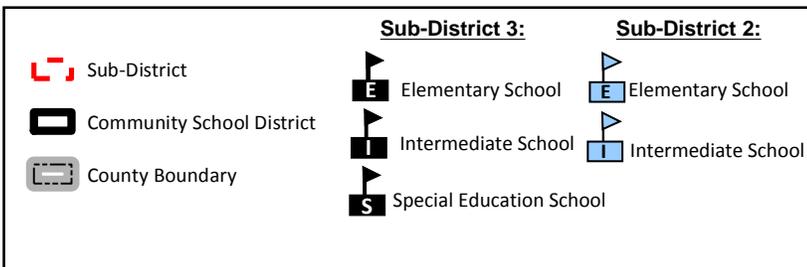


Figure 4-3

ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS



Fountain Avenue Land Use Improvement and Residential Project

Data Sources and Projection

The analysis of schools presents the most recent capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates for public elementary and intermediate schools in CSD 19, Sub-District 3. (Potential significant adverse impacts to public schools operated by NYCDOE are considered in the analysis, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*; private schools that may be located within the study area are not included in the analysis of schools.)

Future conditions without the proposed action are calculated based on enrollment projections and proposed development projects. New York City Department of City Planning (“NYCDCP”) provides percentages for calculating enrollment projections for CSD 19, Sub-District 3, both for existing conditions and also for the future without the proposed action. The future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments in CSD 19, Sub-District 3 to NYCDCP projected enrollment, and then comparing that number with projected school capacity. New school projects identified in the current NYCDOE Five-Year Capital Plan or Panel for Educational Policy are considered, if construction is already underway.

In order to determine school utilization rates for the future conditions with the proposed action, the net elementary and intermediate school populations that would be generated by the proposed action are added to the respective total enrollments in the future without the proposed action for CSD 19, Sub-District 3.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing enrollment, capacity, and utilization rates for elementary and intermediate schools in CSD 19, Sub-District 3 are included in Table 4-1, “2014-2015 Existing Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment,” below, and the public elementary and intermediate schools in the study area are shown on Figure 4-3, “Elementary and Intermediate Schools.” Elementary and intermediate schools are defined according to one of four categories: elementary (“PS”) schools, which serve grades Pre-K through 5; intermediate (“IS”) schools, which serve grades 6 through 8; secondary schools, which serve grades 6 through 12; and K-8 schools, which serve grades Pre-K through 8.

Elementary Schools

According to the 2014-2015 enrollment and capacity figures available from NYCDOE, all elementary schools in CSD 19, Sub-District 3 are currently operating below capacity. The zoned elementary school serving the project site would be PS 224 Hale A. Woodruff, which is located at 757 Wortman Avenue, approximately 0.4 miles northeast of the project site. PS 224 Hale A. Woodruff is currently operating at approximately 70.7 percent capacity. Also located within the sub-district, PS 273 – Wortman is

operating at the lowest capacity of any elementary school within the sub-district (46.9 percent), while PS 346 Abe Stark is operating at 80.5 percent capacity. Please refer to Table 4-1, "2014-2015 Existing Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment," which summarizes capacity, enrollment, and utilization for all elementary schools within CSD 19, Sub-District 3. All together, elementary schools located within CSD 19, Sub-District 3 are operating at approximately 63.1 percent capacity.

Intermediate Schools

Van Siclen Community Middle School, located approximately 0.9 miles northwest of the project site at 800 Van Siclen Avenue, is zoned to serve the project site; this intermediate school, which serves grades 6 through 8, is currently operating at approximately 51.8 percent utilization. IS 364 Gateway, also located within the sub-district, is currently at 71.5 percent utilization. All intermediate schools within the sub-district are operating below capacity, with the exception of the Academy for Young Writers, which is currently at 101.3 percent utilization. The name and location of all intermediate schools found within CSD 19, Sub District 3 are shown in Table 4-1, "2014-2015 Existing Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment." In total, intermediate schools in CSD 19, Sub-District 3 are operating at 73.2 percent capacity.

Special Education Schools

According to NYCDOE, a child is eligible for special education services if the student meets the criteria for one or more disability classifications and requires special education services based on a lack of appropriate instruction in reading or math, or has a Limited English proficiency. Specialized programs are not currently expected to exist in every public school facility. District 75 Programs provide citywide education, vocational, and behavior support programs for students who are on the autism spectrum, have significant cognitive delays, are severely emotionally challenged, sensory impaired and/or multiply disabled. There are two special education schools located within CSD 19, Sub-District 3. P.S. K004 is a special education school that is currently operating at approximately 73.9 percent capacity. P.S. K053 is located on Spring Creek Educational Campus and shares building facilities with the Spring Creek Community School and Academy for Young Writers. P.S. K053 is currently operating at approximately 62.8 percent capacity. The name and location of all special education schools found within CSD 19, Sub-District 3 are shown in Table 4-1, "2014-2015 Existing Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment." In total, special education schools in CSD 19, Sub-District 3 are operating at 65.0 percent capacity.

