Chapter 4: Community Facilities and Services

4.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the potential effects of the Proposed Actions and associated Reasonable Worst-Case Development Scenario (RWCDS) on community facilities in and around the proposed rezoning area. The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities, including schools, health care, child care, libraries, and fire and police protection services. The CEQR analysis focuses on direct impacts on community facilities and services and on increased demand for community facilities and services generated by increases in population.

As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the proposed Jerome Avenue Rezoning includes zoning map amendments and zoning text amendments affecting an approximately 92-block area in the Southwest Bronx. The rezoning area includes portions of the Fordham, University Heights, Mount Hope, Morris Heights, Mount Eden, Highbridge, and Concourse neighborhoods in Community Districts 4, 5, and 7. The analysis of community facilities and services has been conducted in accordance with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines and the latest data and guidance from agencies such as the New York City Department of Education (DOE), the New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS), the New York Public Library (NYPL), the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA), and the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

4.2 Principal Conclusions

Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, detailed analyses of potential indirect impacts on public elementary, intermediate, and high schools, public libraries, and publicly funded child care centers were conducted for the Proposed Actions. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* screening methodology, detailed analyses of outpatient health care facilities and police and fire protection services are not warranted, although they are discussed qualitatively. As described in the following analysis and summarized below, the Proposed Actions would result in a significant adverse impact on elementary and intermediate schools. No significant adverse high school, library, or childcare impacts are expected.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The rezoning area falls within the boundaries of four New York City Community School District (CSD) sub-districts: Sub-districts 1, 2, and 3 of CSD 9 and Sub-district 4 of CSD 10. The RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions would introduce a net increment of 2,388 total students, with approximately 1,259 elementary school students, 516 intermediate school students and 613 high school students.

In the 2026 future with the Proposed Actions, CSD 9 Sub-district 2 would experience significant adverse elementary impacts. CSD 9 Sub-district 2 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 128.7 percent to 151.5 percent in the With-Action condition (a 22.8 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 1,716 elementary school seats. CSD 10 Sub-district 4 would experience significant adverse elementary school impacts. CSD 10 Sub-district 4 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 115.7 percent to 121.9 percent in the With-Action condition (a 6.2 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 1,111 elementary school seats. CSD 9, Sub-district 2 intermediate schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 125.9 percent to 171.2 percent in the With-Action condition (a 45.3 percentage point increase), and a deficit of 491 intermediate school seats. CSD 9, Sub-district 2 intermediate schools would have a significant adverse impact in the With-Action condition. Because elementary and intermediate schools within CSD 9 Sub-district 2 and CSD 10 Sub-district 4 elementary schools would operate over capacity in the With-Action condition, with an increase of five percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions (the CEQR impact threshold), a significant adverse impact to these sub-districts would result.

Although the CSD 9 Sub-district 1 elementary school utilization rate would exceed 100 percent in the future with the Proposed Actions, the Proposed Actions would result in a 2.5 percent increase in the utilization rate as compared to the No-Action condition. This is less than the five percent impact threshold; therefore, no significant adverse impact would occur within this sub-district. Similarly, the CSD 9 Sub-district 3 elementary school utilization rate would exceed 100 percent in the future with the Proposed Actions and increase by 0.7 percent as compared to the No-Action condition. This is less than the five percent impact threshold; therefore, no significant adverse impact would occur within this sub-district. Although the CSD 9 Sub-district 1 intermediate school utilization rate would exceed 100 percent in the future with the Proposed Actions, it would result in a 1.6 percent increase in the utilization rate as compared to the No-Action condition; this is less than the five percent impact threshold and therefore no significant adverse impact would occur within this sub-district.

CSD 9, Sub-district 3 intermediate schools would have a utilization rate of 93.9 in the With-Action condition, under capacity with a 0.4 percent increase above the No-Action alternative. CSD 10 Sub-district 4 intermediate school utilization rate would exceed 100 percent in the future with the Proposed Actions. The Proposed Actions would result in a 4.2 percent increase in the utilization rate as compared to the No-Action condition. This is less than the five percent impact threshold and, therefore, no significant adverse impact would occur within this sub-district. Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical*

Manual, the determination of impact significance for high schools is conducted at the borough level. In the future With-Action condition, the Bronx-wide high school utilization rate is expected to increase by 0.8 percentage points over the No-Action condition, for a With-Action utilization rate of 76.9 percent and a surplus of 16,302 seats. No significant adverse impacts to Bronx high schools are anticipated.

LIBRARIES

The Proposed Actions would not result in significant adverse impacts to libraries. Ten New York Public Library branches are located within a ¾-mile radius of the rezoning area: the Fort Washington Branch, the Grand Concourse Branch, the High Bridge Branch, the Melrose Branch, the Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center, the Tremont Branch, the Jerome Park Branch, the Francis Martin Branch, the Sedgwick Branch, and the Bronx Library Center. The Proposed Actions would introduce an estimated 9,459 additional residents to the libraries' combined catchment area (compared to No-Action conditions). The Proposed Actions would increase the catchment area populations only for the Grand Concourse, High Bridge, Francis Martin, and Sedgwick Branches. These population increases resulting from the Proposed Actions would be less than 5 percent, which would not result in a noticeable change in the delivery of library services. Many of the residents in the catchment areas for the four affected Bronx New York Public Library Branches also reside in the catchment areas for other nearby libraries and would also be served by these libraries.

Residents in the study area have access to the entire NYPL system, which has branches in Manhattan and Staten Island. Through the interlibrary loan system, residents can have volumes delivered directly to their nearest library branch. In addition, residents would also continue to have access to libraries near their place of employment. Therefore, the population introduced by the Proposed Actions is not expected to result in a significant adverse impact on public libraries.

CHILD CARE SERVICES

The Proposed Actions would not result in a significant adverse impact on publicly funded child care facilities. The RWCDS for the Proposed Actions is expected to introduce approximately 2,243 low- to moderate-income units by 2026. Based on the most recent child care multipliers in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, this development would generate approximately 312 children under the age of six who could be eligible for publicly funded child care programs. With the addition of these children, there would be a deficit of 92 slots in the study area by 2026 (101.2 percent utilization), and the Proposed Actions would result in an increase in the utilization rate of approximately 4.0 percentage points over the No-Action condition.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse child care impact may result, warranting consideration of mitigation, if a proposed action would increase the study area's utilization rate by at

least five percentage points and the resulting utilization rate would be 100 percent or more. As publicly funded child care facilities would operate under capacity with an increase of only 4.0 percent utilization (from No-Action to With-Action), no significant adverse impacts would result from the Proposed Actions.

POLICE, FIRE, AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a detailed analysis of indirect impacts on police, fire, and health care services in cases where a proposed action would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The rezoning area is a developed area with an existing and well-established community that is served by existing police, fire, and health care services. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not create a neighborhood where none existed before, and a detailed analysis of indirect effects on these community facilities is not warranted.

4.3 Preliminary Screening

The purpose of the preliminary screening is to determine whether a community facilities assessment is required. As recommended by the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a community facilities assessment is warranted if a project has the potential to result in either direct or indirect effects on community facilities. If a project would physically alter a community facility, whether by displacement of the facility or other physical change, this "direct" effect triggers the need to assess the service delivery of the facility and the potential effect that the physical change may have on that service delivery. New population added to an area as a result of an action would use existing services, which may result in potential "indirect" effects on service delivery. Depending on the size, income characteristics, and age distribution of the new population, there may be effects on public schools, libraries, or child care centers.

DIRECT EFFECTS

The Proposed Actions would not result in any direct effects to existing community facilities.

INDIRECT EFFECTS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* includes thresholds that provide guidance in making an initial determination of whether a detailed analysis is necessary to determine potential impacts. Table 4-1, "Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria," lists the *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds for each community facility analysis area. If a proposal exceeds the threshold for a specific facility, a more detailed analysis is

warranted. A preliminary screening analysis is conducted to determine if the Proposed Actions and associated RWCDS would exceed established *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds warranting further analysis. Based on that screening, the Proposed Actions trigger a detailed analysis for public elementary, intermediate, and high schools, publicly funded child care centers, and public libraries.

Table 4-1: Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria

Community Facility	Threshold for Detailed Analysis
Public Schools	50 or more elementary/intermediate school students or 150 or more high school students
Libraries	More than five percent increase in ratio of residential units to libraries in the borough
Health Care Facilities (Outpatient)	Introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood
Child Care Centers (Publicly Funded)	More than 20 eligible children under age six based on the number of low- to moderate-income units
Fire Protection	Introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood
Police Protection	Introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood

Source: *CEQR Technical Manual*

Public Schools

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends conducting a detailed analysis of public schools if a proposed action would generate 50 or more elementary/intermediate school students and/or 150 or more high school students. Based on the RWCDS net increment of 3,228 residential units (compared to No-Action conditions) and the CEQR student generation rates for the Bronx (0.39 elementary school students per unit, 0.16 intermediate school students per unit, and 0.19 high school students per unit), the Proposed Actions would generate approximately 2,388 total students, with approximately 1,259 elementary school students, 516 intermediate school students, and 613 high school students. This number of students warrants a detailed analysis of the Proposed Actions' effects on elementary, intermediate, and high schools.

Libraries

Potential impacts on libraries can result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed action that generates a five percent increase in the average number of residential units served per branch (equivalent to a 682-unit increase in the Bronx) may cause significant adverse impacts on library services and require further analysis. The RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions is expected to add 3,228 more DUs than the No-Action condition. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would exceed this threshold, and a detailed analysis of libraries is warranted.

Child Care Services

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action would add 20 or more children under age six eligible for child care, a detailed analysis of its impact on publicly funded child care facilities is warranted. This threshold is based on the number of low-income and low- to moderate-income units

generated by a proposed action (141 units in the Bronx). As described previously, the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions is expected to add a net 3,228 DUs, of which 2,243 are expected to be affordable units provided through the Inclusionary Housing Program (IHP), over the No-Action condition. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would yield more than 20 children under age six eligible for publicly funded child care, exceeding the CEQR thresholds and requiring a detailed analysis of child care facilities.

Police, Fire, and Health Care Services

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a detailed analysis of indirect impacts on police, fire, and health care services in cases where a proposed action would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The rezoning area is a developed area with an existing and well-established community that is served by existing police, fire, and health care services. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not create a neighborhood where none existed before and a detailed analysis of indirect effects on these community facilities is not warranted. For informational purposes, a description of existing police, fire, and health care facilities serving the rezoning area is provided below.

The rezoning area is served by the New York City Police Department's (NYPD's) 44th and 46th Precincts. The 44th Precinct encompasses Community District 4 and includes almost two square miles of the Mount Eden, Highbridge, and Concourse neighborhoods. The 44th Precinct House is located at 2 East 169th Street, within the footprint of the rezoning area. The 46th Precinct encompasses Community District 5 and includes the Fordham, University Heights, Morris Heights, and Mount Hope neighborhoods. The 46th Precinct House is located at 2120 Ryer Avenue, several blocks to the east of the rezoning area. As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the 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.