Table 4-1: 2014-2015 Existing Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment

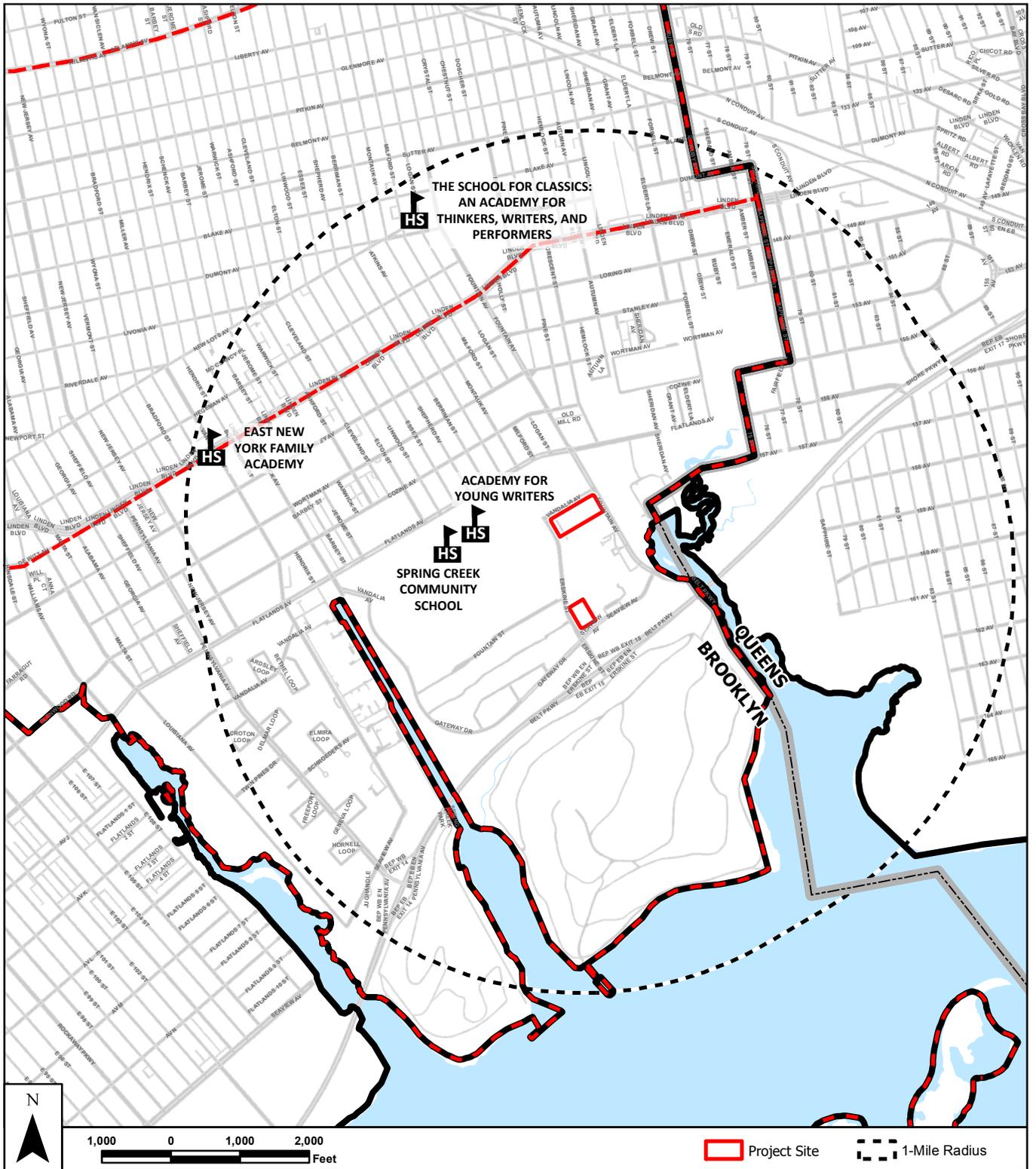
| Name | Address | Org No. | Grade Level | Enrollment | Target Capacity | Available Seats | Percent Utilization |
|--|--------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Elementary Schools* | | | | | | | |
| PS 224 Hale A. Woodruff | 757 Wortman Ave. | K224 | PK-5 | 520 | 735 | 215 | 70.7% |
| PS 273 – Wortman | 923 Jerome St. | K273 | PK-5 | 340 | 725 | 385 | 46.9 |
| The Fresh Creek School (P.S. 325) | 875 Williams Avenue | K325 | PK-5 | 249 | 487 | 238 | 51.1 |
| PS 346 Abe Stark | 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue | K346 | PK-5 | 635 | 789 | 154 | 80.5 |
| PS 306 Ethan Allen | 970 Vermont St. | K306 | PK-8 | 625 | 1020 | 395 | 61.3 |
| CSD 19, Sub-District 3 | | | | 2,369 | 3,756 | 1,387 | 63.1 |
| Intermediate Schools | | | | | | | |
| Van Siclen Community Middle School | 800 Van Siclen Avenue | K654 | 6-8 | 213 | 411 | 198 | 51.8% |
| IS 364 Gateway | 1426 Freeport Loop | K364 | 6-8 | 346 | 484 | 138 | 71.5 |
| Spring Creek Community School (IS/HS 422) | 1065 Elton Street | K422 | 6-9 | 229 | 376 | 147 | 60.9 |
| Academy for Young Writers | 1065 Elton Street | K404 | 6-12 | 538 | 531 | -7 | 101.3 |
| Frederick Douglass Academy VIII Middle School (I.S. 452) | 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue | K452 | 6-8 | 289 | 404 | 115 | 71.5 |
| CSD 19, Sub-District 3 | | | | 1,615 | 2,206 | 591 | 73.2 |
| Special Education Schools | | | | | | | |
| P.S. K004 | 530 Stanley Avenue | K004 | SE | 34 | 46 | 12 | 73.9% |
| P.S. K053 | 1065 Elton Street | K053 | SE | 113 | 180 | 67 | 62.8 |
| CSD 19, Sub-District 3 | | | | 147 | 226 | 79 | 65.0 |

Source: *Enrollment, Capacity & Utilization Report, 2014-2015 School Year*, New York City Department of Education; New York City Department of City Planning, February 2016.

High Schools

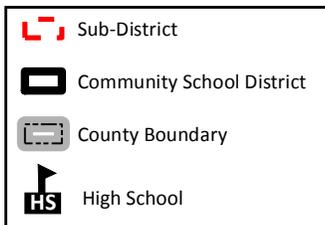
Although a detailed assessment of high schools is not required per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, Figure 4-4, “High Schools,” shows the locations of the four high schools within an approximate one-mile radius of the project site. In 2015, Brooklyn high schools in CSD 19 had an enrollment of 4,755 students with a capacity of 7,530 seats, which measures 63 percent target utilization. Four high schools are located within one mile of the project site:

- The School for Classics: An Academy for Thinkers, Writers and Performers - 370 Fountain Avenue,
- Academy for Young Writers - 1065 Elton Street,
- Spring Creek Community School - 1065 Elton Street, and
- East New York Family Academy - 2057 Linden Boulevard.



Source: New York City Department of City Planning, Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2015.

**Figure 4-4
HIGH SCHOOLS**



**Fountain Avenue Land Use
Improvement and Residential Project**

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTION (“NO ACTION” CONDITIONS)

In the future without the proposed action, utilization of public elementary and intermediate schools serving the project site and surrounding study area would reflect 2012-2021 changes in enrollment due to aging of the existing student body, new arrivals born in the area or moving to it, and major new development and changes in capacity in CSD 19, Sub-District 3 schools.

Enrollment Projections

NYCDOE provides the latest 2012-2021 “percentages for calculating Sub-District enrollment projections” for elementary and intermediate schools within the sub-districts of CSD 19, which includes regular Special Education enrollment. Projected 2028 Enrollment for Sub-District 3 is calculated by multiplying the existing elementary and intermediate enrollment (NYCDOE 2014-2015) by “percentages for calculating Sub-District enrollment projections” provided by NYCDOE (20.13 percent for elementary schools and 25.71 percent for intermediate schools), and then adding that number of new students to the existing enrollment to find the Projected 2028 Enrollment. In order to find the total No Action enrollment, projections of new elementary and intermediate school students from No Action development are also obtained from NYCDOE for CSD 19, Sub-District 3 (188 students for elementary and 41 students for intermediate).

Projected Changes to Capacity

NYCDOE provides information to describe projected changes that may affect the availability of school seats in CSD 19, Sub-District 3 in the future without the proposed action. Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, school capacity in the future without the proposed action is determined based on proposed “Significant Changes in School Utilization” and the NYCDOE’s Five Year Capital Plan. The current Five Year Capital Plan Amendment, which was issued in January 2016, identifies prospective investments in order to meet increasing enrollment needs, but no specific capacity changes for CSD 19, Sub-District 3.

Elementary Schools

As under existing conditions, in the future without the proposed action, CSD 19, Sub-District 3 elementary schools are expected to operate under capacity. Despite an increase of 188 students through No Action development, elementary schools within the sub-district are anticipated to operate at 80.8 percent utilization (see Table 4-2, “2028 No Action Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment”).

Intermediate Schools

As under existing conditions, in the future without the proposed action, CSD 19, Sub-District 3 intermediate schools are expected to operate under capacity. Despite an increase of 41 students

through No Action development, intermediate schools within the sub-district are anticipated to operate at 93.9 percent utilization (see Table 4-2, “2028 No Action Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment”).

Table 4-2: 2028 No Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment

| Schools | Projected 2028 Enrollment | New Students from No Action Development ² | Total No Action Enrollment ³ | No Action Program Capacity ⁴ | Available Seats ⁵ | No Action Utilization ⁶ |
|--|---------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Elementary Schools | | | | | | |
| CSD 19, Sub-District 3 | 2,846 ¹ | 188 | 3,034* | 3,756 | 722 | 80.8% |
| Intermediate Schools | | | | | | |
| CSD 19, Sub-District 3 | 2,031 ¹ | 41 | 2,072* | 2,206 | 134 | 93.9% |
| Notes: | | | | | | |
| * The latest 2012-2021 “percentages for calculating Sub-District enrollment projections” from NYCDCP inherently account for Special Education enrollment; numbers of Special Education students are not provided. | | | | | | |
| ¹ Projected 2028 Enrollment for Sub-District 3 is calculated by multiplying the existing elementary and intermediate enrollment (NYCDOE 2014-2015) by “percentages for calculating Sub-District enrollment projections” provided by NYCDCP (20.13 percent for elementary schools and 25.71 percent for intermediate schools), and then adding that number of new students to the existing enrollment to find the Projected 2028 Enrollment. | | | | | | |
| ² New Students from No Action Development are obtained from NYCDCP; No Build Housing student enrollment projections are provided for elementary and intermediate schools within each Sub-District of CSD 19 (188 students for elementary and 41 students for intermediate in Sub-District 3) | | | | | | |
| ³ Total No Action Enrollment is the sum of Projected 2028 Enrollment and New Students from No Action Development. | | | | | | |
| ⁴ Based on the FY 2015-2019 Proposed Five Year Capital Plan Amendment, there would be no change in capacity (compared to existing conditions) | | | | | | |
| ⁵ Available Seats are calculated by subtracting the Total No Action Enrollment from the No Action Program Capacity. | | | | | | |
| ⁶ No Action Utilization is calculated by finding the percentage of No Action Program Capacity that is expected to be occupied. | | | | | | |