The Fire Department of New York (FDNY) has two battalions serving the area. Battalion 19 extends over a 3.4 square-mile area and includes portions of Morris Heights, University Heights, Kingsbridge Heights, Marble Hill, Jerome Park, and Kingsbridge. Battalion 17 extends over a 1.9 square-mile area and includes portions of Highbridge, Mount Eden, Mount Hope, East Concourse, and West Concourse. The FDNY has six fire houses located within a 0.5-mile radius of the rezoning area. These include:

1) Engine 42, located at 1781 Monroe Avenue
2) Engine 43/Ladder 59, located at 1901 Sedgwick Avenue
3) Engine 48/Ladder 56/Division 7, located at 2417 Webster Avenue
4) Engine 68/Ladder 49, located at 1160 Ogden Avenue
5) Engine 75/Ladder 33/Battalion 19, located at 2175 Walton Avenue
6) Engine 92/Ladder 44/Battalion 17, located at 1259 Morris Avenue

None of these fire houses are located within the footprint of the rezoning area. FDNY continually evaluates the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or locations of fire stations, and makes any necessary adjustments.

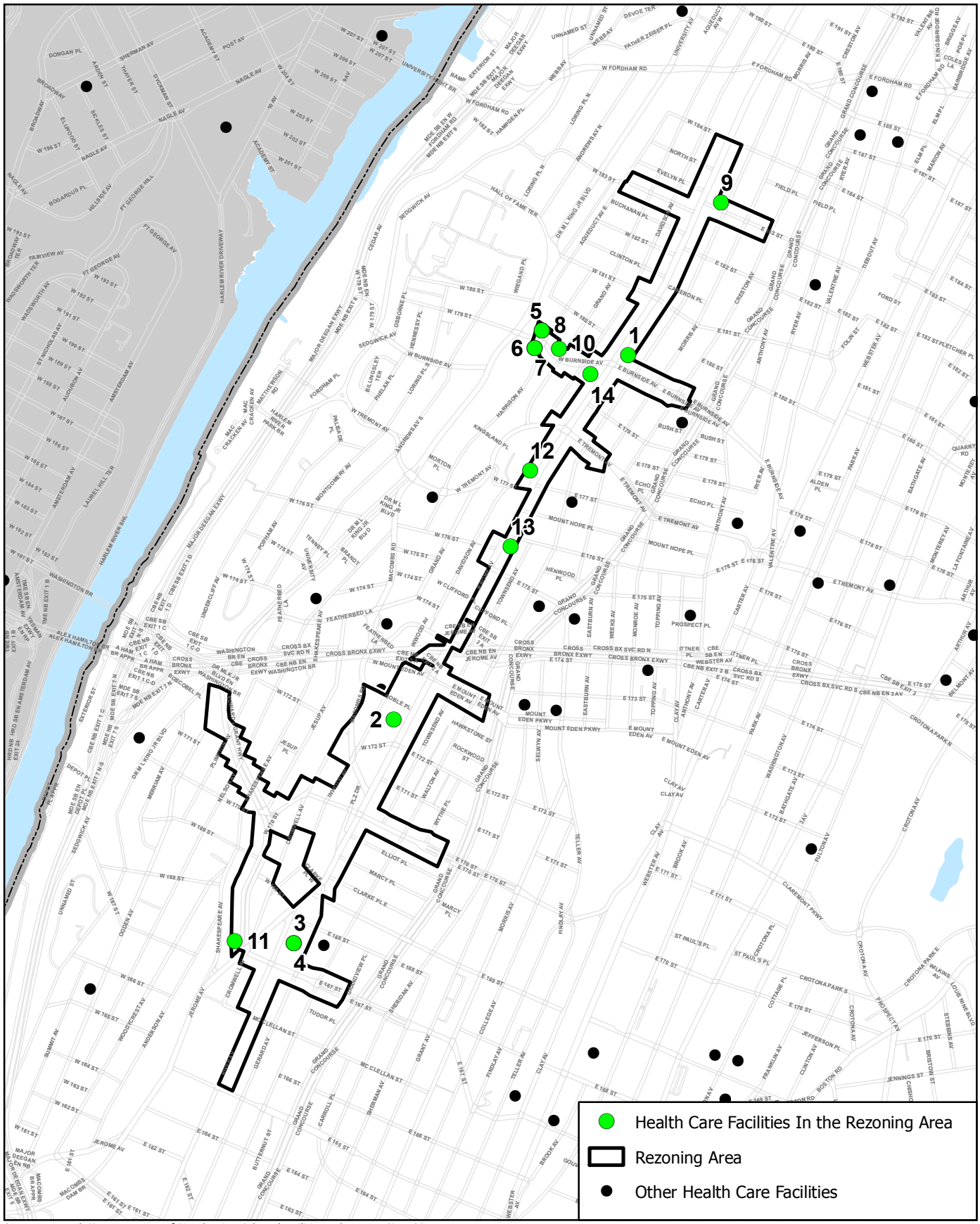
There are two types of ambulances in the City—911 providers and inter-facility transport. Municipal FDNY and hospital-based ambulances are the sole providers of 911 services, and they operate that system under contract with Emergency Medical Services (EMS). One EMS station — EMS Station No. 19 — is located within the rezoning area, at 2285 Jerome Avenue. Several other EMS stations are located within a one-mile radius of the rezoning area.

Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, 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. Several hospitals are located within a one-mile radius of the rezoning area. The Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center-Fulton Division is located at 1276 Fulton Avenue. The Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center is located at 234 East 149th Street. The SBH Health System is located at 4422 Third Avenue. The New York Presbyterian Hospital-Allen Hospital is located at 5141 Broadway (refer to Figure 4-1, "Health Care Facilities"). In addition to these hospitals, many diagnostic and treatment centers are located within or near the rezoning area. These include community health centers, MRI facilities, dialysis centers, dental facilities, and more. Thirteen of the facilities are within the footprint of the rezoning area, as shown on Figure 4-1, "Health Care Facilities" and detailed in Table 4-2, "Health Care Facilities within Rezoning Area."

Table 4-2: Health Care Facilities within Rezoning Area

No	Facility Name	Facility Address
1	MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER FACILITY	2058 Jerome Avenue
2	NEW SETTLEMENT SCHOOL	1501 Jerome Avenue
3	MORRISANIA DIAGNOSTIC & TREATMENT CENTER	1225-1257 Gerard Avenue
4	MORRISANIA MOBILE DENTAL UNIT	1225-1257 Gerard Avenue
5	MORRIS HEIGHTS HEALTH CENTER	85 West Burnside Avenue
6	WOMEN'S HEALTH & BIRTHING PAVILION	70 West Burnside Avenue
7	MORRIS HEIGHTS COUNSELING CENTER	70 West Burnside Avenue
8	MHHC MOBILE UNIT	85 West Burnside Avenue
9	MORRIS HEIGHTS AT WALTON AVENUE	25 East 183rd Street
10	MORRIS HEIGHTS HEALTH CENTER	55-69 West Burnside Avenue
11	COLUMBUS CENTER FOR MEDICAL REHABILITATION	1221 Jerome Avenue
12	CARE FOR THE HOMELESS, INC	1911-1921 Jerome Avenue
13	JEROME FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	1778 Jerome Avenue
14	MONTEFIORE MEDICAL CENTER FACILITY	2005 Jerome Avenue

Source: *NYCDCP, Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2015.*



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

N

0 0.25 0.5 Mile

Figure 4-1

Jerome Avenue Rezoning EIS

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

4.4 Indirect Effects on Public Schools

METHODOLOGY

This analysis assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Actions on public elementary, intermediate, and high schools serving the rezoning area. Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, CEQR analyzes potential impacts only on public schools operated by DOE[1]; private and parochial schools within the study area are not included in the analysis of schools presented in this chapter.

The demand for community facilities and services is directly related to the type and size of the new population generated by development resulting from the Proposed Actions. As outlined in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the RWCDS would result in a net increment of 3,228 residential units, compared to the No-Action condition. Based on the multipliers presented in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions would result in a net increase of approximately 1,259 elementary school students, 516 intermediate school students, and 613 high school students compared to No-Action conditions. According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, this level of development would trigger a detailed analysis of elementary and intermediate level schools, as well as high schools.

Following the methodologies in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the community school district's "sub-district" (also known as "region" or "school planning zone") in which the project is located. As indicated on Figure 4-2 "CSD Sub-districts," the rezoning area falls within the boundaries of four New York City Community School District (CSD) sub-districts: Sub-districts 1, 2, and 3 of CSD 9 and Sub-district 4 of CSD 10. Table 4-3 "Projected Development Sites and Associated Number of Projected Incremental Students by Respective CSD Sub-districts," below, summarizes the projected development sites that fall within each respective sub-district and the associated number of new residential units and new elementary, intermediate, and high school students resulting from the Proposed Actions. The number of high school students generated by residential units within each respective school sub-district is presented in Table 4-3, although high school students may attend any high school in the City if they meet the admissions criteria, and high schools compete to attract students on the basis of specialized programs and overall reputation. Consequently, high school capacity assessments are not performed for small, localized study areas. The

[1] Pursuant to CEQR guidelines, the schools analysis does not consider charter schools.

CEQR Technical Manual states that the borough in which a project is located should serve as the study area for high school analyses.

Table 4-3: Projected Development Sites and Associated Number of Projected Incremental Students by Respective CSD Sub-districts

Study Area	Projected Development Sites	Total DUs (No-Action to With-Action Increment)	Number of Projected Elementary Students	Number of Projected Intermediate Students	Number of Projected High School Students
CSD 9, Sub-district 1	31, 37 – 45	398	155	64	76
CSD 9, Sub-district 2	19-30, 32-36	1,947	759	312*	370
CSD 9, Sub-district 3	14, 16, 17	66	26	11	13
CSD 10, Sub-district 4	1-13, 15, 18	819	319	131	156
Total	**45**	**3,228**	**1,259**	**516**	**613**
***Note:** Students residing within CSD 9 Sub-district 2 are zoned to intermediate schools outside the sub-district. Consistent with the CEQR Technical Manual, students from projected development sites were assigned to schools within their sub-districts regardless of current zoning practices.					

Source: Calladium Group, 2017.

A schools analysis presents the most recent capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates for elementary, intermediate, and high schools in the respective study areas. Future conditions for the No-Action condition are then predicted based on enrollment projections and proposed development projects[2]; the future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments in the school's study area to DOE's projected enrollment and then comparing that number with projected school capacity. DOE's most recent enrollment projections (Actual 2014, Projected 2015-2024) are posted on the SCA's website[3]. In addition, any new school projects identified in the 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan (and/or subsequent amendments) are included if construction has begun. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, some schools may be included in the analysis if they are in the Five-Year Capital Plan but are not yet under construction if the lead agency, in consultation with the SCA, concurs that it is appropriate.

To determine With-Action school utilization rates, the net elementary and intermediate school population generated by each projected development site is added to the respective CSD sub-district; the net high school students generated by all projected development sites in the RWCDS is added to the borough-wide future high school population. The effect of the new students introduced by the Proposed Actions with the RWCDS on the capacity of schools within the respective study areas is then evaluated. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact may occur if a proposed action

[2] School Construction Authority, Projected New Housing Starts for the 2015-2019 Capital Plan.

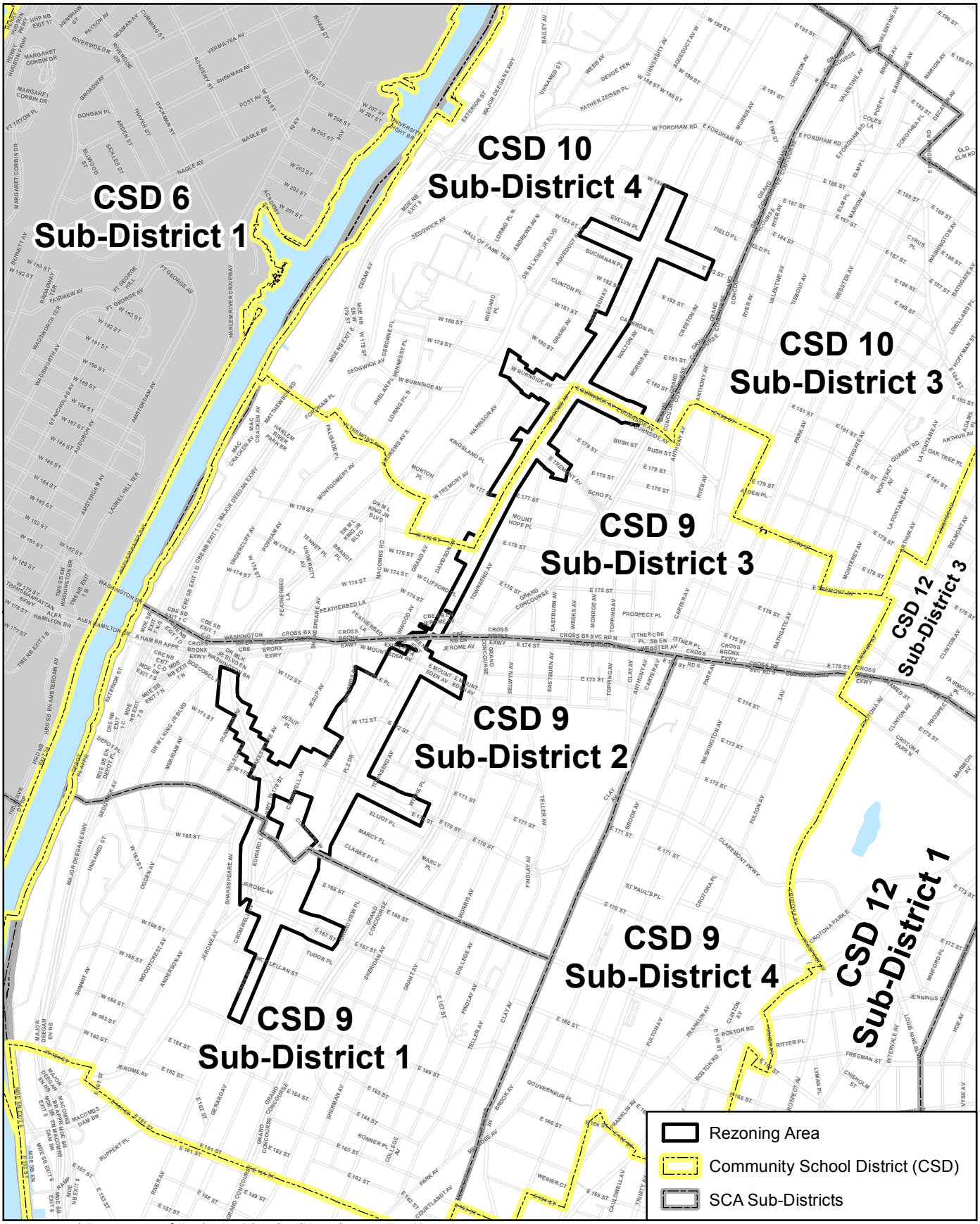
[3] Enrollment projections by the Grier Partnership were used: http://www.nycsca.org.

would result in: (1) a utilization rate of the elementary and/or intermediate schools that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the future With-Action condition; and (2) an increase of five percent or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

As described above, elementary and intermediate schools in New York City are located in geographically defined school districts. As shown on Figure 4-2, "CSD Sub-districts," the rezoning area is located within the boundaries of four CSD sub-districts: Sub-districts 1, 2, and 3 of CSD 9 and Sub-district 4 of CSD 10. Analyzed study area elementary and intermediate schools are defined by 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. For utilization analysis purposes, the elementary/PS components of PS/IS and K-8 schools have been combined, the intermediate/IS components of PS/IS and IS/HS schools have been combined, and the high school components of secondary schools have been combined.

Tables 4-4 through 4-6 provide the existing enrollment, capacity, and utilization rates for elementary, intermediate, and high schools in their respective study areas. In instances where school buildings house more than one organization, these organizations are listed separately.



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

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0 0.25 0.5 Mile

Figure 4-2

Jerome Avenue Rezoning EIS

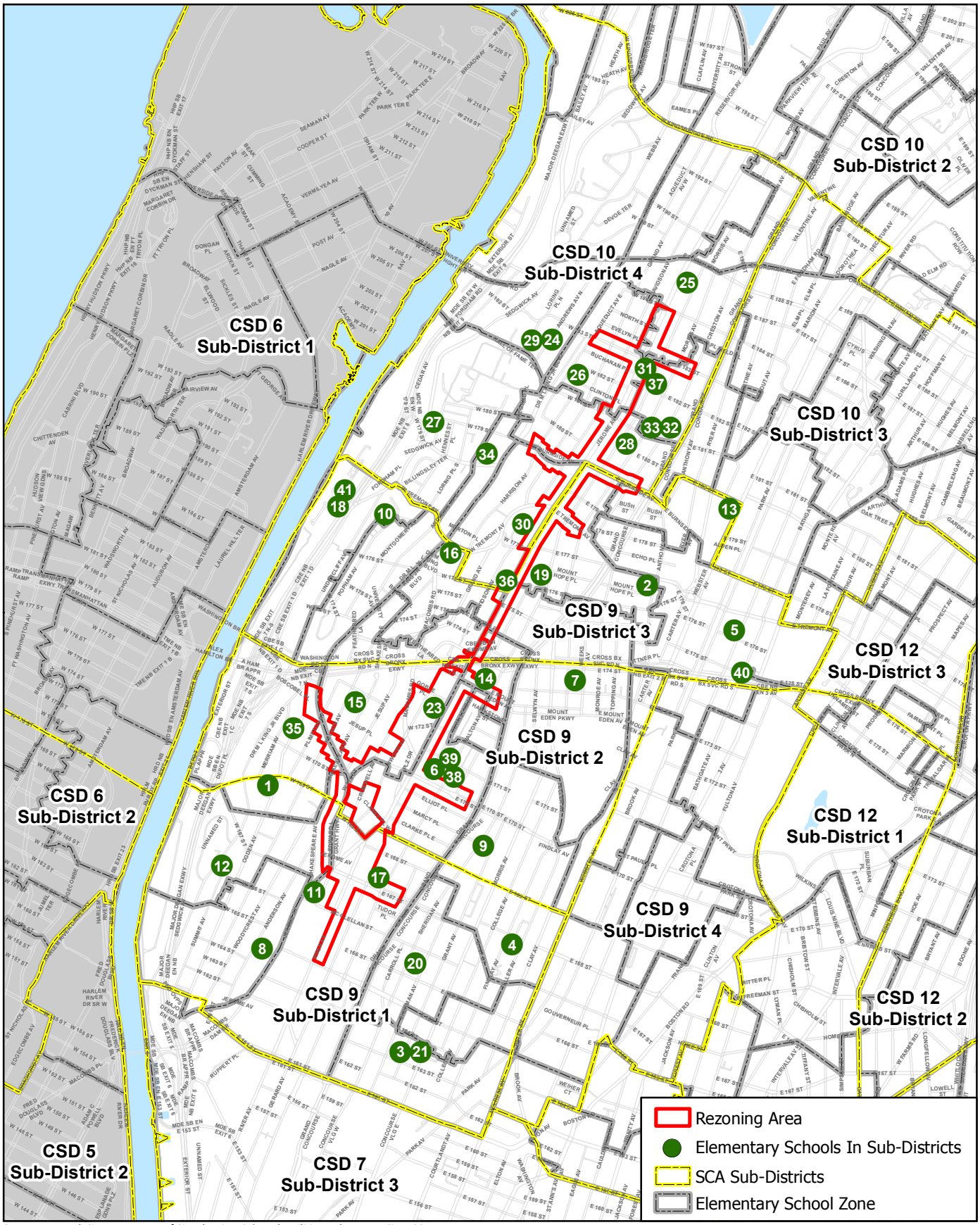
CSD SUB-DISTRICTS

Elementary Schools

As shown on Figure 4-3a, "Rezoning Area Elementary School Zone," there are a total of 41 elementary schools within the study area, including 10 within Sub-district 1 of CSD 9, 9 within Sub-district 2 of CSD 9, 9 within Sub-district 3 of CSD 9, and 13 within Sub-district 4 of CSD 10. As indicated in Table 4-4, "Study Area Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year," within CSD 9 Sub-district 1, elementary schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 111.1 percent with a shortfall of 707 seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 2 elementary schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 123.2 percent with a shortfall of 774 seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 3 schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 120.4 percent with a shortfall of 729 seats. Within CSD 10, Sub-district 4 elementary schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 122.6 percent with a shortfall of 1,138 seats.

As discussed later in this chapter, several charter schools in the study area serve elementary students. These charter schools are not included in the quantitative analysis per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

Within CSD 9, Sub-district 1, PS 114 (Luis Llorens Torres) and PS/IS 218 (Rafael Hernandez Dual Language Magnet School) are the shared zoned elementary schools serving Projected Development Sites 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45. PS 126 (Dr. Marjorie H. Dunbar) is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 37, 38 and 39. Site 31 is split between two schools, PS 53 Basheer Quisim (CSD 9, Sub-district 1) and PS 88 S. Silverstein Little Sparrow (CSD 9, Sub-district 2). Within CSD 9, Sub-district 2, PS 70 (Max Schoenfeld) is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 19 and 20 (CSD 9, Sub-district 2). PS 199 (The Shakespeare School) is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 21, 23, 24, 25 and 30. Development Sites 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 are in a zone served by two elementary schools, PS 294 (The Walton Avenue School) and PS 311 (Lucero) (both located within CSD 9, Sub-district 2). The schools share a building and zoned enrollment is split among both schools. Within CSD 9, Sub-district 3, PS 28 (Mount Hope) is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 14, 16, and 17. Within CSD 10, Sub-district 4, PS 33 (Timothy Dwight) is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 1, 2, and 3. (It is currently understood that the City expects to add capacity to P.S. 33 in CSD 10, sub-district 10, but details are not available at this time. If more details become available, the analysis will be updated between DEIS and FEIS.) PS 91 is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 4, 5, and 6. PS/MS 279 (Captain Manuel Rivera, Jr.) is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 7, 8, 9, and 12. PS 306 is the zoned elementary school serving Projected Development Sites 10, 11, 13, 15, and 18 (CSD 10, Sub-district 4).