Source: *Enrollment, Capacity & Utilization Report, 2014-2015 School Year*, New York City Department of Education; New York City Department of City Planning, February 2016.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION (“WITH ACTION” CONDITIONS)

The proposed action would introduce 1,169 additional residential units to the CSD 19, Sub-District 3 study area, compared to No Action conditions. As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” 200 of the total units would be set aside for senior citizens, and would not house school-age children. Based on the student generation rates provided in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the 969 units (excluding senior units) that would be constructed with the proposed action would introduce 282 elementary, 117 intermediate, and 136 high school students compared to the future without the proposed action.

Elementary Schools

With a surplus of 440 elementary school seats, the enrollment of CSD 19, Sub-District 3 elementary schools would be under capacity in the future with the proposed action; compared to conditions in the future without the proposed action, utilization of CSD 19, Sub-District 3 elementary schools would

increase from approximately 80.8 percent to approximately 88.3 percent with the proposed action (see Table 4-3, “2028 With Action Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment”).

Intermediate Schools

With a surplus of 17 intermediate school seats, the enrollment of CSD 19, Sub-District 3 middle schools would be under capacity in the future with the proposed action; compared to conditions in the future without the proposed action, utilization of CSD 19, Sub-District 3 intermediate schools would increase from approximately 93.9 percent to approximately 99.2 percent with the proposed action (see Table 4-3, “2028 With Action Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment”).

Table 4-3: 2028 With Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment

| Schools | Projected 2028 No Action Enrollment ¹ | New Students Introduced by the Proposed Action ² | Total With Action Enrollment ³ | With Action Program Capacity ⁴ | Available Seats ⁵ | With Action Utilization ⁵ | Change in Utilization from No Action Conditions ⁷ |
|---|--|---|---|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Elementary Schools | | | | | | | |
| CSD 19, Sub-District 3 | 3,034 | 282 | 3,316* | 3,756 | 440 | 88.3% | +7.5% |
| Intermediate Schools | | | | | | | |
| CSD 19, Sub-District 3 | 2,072 | 117 | 2,189* | 2,206 | 17 | 99.2% | +5.3% |
| Notes: | | | | | | | |
| * The latest 2012-2021 enrollment projections from NYCDCEP inherently account for Special Education enrollment; numbers of Special Education students are not provided. | | | | | | | |
| ¹ The Projected 2028 No Action Enrollment for elementary and intermediate schools within Sub-District 3 and CSD 19 are the Total No Action Enrollment students from Table 4-2, “2028 No Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment.” | | | | | | | |
| ² New Students Introduced by the Proposed Action are calculated using Table 6-1a of the <i>CEQR Technical Manual</i> . | | | | | | | |
| ³ Total With Action Enrollment is the sum of Projected 2028 No Action Enrollment and New Students Introduced by the Proposed Action. | | | | | | | |
| ⁴ Based on the FY 2015-2019 Proposed Five Year Capital Plan Amendment, there would be no change in capacity (compared to existing conditions) in CSD 19, Sub-District 3. As such, future No Action Program Capacity is assumed to be equal to existing conditions. | | | | | | | |
| ⁵ Available Seats are calculated by subtracting the Total With Action Enrollment from the With Action Program Capacity. | | | | | | | |
| ⁶ With Action Utilization is calculated by finding the percentage of With Action Program Capacity that is expected to be occupied. | | | | | | | |
| ⁷ Change in Utilization from No Action Conditions is calculated by subtracting No Action Utilization from Table 4-2, “2028 No Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment,” from the With Action Utilization. | | | | | | | |

Source: *Enrollment, Capacity & Utilization Report, 2014-2015 School Year*, New York City Department of Education; New York City Department of City Planning, February 2016.

Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact to public schools may occur if a proposed action would result in both of the following conditions: (1) a utilization rate of the elementary and/or intermediate schools that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the future conditions with the proposed action; and (2) an increase of 5 percent or more in the collective utilization rate in the future with the proposed action, compared to conditions without the proposed action. While CSD 19, Sub-District 3 elementary and intermediate school utilization rates would increase by greater

than 5 percent in the future with the proposed action, thereby meeting the second criterion, the utilization rates would not exceed 100 percent. Therefore, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, no significant adverse impact to public schools would occur with the proposed action. (Please refer to Chapter 22, “Cumulative Effects,” for discussion of public schools enrollment and discussion related to the effects of the East New York Rezoning Proposal in other parts of CSD 19.)

4.6 Indirect Effects on Child Care Centers

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action would introduce 110 or more low/moderate residential units in Brooklyn, then detailed analysis of its potential impact on publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers is warranted. As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” the proposed action is expected to add approximately 1,169 new residential units, all of which would be targeted to affordability levels at or below 60 percent of area median income (“AMI”). As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” 200 of the residential units would be dedicated to seniors, and therefore would not generate children eligible for day care. Therefore, a detailed analysis of potential indirect effects on child care services attributable to the 969 units introduced by the proposed action that would not be set aside for seniors is warranted.

METHODOLOGY

NYCACS provides subsidized child care in center-based group child care, family-based child care, informal child care, and Head Start programs. Publicly-financed child care services are available for income-eligible children up through the age of 12. Services for children under the age of six are the primary focus of the analysis since eligible children aged six through 12 are expected to be in school for most of the day.

Since there are no locational requirements for enrollment in child care centers, and some parents or guardians may choose a child care center near their place of employment rather than near their residence, the service area of these facilities can be substantial and is not subject to strict delineation on a map. However, for the purposes of this child care study, publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers within approximately 1.5 miles of the project site are identified, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. NYCACS provides the most recent information regarding child care facilities within the study area, including current capacity, enrollment, and number of available slots. In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, family child care and voucher slots are not included in the analysis.

The publicly-funded group child care and Head Start center enrollment in the future without the proposed action is estimated by multiplying the number of new low- and moderate-income housing units expected to be available within the study area by the appropriate multiplier from Table 6-1b of the

CEQR Technical Manual. The estimate of new child care-eligible children is added to the existing child care enrollment to estimate enrollment in the future without the proposed action. The child care-eligible population introduced by the proposed action is also estimated using the *CEQR Technical Manual* child care multipliers. The project-generated, child-care eligible population is then added to the child care enrollment in the future without the proposed action to determine enrollment in the future with the proposed action.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The locations of publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers within 1.5 miles of the project site are illustrated on Figure 4-5, “Day Care and Head Start Centers,” and listed in Table 4-4, “Publicly-Funded Group Child Care and Head Start Centers within 1.5 Miles of the Project Site.” There are 17 publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers with a capacity of 1,302 slots located within the 1.5 mile study area. However, according to NYCACS, facilities that currently record utilization rates below 60 percent should not be utilized to determine vacancies because these facilities represent new contractors that are not fully registered and are currently in the process of enrolling children. Therefore, Colony South Brooklyn Houses (88 slots) is excluded from the analysis, leaving a remaining total capacity of 1,214 slots considered in the analysis. Therefore, as shown in Table 4-4, current enrollment is 1,030 or 84.8 percent utilization.

Table 4-4: Publicly-Funded Group Child Care and Head Start Centers within 1.5 Miles of the Project Site

| Name | Address | Capacity | Enrollment | Available Slots | Utilization Rate (%) |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Boulevard Nursery School | 2150 Linden Boulevard | 40 | 33 | 7 | 83% |
| Brightside Academy | 679 New Lots Avenue | 71 | 44 | 27 | 62 |
| Colony South Brooklyn Houses, Inc.* | 2700 Linden Boulevard | 46* | 12* | * | * |
| Colony South Brooklyn Houses, Inc.* | 720 Euclid Avenue | 42* | 7* | * | * |
| Cristina Day Care | 334 Milford Street | 44 | 44 | 0 | 100 |
| Friends of Crown Heights Educational Centers 15 | 2505 Pitkin Avenue | 100 | 86 | 14 | 86 |
| Friends of Crown Heights Educational Centers 16 | 668 Logan Street | 83 | 80 | 3 | 96 |
| Friends of Crown Heights Educational Center 17 | 921 Hegeman Avenue | 80 | 67 | 13 | 84 |
| Friends of Crown Heights Educational Centers 18 | 851 Liberty Avenue | 95 | 80 | 15 | 84 |
| Friends of Crown Heights Educational Center 19 | 370 New Lots Avenue | 100 | 85 | 15 | 85 |
| Police Athletic League (Arnold and Marie Schwatz Head Start) | 452 Pennsylvania Avenue | 103 | 88 | 15 | 85 |
| Recreation Rooms and Settle Brook (Breukelen Day Care Center) | 717 E 105 Street | 70 | 69 | 1 | 99 |
| Recreation Rooms and Settle Brook (Breukelen Head Start) | 715 E 105 Street | 34 | 34 | 0 | 100 |
| United Community Day Care Center | 613 New Lots Avenue | 94 | 71 | 23 | 76 |
| Urban Strategies, Inc. | 1091 Sutter Avenue | 145 | 110 | 35 | 76 |
| Urban Strategies, Inc. | 675 Lincoln Avenue | 85 | 78 | 7 | 92 |
| Urban Strategies, Inc. | 1152 Elton Street | 70 | 61 | 9 | 87 |
| Total | | 1,214 | 1,030 | 184 | 84.8 |
| Notes: | | | | | |
| * Not utilized to determine total capacity, enrollment and vacancies because these facilities represent new contractors that have not fully registered and are currently in the process of enrolling children | | | | | |

Source: NYCACS November, 2015; CSA, 2015.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTION (“NO ACTION” CONDITIONS)

NYCACS provides center-based early care and education through a contracted care system; the current contract ends September 30, 2016. Capacity and vacancy data representing 2028 conditions are contingent upon contracts issued after September 30, 2016; therefore, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, existing capacity is used to determine child care capacity in 2028 without the proposed action.

For the purposes of the child care assessment, anticipated affordable housing units are used to determine future No Action child care enrollment. Of the total 2,385 units to be developed as part of the Gateway Estates development, it is estimated that 741 units have been completed as of 2016 and the remaining 1,644 units would be complete by 2018. Based on generation rates provided in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, these affordable housing units are expected to generate approximately 293 additional child care-eligible children under age six to the study area, increasing the total child care center enrollment to 1,323, thereby exceeding the current capacity by approximately 9 percent (see Table 4-5, “Projected Demand for Child Care Services”).