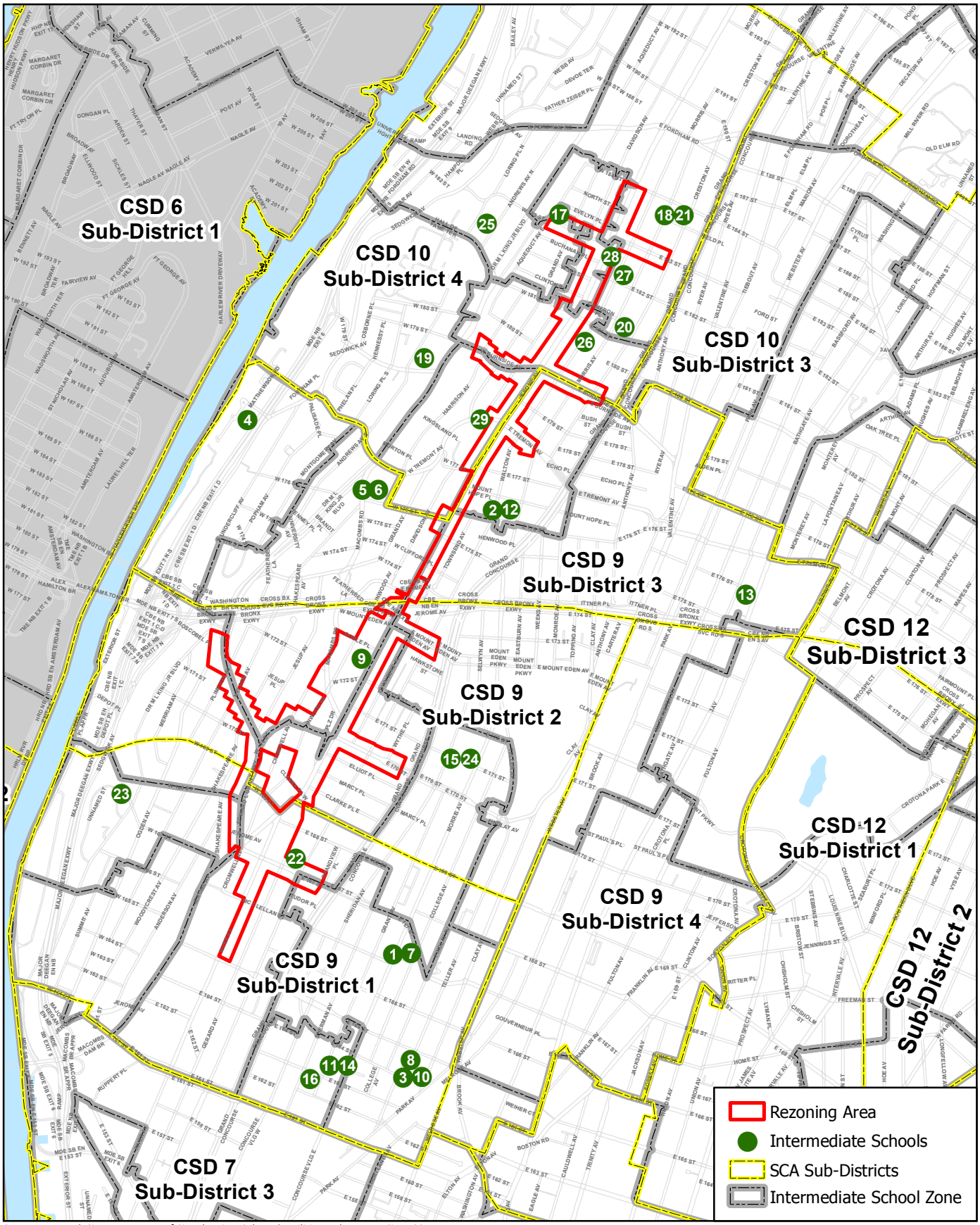
Source: New York City Department of City Planning, Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2015.

N

0 0.25 0.5 Mile

Figure 4-3a

REZONING AREA
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ZONE



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

N

0 0.25 0.5 Mile

Figure 4-3b

REZONING AREA
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL ZONE

Table 4-4: Study Area Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Map No.	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 9, Sub-district 1							
1	P.S. 11 – Highbridge	1257 Ogden Avenue	K-5	475	494	19	96.2
3	P.S. 35 – Franz Siegel	261 East 163rd Street	K-5	696	439	-257	158.5
4	P.S. 53 – Basheer Quisim	360 East 168th Street	K-5	804	939	135	85.6
4a	P.S. 53 – Basheer Quisim Mini School #1	360 East 168th Street	K-5	256	N/A	-256	N/A
4b	P.S. 53 – Basheer Quisim Mini School #2	360 East 168th Street	K-5	199	N/A	-199	N/A
8	P.S. 73 – Bronx	1020 Anderson Avenue	PK-5	693	651	-42	106.5
8a	P.S. 73 – Bronx	1020 Anderson Avenue	PK-5	100	N/A	-100	N/A
11	P.S. 114 – Luis Llorens Torres	115 Cromwell Avenue	K-5	790	635	-155	124.4
12	P.S. 126 – Dr. Marjorie H. Dunbar	175 West 166th Street	K-5	718	936	218	76.7
17	P.S./I.S. 218 – Rafael Hernandez Dual Language Magnet	1220 Gerard Avenue	K-8	729	711	-18	102.5
20	P.S. 443 -The Family School	1116 Sheridan Avenue	PK-5	276	326	50	84.6
20a	P.S. 443 – The Family School Mini School	1116 Sheridan Avenue	PK-5	266	N/A	-266	N/A
21	P.S. 449 – Grant Avenue	250 East 164th Street	K-5	460	643	183	71.5
22	P.S. 457 – Sheridan Academy for Young Leaders	1116 Sheridan Avenue	K-5	597	578	-19	103.3
CSD 9, Sub-district 1 Subtotals				7,059	6,352	-707	111.1

Table 4-4 (continued): Study Area Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Map No.	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 9, Sub-district 2							
35	P.S. 11 Annex – (P172 ECC	1399 Ogden Avenue	K-5	223	209	-14	106.7
6	P.S. 64 – Pura Belpre	1425 Walton Avenue	Previously K-5 *(School is phasing out)*	138	104	-34	132.7
7	P.S. 70–Max Schoenfeld	1691 Weeks Avenue	K-5	1,142	1,053	-89	108.5
7a	P.S. 70 – Max Schoenfeld Mini School	1691 Weeks Avenue	K-5	214	N/A	-214	N/A
9	P.S. 88 – S. Silverstein Little Sparrow	1340 Sheridan Avenue	K-3	188	293	105	64.2
14	P.S. 170 – Esteban Vincente	1598 Townsend Avenue	K-2	297	121	-176	245.5
15	P.S. 199 – The Shakespeare School	1449 Shakespeare Avenue	PK-5	806	813	7	99.1
38	P.S. 294 – The Walton Avenue School	1425 Walton Avenue	K-5 *(School is phasing in)*	425	212	-213	200.5
39	P.S. 311 – Lucero Elementary	1425 Walton Avenue	K-5 *(School is phasing in)*	313	268	-45	116.8
23	P.S. 555 – Mount Eden Children's Academy	1501 Jerome Avenue	PK-5	358	257	-101	139.3
CSD 9, Sub-district 2 Subtotals				4,104	3,330	-774	123.2

Table 4-4 (continued): Study Area Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Map No.	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 9, Sub-district 3							
2	P.S. 28 – Mount Hope	1861 Anthony Avenue	PK-5	768	719	-49	106.8
5	P.S. 58	459 East 176th Street	K-5	505	579	74	87.2
10	P.S. 109 – Sedgwick	1771 Popham Avenue	K-5	556	499	-57	111.4
10a	P.S. 109 – Sedgwick Mini School	1771 Popham Avenue	K-5	213	N/A	-213	N/A
13	P.S. 163 – Arthur A. Schomburg	2075 Webster Avenue	K-5	309	273	-36	113.2
13a	P.S. 163 – Arthur A. Schomburg Transportable School	2075 Webster Avenue	K-5	240	N/A	-240	N/A
16	P.S. 204 – Morris Heights	1780 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard	PK-5	620	525	-95	118.1
18	P.S. 230 – Dr. Roland N. Patterson	275 Harlem River Park Bridge	Previously K-5 *(School is phasing out)*	76	218	142	34.9
19	P.S. 236 – Langston Hughes	1871 Walton Avenue	PK-5	270	175	-95	154.3
40	P.S. 236 Annex	499 East 175th Street	PK-5	51	169	118	30.2
41	P.S. 274 – West Tremont Neighborhood School	275 Harlem River Park Bridge	PK-5 *(School is phasing in)*	692	414	-278	167.1
CSD 9, Sub-district 3 Subtotals				4,300	3,571	-729	120.4

Table 4-4 (continued): Study Area Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Map No.	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 10, Sub-district 4							
24	PS 15 – Institute for Environmental Learning	2195 Andrews Avenue	K-8	314	223	-91	140.8
25	P.S. 33 – Timothy Dwight*	2424 Jerome Avenue	K-5	806	640	-166	125.9
36	P.S. 33 Annex	2392 Jerome Avenue	K-5	212	192	-20	110.4
26	P.S. 91	2170 Aqueduct Avenue	K-5	611	601	-10	101.7
26a	P.S. 91 Mini School	2170 Aqueduct Avenue	K-5	149	N/A	-149	N/A
27	P.S. 226 Van Carpenter	1950 Sedgwick Avenue	K-5	290	124	-166	233.9
27a	P.S. 226 Van Carpenter Mini School	1950 Sedgwick Avenue	K-5	207	N/A	-207	N/A
28	P.S. 279 – Captain Manuel Rivera, Jr.	2100 Walton Avenue	K-8	644	537	-107	119.9
37	P.S. 279 Annex	2240 Walton Avenue	K-8	76	48	-28	158.3
29	P.S. 291	2195 Andrews Avenue	K-5	675	488	-187	138.3
30	P.S. 306	40 West Tremont Avenue	K-5	768	728	-40	105.5
31	P.S. 315 – Lab School	2246 Jerome Avenue	K-8	172	97	-75	177.3
32	P.S. 382 – Elementary School for Math, Science, and Technology	125 East 181st Street	K-5	279	459	180	60.8
33	P.S. 386 – School for Environmental Citizenship	125 East 181st Street	PK-5	611	550	-61	111.1
34	P.S. 396	1930 Andrews Avenue	PK-5	357	346	-11	103.2
CSD 10, Sub-district 4 Subtotals				6,171	5,033	-1,138	122.6

Note: Capacity of Transportable Classroom Units (TCUs) and Mini-schools have not been included in the CEQR analysis.
* The City expects to add capacity to P.S. 33 in CSD 10, sub-district 10, but details are not available at this time. If more details become available, the analysis will be updated between DEIS and FEIS.