By 2018, the Gateway Estates development will add approximately 16,000 square feet of day care space as part of the project. However, it is not known whether new child care slots will be publically funded; therefore, these new slots are not factored into the subsequent capacity ratios.

Table 4-5: Projected Demand for Child Care Services

| Child Care Facilities | Capacity | Enrollment | Available Slots | Utilization |
|-----------------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Existing Conditions | 1,214 | 1,030 | 184 | 84.8% |
| 2028 No Action Conditions | 1,214 | 1,323 | - (109) | 109.0 |
| 2028 With Action Conditions | 1,214 | 1,496 | - (282) | 123.2 |

Source: STV Incorporated, 2016.

In addition to the Gateway Estates development, NYCDP, together with New York City Housing Preservation and Development (“NYCHPD”), has proposed a series of land use actions to implement the recommendations of the East New York Community Plan, also generally referred to as the “East New York Rezoning Proposal.” While the rezoning area is located more than a mile north of the project site, the *East New York Rezoning Proposal Final Environmental Impact Statement (“FEIS”)*¹ prepared for the East New York Rezoning Proposal indicates by 2030, there would be a shortfall in child care capacity at publicly funded day care facilities throughout a study area that includes all of the child care facilities

¹New York City Department of City Planning, Environmental Assessment and Review Division. *East New York Rezoning Proposal FEIS*. CEQR No. 15DCP102K. City Planning Commission, Lead Agency. February 12, 2016.

considered in this EIS for the proposed action. As described in the *East New York Rezoning Proposal FEIS*, there could be mitigation, and NYCACS will monitor the demand and need for additional publicly funded day care services in the area and identify the appropriate measures to meet demand; however, in the event that the significant adverse impact on publicly funded child care facilities is not completely eliminated, an unavoidable significant adverse impact could result from the rezoning. For the purposes of this EIS for the proposed action, it is assumed that the East New York Rezoning Proposal would create demand for day care facilities within the study area, and it is conservatively assumed that even with mitigation measures in place to address the increase in demand for publicly funded child care attributable to the East New York Rezoning, there will likely be a higher demand than otherwise predicted for the year 2028.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION (“WITH ACTION” CONDITIONS)

Based on the Brooklyn multiplier found in Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the 969 affordable housing units introduced with the proposed action would generate approximately 173 children under age six who would be eligible for publicly funded child care services.² These 173 children would further overcome the number of available slots available in the future without the proposed action, and result in a total shortfall of 282 slots in the study area, based on the current capacity projection data. As presented in Table 4-5, “Projected Demand for Child Care Services,” the collective demand for study area child care slots would increase from approximately 109 percent of available slots under the No Action scenario to approximately 123.2 percent in the With Action scenario, a 14.2 percent change from the No Action utilization rate.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, significant adverse impacts to publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers may occur with a proposed action that would result in a collective utilization rate greater than 100 percent, and a utilization rate that is at least 5 percent greater than the utilization rate without the proposed action. It is estimated that the proposed action would add approximately 173 children potentially eligible for subsidized child care to the publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers in the study area, which would continue to exceed available capacity, compared to conditions without the proposed action; this exceedance with the proposed action would represent a utilization rate that would be approximately 14.2 percent greater than the utilization rate without the proposed action. Therefore, a significant adverse impact to publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers in the study area would result with the proposed action.

Further, as noted in the discussion of conditions in the future without the proposed action, it is reasonable to assume that the demand for publicly funded child care in the study area may be higher than currently projected, given the recent publication of the *East New York Rezoning FEIS* findings.

² As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” the proposed action would result in the development of approximately 1,169 residential units, expected to include 200 units devoted to seniors.

(Please refer to Chapter 22, “Cumulative Effects,” for additional discussion related to the combined effects, regarding child care facilities, of the proposed action and the East New York Rezoning Proposal.)

As discussed in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” and Chapter 23, “Mitigation Measures,” the proposed action would include space that could be used for child care facilities within the Parcel B building area designated for commercial use. The Restrictive Declaration governing the use of the project site would require that the developer, prior to the occupancy of Phase 1, consult with NYCACS in the appropriate use of this space to mitigate the significant adverse impact of eligible children anticipated to be generated by the proposed action, which could include (1) funding a number of vouchers equal to the number of children projected to occupy the project site (or a portion thereof) eligible for day care; and/or (2) providing commercial space within Parcel B to a NYCACS contractor or other day care provider accepting vouchers sufficient to serve the eligible children projected to occupy the project site, or a portion thereof.

As noted previously, parents of eligible children are not restricted to enrolling their children in child care facilities in a specific geographic area but could use the NYCACS voucher system to make use of public and private child care providers beyond the study area. In addition, several factors may limit the number of children in need of publicly-funded group child care and Head Start slots in NYCACS-contracted child care facilities. For example, families in the study area could make use of alternatives; there are slots at homes licensed to provide family child care that families of eligible children could elect to use instead of publicly-funded group child care and Head Start centers. Parents of eligible children may also use NYCACS vouchers to finance care at private child care centers in the study area. Finally, the voucher system could spur the development of new child care facilities to meet the need of eligible children that would result from the increase in the low-income and low- to moderate income housing units in the area in the future With Action conditions. (Please refer to Chapter 23, “Mitigation Measures,” for discussion of mitigation measures, and Chapter 24, “Unavoidable Adverse Impacts,” for the potentially unavoidable adverse impacts that may occur with regard to child care facilities, depending on the effectiveness of mitigation measures.)

4.7 Indirect Effects on Libraries

Potential significant adverse impacts to libraries may result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed project that would generate a 5 percent increase in the average number of residential units served per branch (equivalent to a 734 unit increase in Brooklyn) may cause significant adverse impacts on library services and require further analysis. The proposed action is expected to add 1,169 dwelling units and, therefore, a detailed analysis of libraries is warranted.

METHODOLOGY

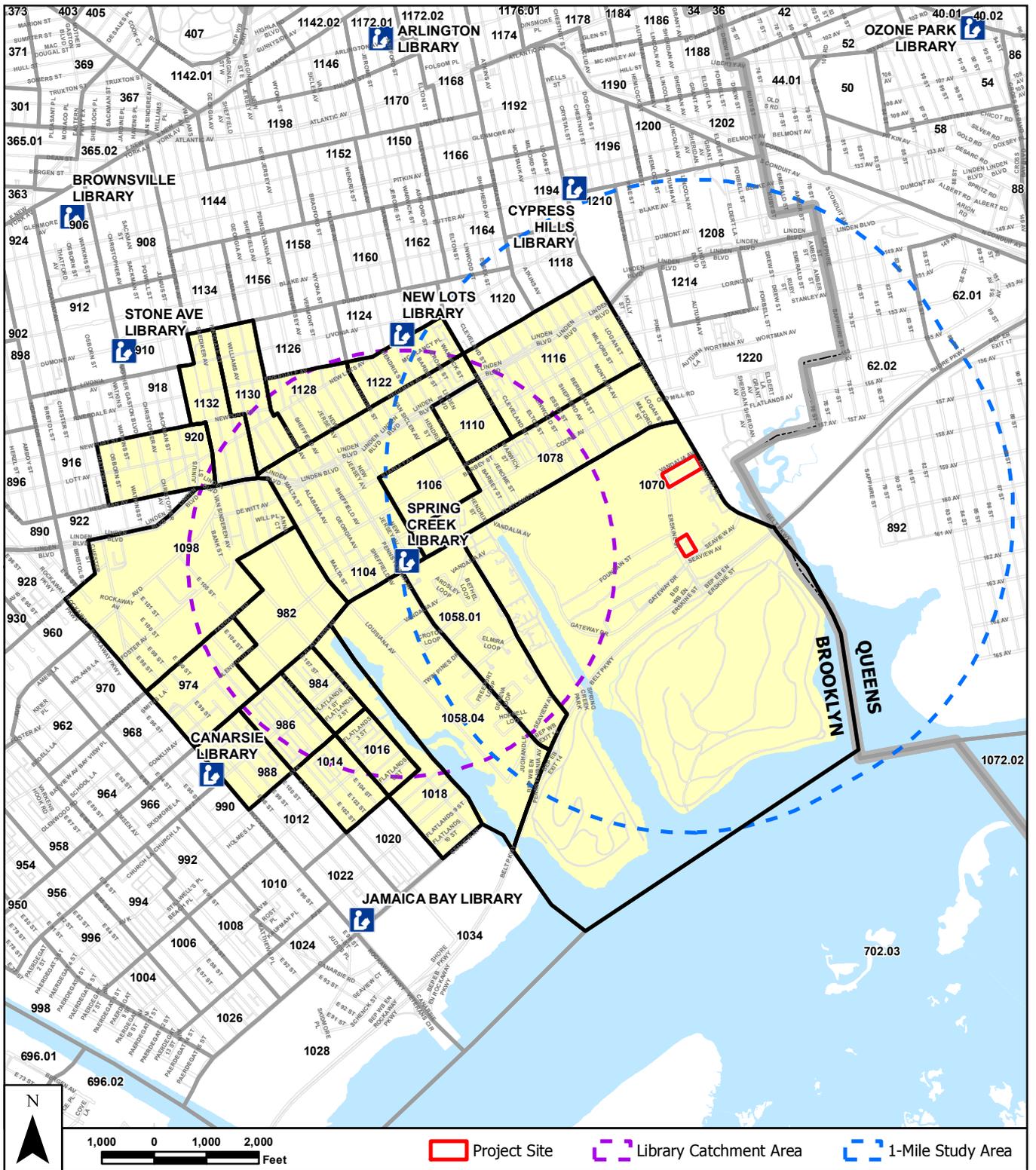
According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, the catchment area for a library branch corresponds to the distance that one might be expected to travel for such services, typically not more than ¼-mile. There are no public libraries within the ¼-mile radius of the project site, however, and so in accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area is extended until the nearest library branch is identified; in this case, Spring Creek Library, located approximately one mile west of the project site. 2010 U.S. Census data and 2013 American Community Survey (“ACS”) data for any Census Tracts (“CT”) falling within a ¼-mile catchment area of the library are utilized to determine the population of the Spring Creek Library catchment area both with and without the proposed action in 2028.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The nearest library to the project site is Spring Creek Library, located at 12143 Flatlands Avenue, one mile west of the project site (see Figure 4-6, “Library Study Area”). Spring Creek Library is part of the Brooklyn Public Library system (“BPL”), which includes a central library, a business library and several neighborhood libraries. BPL serves a population of 2,504,700 individuals with 5,045,500 holdings, amounting to a volumes-to-resident ratio of 2.01 to 1. The Spring Creek Branch is fully staffed and provides six-day service to residents in the surrounding communities.