Source: *DOE, Enrollment- Capacity – Utilization Report, 2015-2016 School Year.*

Intermediate Schools

As shown on Figure 4-3b, "Rezoning Area Middle School Zone," there are a total of 29 intermediate schools within the study area, including 10 within Sub-district 1 of CSD 9, 3 within Sub-district 2 of CSD 9, 6 within Sub-district 3 of CSD 9, and 10 within Sub-district 4 of CSD 10. As indicated in Table 4-5 "Study Area Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year," within CSD 9 Sub-district 1, intermediate schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 84.1 percent with 618 available seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 2 intermediate schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 90.9 percent with 63 available seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 3 intermediate schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 80.7 percent with 516 available seats. Within CSD 10, Sub-district 4 intermediate schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 97.7 percent with 71 available seats. Districts 9 and 10 share a middle school admissions process, therefore, most of the schools are open to students in both districts.[4] Within CSDs 9 and 10, some middle school zones have multiple smaller schools serving the zoned students. If students apply to all of the schools in the zone, they will be placed in one of the schools. If students apply to a limited number of schools within the zone, then placement within the zone may not be accommodated (although that student would likely be assigned to a middle school within their district). Students are eligible to apply to any school within District 9 and 10 if they currently reside or attend school in those districts. The following schools share a zone:

- CSD 9, Sub-district 1 —09X145, 09X325, and 09X328
- CSD 9, Sub-district 3 —09X232 and 09X303
- CSD 9, Sub-district 1 —09X022 and 09X323
- CSD 9, Sub-district 4 —09X313 and 09X339
- CSD 10, Sub-district 4 —10X363, 10X447, and 10X459

IS 327, IS 350, and IS 413 (all located within CSD 9 Sub-district 2) are not zoned schools. Students residing within CSD 9 Sub-district 2 are zoned to schools in other sub-districts, including IS 313 and IS 339 in CSD 9 Sub-district 4. In addition, students residing in CSD 9, Sub-district 2 may receive priority to all three intermediate schools in CSD 9, Sub-district 2 (IS 327, IS 350 and IS 413). However, for the purposes of this analysis, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, students have been assigned to intermediate schools within their sub-districts, regardless of current zoning practices.

As discussed later in this chapter, several charter schools in the study area serve intermediate students. These charter schools are not included in the quantitative analysis per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

[4]http://schools.nyc.gov/NR/rdonlyres/6A584C82-C86D-4619-B483-7CDB98101585/0/2016NYCMSDirectoryDistrict09.pdf Accessed August 2, 2016.

Projected Development Sites 31, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 (located within CSD 9, Sub-district 1) have a priority zoned district that includes two intermediate schools—JHS 22 (Jordan L. Mott) and IS 323 (Bronx Writing Academy). Projected Development Sites 37, 38, and 39 (in CSD 9 Sub-district 1) have a priority zoned district of three schools located within the sub-district—JHS 145 (Arturo Toscanini), IS 325 (Urban Science Academy), and IS 328 (New Millennium Business Academy Middle School). Projected Development Sites 14, 16, 17 (located in CSD 9 Sub-district 3) as well as Sites 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 (located in CSD 9 Sub-district 2) have zoned priority to IS 117 (Joseph H. Wade) located in CSD 9 Sub-district 3. Projected Development Sites 21, 23, 24, 25, and 30 (located in CSD 9 Sub-district 2) have a priority zoned district for two schools located in CSD 9 Sub-district 3—IS 303 (Leadership) and IS 232 (Alexander Macombs). Projected Development Sites 19 and 20 (located in CSD 9 Sub-district 2) have a priority zoned district to two intermediate schools located in CSD 9 Sub-district 4—IS 313 (School of Leadership) and IS 339. As discussed above, for purposes of the below analysis, all students who would reside in CSD 9, Sub-district 2 have been presumed to attend IS 327, IS 350 and IS 413 (all located within CSD 9, Sub-district 2).

In CSD 10 Sub-district 4, Projected Development Sites 7, 8, 9, and 12 are served by PS/MS 279 (Captain Manuel Rivera, Jr.), a K-8 school. Projected Development Sites 10, 11, 13, 15, and 18 are zoned priority to MS 331 (Bronx Young Leaders). Projected Development Sites 1, 2, and 3 have priority zoned district of three schools: IS 447 (Creston); IS 459 (East Fordham Academy for the Arts); and IS 363 (School of Personal Leadership). Projected Development Sites 4, 5, and 6 have zoned priority for IS 206 (Ann Mersereau).

Table 4-5: Study Area Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Map No.	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 9, Sub-district 1							
1	I.S. 22 – Jordan L. Mott	270 East 167th Street	6, 7, 8	425	704	279	60.4
3	I.S. 145 – Arturo Toscanini	1000 Teller Avenue	6, 7, 8	299	319	20	93.7
22	P.S./I.S. 218 – Rafael Hernandez Dual Language Magnet School	1220 Gerard Avenue	K-8	276	269	-7	102.6
7	I.S. 323 – Bronx Writing Academy	270 East 167th Street	6, 7, 8	464	570	106	81.4
14	Bronx Early College Academy for Teaching Learning (X324)	250 East 164th Street	6 – 12	218	256	38	85.2
8	I.S. 325 – Urban Science Academy	1000 Teller Avenue	6, 7, 8	301	440	139	68.4
10	I.S. 328 – New Millennium Business Academy Middle School	1000 Teller Avenue	6, 7, 8	187	250	63	74.8
23	The Highbridge Green School (X361)	200 West 167th Street	6, 7, 8	390	387	-3	100.8
11	Science and Technology Academy: A Mott Hall School (X454)	250 East 164th Street	6, 7, 8	432	430	-2	100.5
16	HS of Law, Government, and Justice (X505)	244 East 163rd Street	6 – 12	286	271	-15	105.5
CSD 9, Sub-district 1 Subtotals				3,278	3,896	618	84.1

Table 4-5 (continued): Study Area Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Map No.	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 9, Sub-district 2							
9	I.S. 327 – Comprehensive Model School Project	1501 Jerome Avenue	6 – 12	296	231	-65	128.1
24	New Directions Secondary School (X350)	240 East 172nd Street	6 – 11	166	261	95	63.6
15	Bronx High School for Medical Science (X413)	240 East 172nd Street	6 – 12	164	197	33	83.2
CSD 9, Sub-district 2 Subtotals				626	689	63	90.9
Map No.	**School Name**	**Address**	**Grades Served**	**Enrollment**	**Target Capacity**	**Available Seats**	**Utilization (%)**
CSD 9, Sub-district 3							
2	I.S. 117 – Joseph H. Wade	1865 Morris Avenue	6, 7, 8	575	751	176	76.6
4	I.S. 229 – Roland Patterson	275 Harlem River Park Bridge	6, 7, 8	266	581	315	45.8
13	Eagle Academy for Young Men (X231)	1137 Herkimer Street	6 – 12	231	203	-28	113.8
5	I.S. 232 – The Alexander Macomb's Middle School	1700 Macombs Road	6, 7, 8	511	540	29	94.6
6	I.S. 303 – Leadership Community Service	1700 Macombs Road	6, 7, 8	319	322	3	99.1
12	H.S. 568 – Young Women's Leadership School of the Bronx	1865 Morris Avenue	6 – 12	251	272	21	92.3
CSD 9, Sub-district 3 Subtotals				2,153	2,669	516	80.7

Table 4-5 (continued): Study Area Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Map No.	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 10, Sub-district 4							
25	P.S./I.S. 15 – Institute for Environmental Learning	2195 Andrews Avenue	K-8	183	130	-53	140.8
17	I.S. 206B – Ann Mersereau	2280 Aqueduct Avenue	6, 7, 8	237	311	74	76.2
26	P.S./I.S. 279 – Captain Manuel Rivera, Jr.	2100 Walton Avenue	6, 7, 8	325	271	-54	119.9
27	P.S. 279 Annex – Captain Manuel Rivera, Jr.	2240 Walton Avenue	6, 7, 8	38	24	-14	158.3
28	P.S. 315 – Lab School	2246 Jerome Avenue	K-8	108	61	-47	177.0
29	I.S. 331 – The Bronx School of Young Leaders	40 West Tremont Avenue	6, 7, 8	402	608	206	66.1
18	M.S. 363 – Academy for Personal Leadership and Excellence	120 East 184th Street	6, 7, 8	455	475	20	95.8
19	I.S. 390	1930 Andrews Avenue	6, 7, 8	457	460	3	99.3
20	I.S. 447 – Creston Academy	125 East 181st Street	6, 7, 8	477	417	-60	114.4
21	I.S. 459 – East Fordham Academy for the Arts	120 East 184th Street	6, 7, 8	323	319	-4	101.3
CSD 10, Sub-district 4 Subtotals				3,005	3,076	71	97.7

Source: *DOE, Enrollment- Capacity – Utilization Report, 2015- 2016 School Year*

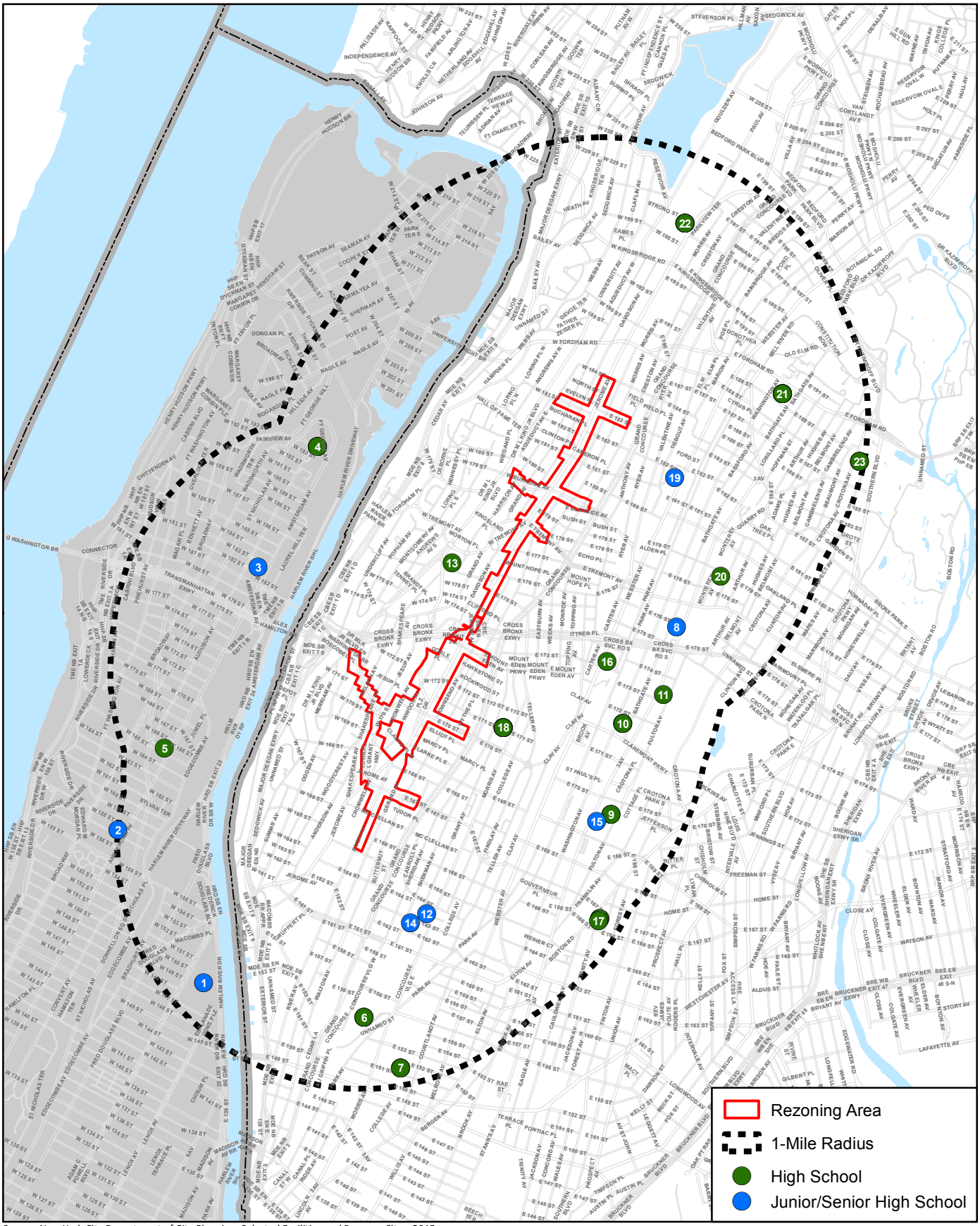
High Schools

Table 4-6, "Bronx High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year," provides summary capacity, enrollment, and utilization figures for all high schools in the Bronx. As shown in Table 4-6, the borough's high schools had a utilization rate of approximately 81.9 percent with 12,785 available seats in the 2015-2016 academic year. Although a one-mile radius is not used for assessment purposes, as high school students may attend any high school in the City if they meet the admissions criteria, Figure 4-4, "Public High Schools within 1-Mile of the Rezoning Area," shows the locations of all high schools within an approximate one-mile radius of the rezoning area for reference. As shown in Table 4-7, "Bronx High Schools within a One-Mile Radius of the Rezoning Area," there are 52 high schools located in 23 buildings within one mile of the rezoning area. Several schools are smaller schools, located in former high school buildings that were closed due to poor performance ratings.

Table 4-6: Bronx High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2015-2016 Academic Year

Area	Enrollment	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Bronx	58,032	70,817	12,785	81.9

Source: *DOE, Enrollment-Capacity-Utilization Report, 2015-2016 School Year*



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

N

0 0.5 1 Mile

Figure 4-4

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS WITHIN 1-MILE OF THE REZONING AREA

Table 4-7: Bronx High Schools within a One-Mile Radius of the Rezoning Area

Map No.	School Name	Address
1	Frederick Douglass Academy	2581 7th Avenue (Manhattan)
2	Community Health Academy of the Heights	504 West 158th Street (Manhattan)
3	Washington Heights Expeditionary Learn	511 West 182nd Street (Manhattan)
4	College Academy (The)	549 Audubon Avenue (Manhattan)
	High School for Media and Communications	
	High School for Law and Public Service	
	High School for Health Careers and Sciences	
5	Gregorio Luperon High School of Science and Math	501 West 165th Street (Manhattan)
6	Bronx Leadership Academy II High School	730 Concourse Village West
	New Explorers High School	
	Urban Assembly School for Careers in Sports	
7	Bronx Haven High School	333 East 151st Street
	Bronx Design and Construction Academy	
	Alfred E. Smith Career and Technical High School	
8	Eagle Academy for Young Men	4143 3rd Avenue
9	Eximius College Prep Academy	1363 Fulton Avenue
	Bronx Center for Science & Math	
10	Urban Assembly School - Applied Math	1595 Bathgate Avenue
	Mott Hall Bronx High School	
	Validus Prep Academy	
11	Leadership Institute	1701 Fulton Avenue
12	Bronx Early College Academy for Teaching and Learning	250 East 164th Street
13	Academy for Language and Technology	1700 Macombs Road
14	Bronx School for Law, Government and Justice	244 East 163rd Street
15	Frederick Douglass Academy III	3630 3rd Avenue
16	Bronx Leadership Academy High School	1710 Webster Avenue
17	Morris Academy for Collaborative Studies	1110 Boston Road
	Bronx International High School	
	School for Excellence	
	High School for Violin and Dance	
18	Bronx Collegiate Academy	240 East 172nd Street
	Dreamyard Preparatory School	
	Bronx High School of Business	
	Bronx High School for Medical Science	
	Jonathan Levin High School for Media and Communication	
	Claremont International High School	
19	Theatre Arts Production Company School	2225 Webster Avenue
20	Pulse High School	560 East 179th Street
21	West Bronx Academy for the Future	500 East Fordham Road
	Knowledge, Power Prep Academy Intermediate High School	
	Belmont Preparatory High School	
	Fordham High School for the Arts	
	Fordham Leadership Academy for Business and Technology	
	Bronx High School for Law and Community Service	

Table 4-7 (continued): Bronx High Schools within a One-Mile Radius of the Rezoning Area

Map No.	School Name	Address
22	Kingsbridge International High School	2780 Reservoir Avenue
	International School for Liberal Arts	
	High School for Teaching and Professions	
	Celia Cruz Bronx High School of Music (The)	
	Discovery High School	
23	Crotona International High School	2474 Crotona Avenue
	High School for Energy and Technology	
	Bronx Academy of Software Engineering	

Source: *DOE*

Charter Schools

While not included in the quantitative analysis, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, it should be noted that several charter schools in CSDs 9 and 10 serve elementary school, intermediate school, and high school students. The admissions process is generally through lottery, with preference to returning students, siblings of current students, and students from the school's community school district of location. The following charter schools are located in CSD 9[5]:

- Bronx Academy of Promise Charter School (K-8)
- Bronx Preparatory Charter School (6-12)
- Family Life Academy Charter School (K-8)
- Harriet Tubman Charter School (K-8)
- Icahn Charter School (K-8)
- Icahn Charter School 6 (K-6)
- Metropolitan Lighthouse Charter School (K-8)
- Mott Hall Charter School (6-8)
- Rosalyn Yalow Charter School (K-2)
- South Bronx Classical Charter School III (K-2)
- Success Academy Charter School-Bronx 2 (K-7)
- Success Academy Charter School-Bronx 3 (K-4)

The following charter schools are located in CSD 10[6]:

- Atmosphere Academy Public Charter School (6-7)
- Bronx Community Charter School (K-7)

[5] http://schools.nyc.gov/community/charters/information/directory.htm. Accessed August 4, 2016.

[6] Ibid.

- International Leadership Charter School (9-12)
- New Visions Charter High School for Advanced Math and Science (9-12)
- New Visions Charter High School for the Humanities (9-12)
- Tech International Charter School (6-8)

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO-ACTION CONDITION)

In the future without the Proposed Actions, future utilization of public elementary, intermediate, and high schools serving the rezoning area and surrounding study areas will be affected by changes in enrollment. These enrollment changes are mainly due to aging of the existing student body and new arrivals born in the area or moving to it, as well as changes in capacity, or number of available seats, in the study area.

Enrollment Projections

As noted above, the SCA provides future enrollment projections by community school district for up to ten years. The latest available enrollment projections to 2024 have been used in this analysis to project student enrollment in 2026. These enrollment projections focus on the natural growth of the City's student population and other population increases that do not account for new residential development planned in the area (No-Action projects). The SCA has also provided data on the number of new elementary and intermediate students expected from new housing in Sub-districts 1, 2, and 3 of CSD 9 and Sub-districts 4 of CSD 10 based on their capital planning work. In addition to the SCA ten-year high school enrollment projections, the 2026 No-Action high school enrollment is calculated by applying a multiplier of 0.19 (per *CEQR Technical Manual* Table 6-1a), to the number of new housing units anticipated in the borough by 2026. The anticipated No-Action elementary and intermediate school enrollment for the study area sub-districts and No-Action high school enrollment for the borough of the Bronx are presented in tables 4-8 and 4-9, respectively.

Projected Capacity Changes

As outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, No-Action school capacity changes considered in a community facilities analysis include information on proposed and adopted "Significant Changes in School Utilization" and the 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan. The SCA directs that the latest proposed or adopted Five-Year Capital Plan (or plan amendment) be used in the No-Action public school analysis; November and February documents are "proposed" and plans and/or amendments are adopted by the City Council in June. The latest Five-Year Capital Plan Proposed Amendment was issued in February 2017, and includes capacity expansion for CSD 10. A new school in CSD 10, Sub-district 4 has been funded, but has not yet been sited and is therefore not included in the quantitative analysis presented above. In CSD 9, Sub-district 2, P.S. 64, The Pura Belpre School, is in the process of being phased out due

to poor performance. It is being replaced by P.S 294, The Walton Avenue School and P.S. 311, the Lucero School. The zones for P.S. 294 and P.S. 311 will be the same as the zone for P.S. 64, and the new schools will be housed in the same facility as the original school; therefore, there will be no net changes in total sub-district capacity. Similarly, in CSD 9, Sub-district 3, P.S. 230, the Dr. Ronald N. Patterson is also in the process of being phased out. P.S. 274, the West Tremont Neighborhood School, is slated to expand in conjunction with this closure and will absorb the additional capacity. Therefore, there will be no net change in total sub-district capacity.

Elementary Schools

In the 2026 No-Action condition, CSD 9 Sub-district 1 elementary schools are expected to operate at over capacity (see Table 4-8, "2026 Estimated No-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization"). Utilization will increase to 113.3 percent with a deficit of 848 seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 2 elementary schools are expected to operate at over capacity; utilization will increase to 128.7 percent with a deficit of 957 seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 3 elementary schools are expected to operate at over capacity; utilization will increase to 125.5 percent with a deficit of 911 seats. CSD 10 Sub-district 4 elementary schools are expected to operate at over capacity; utilization will increase to 115.7 percent with a deficit of 792 seats.

Intermediate Schools

In the 2026 No-Action condition, CSD 9 Sub-district 1 intermediate schools are expected to operate at over capacity (see Table 4-8). Utilization will increase to 101.4 percent with a deficit of 54 seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 2 intermediate schools are expected to operate at over capacity; utilization will increase to 125.9 percent with a deficit of 179 seats. CSD 9 Sub-district 3 intermediate schools are expected to operate at under capacity; utilization will increase to 93.5 percent with a surplus of 174 seats. CSD 10 Sub-district 4 intermediate schools are expected to operate at over capacity; utilization will increase to 123.6 percent with a deficit of 738 seats.

Table 4-8: 2026 Estimated No-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization

Study Area	Projected 2026 Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by No-Action Residential Development[2]	Total No-Action Enrollment	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Elementary Schools						
CSD 9, Sub-district 1	7,016	184	7,200	6,352	-848	113.3
CSD 9, Sub-district 2	4,113	174	4,287	3,330	-957	128.7
CSD 9, Sub-district 3	4,254	228	4,482	3,571	-911	125.5
CSD 10, Sub-district 4	5,677	172	5,849	5,057	-792	115.7
Intermediate Schools						
CSD 9, Sub-district 1	3,874	76	3,950	3,896	-54	101.4
CSD 9, Sub-district 2	817	51	868	689	-179	125.9
CSD 9, Sub-district 3	2,381	114	2,495	2,669	174	93.5
CSD 10, Sub-district 4	3,751	111	3,862	3,124	-738	123.6

Notes:

[1] DOE Enrollment Projects (Actual 2014, Projected 2015-2024). Per CEQR, 2026 projections were assumed for the 2024 analysis year.