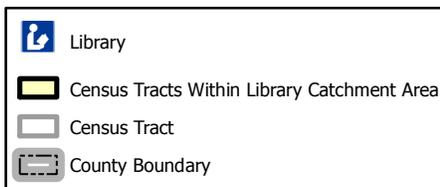
According to the Selected Facilities and Program Sites database³, Spring Creek Library has a total of 73,923 holdings. 2010 Census data from 2010 indicate that there were 65,176 residents living within Census Tracts identified within ¼-mile of the Spring Creek Library (see Table 4-6, “Population by Census Tract for Spring Creek Library Catchment Area”). By 2016, the population within these CTs has grown 5.7 percent to 68,887 individuals. With a 2010 residential population of 65,176, the service area had a volumes-to-resident ratio of 1.13 to 1. By 2016, this ratio decreased from 1.07 to 1, significantly lower than Brooklyn’s volumes to resident ratio of 2.01 to 1.

³ New York City Department of City Planning. “Selected Facilities and Program Sites.” <http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/bytes/dwnselfac.shtml>, accessed in October 2015



Source: New York City Department of City Planning, Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2015.

Figure 4-6
LIBRARY STUDY AREA



Fountain Avenue Land Use Improvement and Residential Project

Table 4-6: Population by Census Tract for Spring Creek Library Catchment Area

| Tract Number | Population | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | 2010 | Existing Conditions (2016)* | No Action Conditions (2028)* |
| 0 | 2,724 | 2,793 | 2,934 |
| 982 | 4,305 | 4,413 | 4,635 |
| 984 | 1,978 | 2,028 | 2,130 |
| 986 | 2,862 | 2,934 | 3,082 |
| 1014 | 2,160 | 2,215 | 2,327 |
| 1016 | 1,464 | 1,501 | 1,577 |
| 1018 | 1,851 | 1,898 | 1,994 |
| 1058.01 | 6,928 | 7,102 | 7,459 |
| 1058.04 | 6,426 | 6,588 | 6,919 |
| 1070** | 322 | 2,397 | 7,001 |
| 1078 | 3,849 | 3,946 | 4,144 |
| 1098 | 1,917 | 1,966 | 2,065 |
| 1104 | 4,358 | 4,468 | 4,693 |
| 1106 | 4,311 | 4,420 | 4,642 |
| 1110 | 3,216 | 3,297 | 3,463 |
| 1116 | 3,484 | 3,572 | 3,752 |
| 1122 | 3,371 | 3,456 | 3,630 |
| 1128 | 3,822 | 3,918 | 4,115 |
| 1130 | 3,891 | 3,989 | 4,190 |
| 1132 | 1,937 | 1,986 | 2,086 |
| Total | 65,176 | 68,887 | 76,838 |
| Notes: | | | |
| <p>* Population is estimated for the library catchment area in a reasonably conservative manner that reflects the 2000-2010 rate of population growth in the vicinity of the project site; as explained in Chapter 3, "Socioeconomic Conditions." The population in the respective study area CTs (excluding CT 1070) increased by approximately 4.18 percent over the ten-year period 2000-2010, and this same rate of population increase is used consistently in this EIS to develop population projections for 2016 and 2028. Notably, this population growth rate of approximately 4.18 percent over ten years is greater than the reported population growth rate for the same time period in Brooklyn (about 1.60 percent) and the City overall (about 2.09 percent); however, as the EIS analyses that rely upon population estimates consider the potential cumulative impacts, the larger population estimate that results with application of 4.18 percent represents reasonably conservative population conditions in the future.</p> <p>** As explained in Chapter 3, "Socioeconomic Conditions," the 2016 study area population is estimated by accounting for the occupancy of the Gateway Estates development in CT 1070.</p> | | | |

Source: 2010 Census; *Gateway Estates II* FEIS; New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Lead Agency, February 4, 2009; CSA Group, 2015.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTION (“NO ACTION” CONDITIONS)

Although libraries increase their holdings regularly, for the purpose of this analysis, the number of volumes in the library service area in the future without the proposed action is assumed to remain the same as the number of current holdings available in Spring Creek Library. There are no known current plans to expand the Spring Creek Library or to construct a new library within the study area.

Utilizing a 4.18 percent average annual growth rate for the catchment area CTs, and considering full buildout of the Gateway Estates development in CT 1070, the 2028 population for the No Action conditions would amount to 76,838 people, and the volumes-to-resident ratio would equal 0.96 to 1.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION (“WITH ACTION” CONDITIONS)

Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed action may result in a significant adverse impact to libraries if the proposed action would increase a library catchment area population by 5 percent or more, compared to the conditions in the future without the proposed action, *and* if this increase would be expected to impair the delivery of library services in the study area.

As described in Chapter 3, “Socioeconomic Conditions,” the proposed action would add a total of approximately 3,274 new residents to the library catchment area population, resulting in a population increase from 76,838 individuals to 80,112 people, an approximate 4.3 percent increase. Accordingly, the future without the proposed action volume-to-resident ratio of 0.96 to 1 would decrease by approximately 4 percent to a ratio of 0.92 to 1. Since this change would be less than the 5 percent threshold identified by the *CEQR Technical Manual* as a potentially significant increase, the proposed action would not result in a significant adverse impact on local library services.