[2] SCA, Projected New Housing Starts for the 2015-2019 Capital Plan.

[3] No anticipated capacity changes based on 2015-2019 Capital Plan. Existing mini-schools and TCUs are excluded.

Source: Data as noted; Calladium Group, 2017.

High Schools

In the 2026 future without the Proposed Actions, Bronx high schools are expected to operate under capacity. As summarized in Table 4-9, "2026 Estimated No-Action Bronx High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization," Bronx high schools are expected to operate with a utilization rate of 76.1 percent and a surplus of 16,915 seats in the No-Action condition.

Table 4-9: 2026 Estimated No-Action Bronx High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Area	Projected 2026 Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by No-Action Residential Development[2]	Total No-Action Enrollment	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization
Bronx	53,516	386	53,902	70,817	16,915	76.1

Notes:

[1] DOE Enrollment Projects (Actual 2014, Projected 2015-2024). Per CEQR, 2024 projections were assumed for the 2026 analysis year.

[2] SCA, Projected New Housing Starts for the 2015-2019 Capital Plan.

[3] No anticipated capacity changes based on 2015-2019 Capital Plan.

Source: Data as noted; Calladium Group, 2017.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (WITH-ACTION CONDITIONS)

For analysis purposes, it is assumed that the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions would introduce approximately 3,228 additional DUs to the rezoning area, compared to the No-Action

conditions. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* student generation rates, the Proposed Actions would generate up to approximately 2,388 total students, with approximately 1,259 elementary school students, 516 intermediate school students, and 613 high school students. As shown in Table 4-10, "Estimated Number of Elementary and Intermediate Students Introduced in the Study Area in the 2026 Future with the Proposed Actions," approximately 155 and 64 elementary and intermediate students would be introduced in CSD 9, Sub-district 1 respectively. Approximately 759 and 312 elementary and intermediate students would be introduced in CSD 9, Sub-district 2 respectively. Approximately 26 and 11 elementary and intermediate students would be introduced in CSD 9, Sub-district 3 respectively. Approximately 319 and 131 elementary and intermediate students would be introduced in CSD 10, Sub-district 4 respectively.

Table 4-10: Estimated Number of Elementary and Intermediate Students Introduced in the Study Area in the 2026 Future with the Proposed Actions

Study Area	Housing Units	Students Introduced by the Proposed Development Sites		
		Elementary	Intermediate	High School
CSD 9, Sub-district 1	398	155	64	--
CSD 9, Sub-district 2	1,947	759	312	--
CSD 9, Sub-district 3	66	26	11	--
CSD 10, Sub-district 4	819	319	131	--
Bronx	approx. 3,228	--	--	613

Source: Based on student generation rates presented in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual.*

Elementary Schools

In the future with the Proposed Actions, the enrollment of Sub-districts 1, 2, and 3 of CSD 9 and Sub-district 4 of CSD 10 elementary schools would exceed capacity (refer to Table 4-11, "2026 Estimated With-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization"). CSD 9, Sub-district 1 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action Utilization rate of 113.3 percent to 115.8 percent in the With-Action condition (a 2.5 percentage point increase) with a deficit of 1,003 elementary school seats. CSD 9, Sub-district 2 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 128.7 percent to 151.5 percent in the With-Action condition (a 22.8 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 1,716 elementary school seats. CSD 9, Sub-district 3 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 125.5 percent to 126.2 percent in the With-Action condition (a 0.7 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 937 elementary school seats. CSD 10, Sub-district 4 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 115.7 percent to 121.9 percent in the With-Action condition (a 6.2 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 1,111 elementary school seats.

Table 4-11: 2026 Estimated With-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Study Area	Projected 2026 No-Action Enrollment	Students Introduced by the Proposed Actions	Total With-Action Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)	Change in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
Elementary Schools							
CSD 9, Sub-district 1	7,200	155	7,355	6,352	-1,003	115.8	2.5
CSD 9, Sub-district 2	4,287	759	5,046	3,330	-1,716	151.5	22.8
CSD 9, Sub-district 3	4,482	26	4,508	3,571	-937	126.2	0.7
CSD 10, Sub-district 4	5,849	319	6,168	5,057	-1,111	121.9	6.2
Intermediate Schools							
CSD 9, Sub-district 1	3,950	64	4,014	3,896	-118	103.0	1.6
CSD 9, Sub-district 2	868	312	1,180	689	-491	171.2	45.3
CSD 9, Sub-district 3	2,495	11	2,506	2,669	163	93.9	0.4
CSD 10, Sub-district 4	3,862	131	3,993	3,124	-869	127.8	4.2

Source: Calladium Group, 2017.

As noted above, a significant adverse impact may occur if a proposed action would result in both of the following conditions: (1) a utilization rate of the elementary schools in the sub-district study area that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the future With-Action condition; and (2) an increase of five percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions. As CSD 9, Sub-district 2 and CSD 10, Sub-district 4 elementary schools would experience both of these conditions in the future with the Proposed Actions, a significant adverse impact to these sub-districts would result. While CSD 9, Sub-districts 1 and 3 elementary school utilization rates would exceed 100 percent in the future with the Proposed Actions, as the Proposed Actions would result in a 2.5 and 0.7 percent increase, respectively, in the utilization rate between No-Action and With-Action conditions, less than the five percent impact threshold, no significant adverse impact would occur within these sub-districts. Proposed measures to mitigate the CSD 9, Sub-district 2 and CSD 10, Sub-district 4 elementary school impacts are described in Chapter 21, "Mitigation."

Intermediate Schools

In the future with the Proposed Actions (refer to Table 4-11, "2026 Estimated With-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization"), intermediate schools in Sub-district 2 of CSD 9 would have a significant adverse impact the future with the Proposed Actions. CSD 9 Sub-district 2 would have an additional 312 students in the With-Action condition, increasing its utilization rate from 125.9 in the No-Action Alternative to 171.2 in the With-Action condition (a 45.3 percent increase). CSD

9, Sub-district 2 would have a deficit of 491 seats. Proposed measures to mitigate the intermediate school impact are described in Chapter 21, "Mitigation."

CSD 9, Sub-district 1 would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 101.4 percent to 103.0 percent in the With-Action condition (a 1.6 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 118 intermediate school seats. The utilization change is below the five percent threshold and therefore, CSD 9, Sub-district 1 would not experience a significant adverse impact. CSD 9, Sub-district 3 would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 93.5 percent to 93.9 percent in the With-Action condition (a 0.4 percent increase). CSD 9, Sub-district 3 intermediate schools would continue to operate below capacity with 163 surplus seats. CSD 10, Sub-district 4 would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 123.6 percent to 127.8 percent in the With-Action condition (a 4.2 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 869 intermediate school seats. The utilization change is below the five percent threshold and therefore, CSD 10, Sub-district 4 would not experience a significant adverse impact.

High Schools

As indicated in Table 4-12, "2026 Future With-Action High School Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization," in the future with the Proposed Actions, Bronx high schools are expected to continue to operate under capacity in 2026. The future utilization rate would increase by 0.8 percentage points over the No-Action condition, for a With-Action utilization rate of 76.9 percent with a surplus of 16,302 available seats. As the utilization rate is below capacity, there would be no significant adverse impacts to Bronx high schools.

Table 4-12: 2026 Future With-Action High School Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization

Projected 2026 No-Action Enrollment	Students Introduced by the Proposed Actions	Total With-Action Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)	Change in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
53,902	613	54,515	70,817	16,302	76.9	0.8

Source: Calladium Group, 2017.

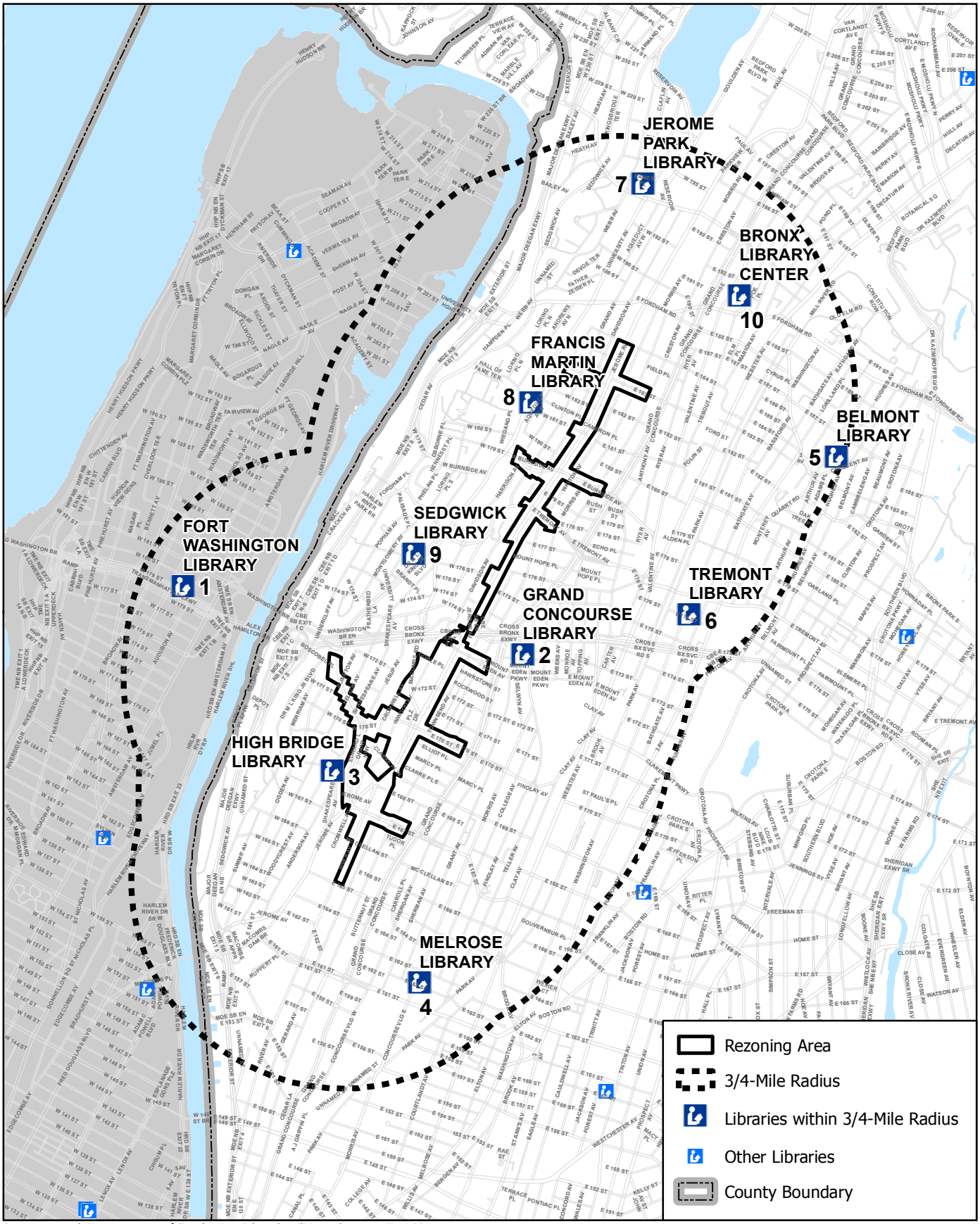
4.5 Indirect Effects on Public Libraries

METHODOLOGY

Per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual,* service areas for neighborhood branch libraries are based on the distance that residents would travel to use library services — typically not more than ¾ of a mile. This radius is referred to as a library's "catchment area." This libraries analysis compares the population generated by the Proposed Actions with the catchment area population(s) of the libraries

available within an approximately ¾-mile area around the rezoning area. As presented on Figure 4-5 "Library Study Area," ten branches are located within a ¾-mile radius of the rezoning area.

To determine the existing population of each library's catchment area, 2010 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts where 50 percent of the tract falls within ¾-mile of each respective library within the rezoning area's overall catchment area (see Figure 4-5, "Library Study Area"). The catchment area populations in the future without the Proposed Actions and the future with the Proposed Actions are applied by multiplying the number of new housing units expected to be complete by the 2026 analysis year by the average household size of the Community District within which the housing unit is located in (based on 2010 U.S. Census data). The catchment area populations in the future with the Proposed Actions are estimated by adding the anticipated population that would result from the Proposed Actions; the anticipated residents introduced by each projected development site were assigned to each library within a ¾-mile radius of the site. Because some proposed development sites are located within multiple catchment areas, the analysis assumes that residents would use the library closest to their home. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual,* if an action would increase a library's catchment area population by five percent or more over the No-Action condition, and if this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact could occur.



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

N

0 0.5 1 Mile

Figure 4-5

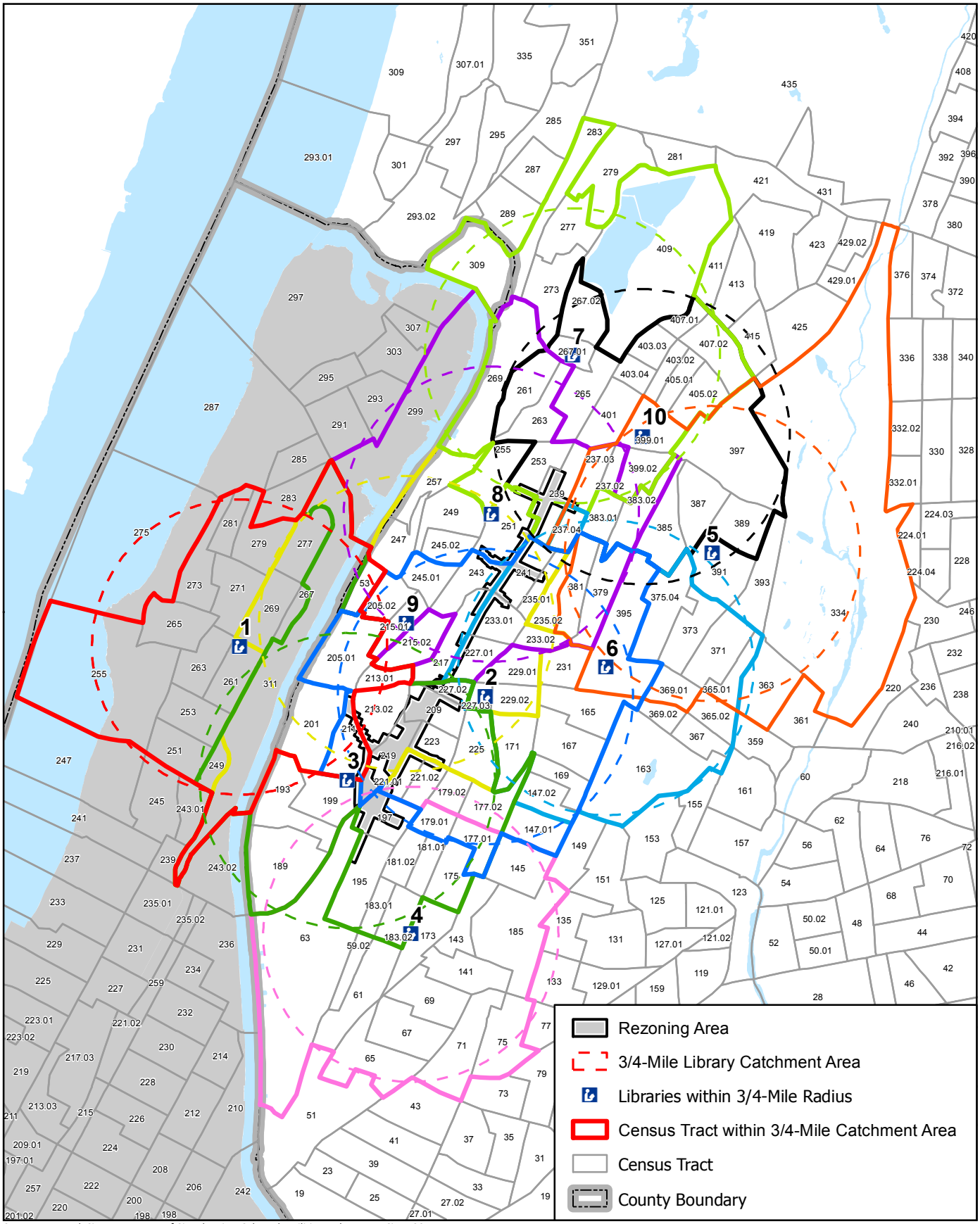
LIBRARY STUDY AREA

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The rezoning area is served by the NYPL system, which is the nation's largest public library system. The NYPL serves The Bronx, Manhattan and Staten Island with 88 neighborhood branches and four scholarly research centers. As indicated on Figure 4-5, "Library Study Area," there are ten libraries within a ¾-mile radius of the rezoning area: the Fort Washington Branch, located at 535 West 179th Street; the Grand Concourse Branch, located at 155 East 173rd Street; the High Bridge Branch, located at 78 West 168th Street; the Melrose Branch, located at 910 Morris Avenue; the Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center, located at 610 East 186th Street; the Tremont Branch, located at 1866 Washington Avenue; the Jerome Park Branch, located at 118 Eames Place; the Francis Martin Branch, located at 2150 University Avenue; the Sedgwick Branch, located at 1701 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard; and the Bronx Library Center, located at 310 East Kingsbridge Road. Aside from the Fort Washington Branch, located in the Washington Heights neighborhood of Manhattan, all of the libraries are located in The Bronx.

Table 4-13, "Libraries within the Study Area," below, provides the catchment area population for each library along with the respective existing holdings-per-resident ratios, based on the census tract population within a ¾-mile radius of each library (refer to Figure 4-6, "Library Catchment Areas"). The study area libraries have a combined 680,622 holdings. The ten public libraries serving the rezoning area are described in more detail below, based on public information from the New York Public Library[7].

[7] https://www.nypl.org/about/locations



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

N

0 0.5 1 Mile

Figure 4-6

LIBRARY CATCHMENT AREAS

Table 4-13: Libraries within the Study Area

Map No.	Library Name	Address	Holdings[1]	Catchment Area Population[2]	Holdings per Resident
1	Fort Washington Branch	535 West 179th Street (Manhattan)	81,382	116,329	0.70
2	Grand Concourse Branch	155 East 173rd Street (Bronx)	61,767	163,865	0.38
3	High Bridge Branch	78 West 168th Street (Bronx)	45,133	131,727	0.34
4	Melrose Branch	910 Morris Avenue (Bronx)	54,085	110,111	0.49
5	Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center	610 East 186th Street (Bronx)	65,246	107,485	0.61
6	Tremont Branch	1866 Washington Avenue (Bronx)	37,955	91,160	0.42
7	Jerome Park Branch	118 Eames Place (Bronx)	34,113	135,688	0.25
8	Francis Martin Branch	2150 University Avenue (Bronx)	44,392	132,534	0.33
9	Sedgwick Branch	1701 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (Bronx)	37,380	139,752	0.27
10	Bronx Library Center	310 East Kingsbridge Road (Bronx)	219,169	128,788	1.70

Source: [1] January 2014 Holdings (NYPL).
[2] 2010 Census.

The Fort Washington Branch opened in 1914 and is located within walking distance of the George Washington Bridge. The library has collections in Spanish and Russian and teaches a number of English language classes. The building is not wheelchair accessible. As indicated in Table 4-13, "Libraries within the Study Area," the Fort Washington Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 116,329 residents, with approximately 81,382 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.70.

The Grand Concourse Branch opened in 1959 and offers recreational and educational programing for the community. The collection includes both English and Spanish holdings. The building is partially wheelchair accessible, with the restrooms and community rooms being inaccessible spaces. The Grand Concourse Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 163,865 residents, with approximately 61,767 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.38.

The High Bridge Branch has been in the community for over 100 years. The building underwent a major renovation in 2010 and contains a selection of books in Spanish, Arabic, and French. It is fully wheelchair accessible. The High Bridge Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 131,727 residents, with approximately 45,133 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.34.

The 10,000-square-foot Melrose Branch was officially opened in 1914. The location is walking distance from Yankee Stadium and was originally built with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. In 1959, the brick building was modernized and the top two floors were removed. The location is not wheelchair accessible. The Melrose Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 110,111 residents, with approximately 54,085 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.49.

The Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center is a three-floor branch built in 1981 in the Little Italy section of the Bronx. The library collection and cultural center programming are dedicated to bringing Italian and Italian-American culture, language and history to the community. The library is home to Italian language materials including newspapers and videos. The location is fully wheelchair accessible. The Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center serves a catchment area of approximately 107,485 residents, with approximately 65,246 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.61.

The Tremont Branch opened in 1905. It is located in a historic brick building and was constructed with funds from Andrew Carnegie. The two-story library houses a large community room and an expansive children's room. The location is also fully wheelchair accessible. The Tremont Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 91,160 residents, with approximately 37,955 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.42.

The Jerome Park Branch is a stone-clad building that opened in 1969. It replaced a nearby branch that had served the community since 1957. After undergoing a renovation in 2007, it reopened its doors with more public space and restrooms. This location is housed on one floor and is fully wheelchair accessible. The Jerome Park Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 135,688 residents, with approximately 34,113 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.25.

The Francis Martin Branch opened in 1957 and underwent major renovations in 2008. This branch is fully wheelchair accessible. The Francis Martin Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 132,534 residents, with approximately 44,392 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.33.

The Sedgwick Branch is a two-story, wheelchair-accessible facility that opened in 1951. It originally was located on the ground floor of the Sedgwick Housing Projects before moving to its current location in 1994. In addition to library programing, it houses a community room that is available for communal meetings. The Sedgwick Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 139,752 residents, with approximately 37,380 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.27.

The Bronx Library Center opened in 2006 and is the largest public library in the Bronx. It replaced the Fordham Library Center which opened in 1923. The Bronx Library Center houses New York Public Library's premiere Latino and Puerto Rican Heritage Collection. It is completely wheelchair accessible. This location was also the NYPL's first green library, which uses as much natural sunlight as possible and specialized dimming lights to conserve energy while still providing a usable library space[8]. The Bronx Library Center serves a catchment area of approximately 128,788 residents, with approximately 219,169 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 1.70.

[8] https://www.nypl.org/audiovideo/what-green-means%E2%80%A6-bronx-library-center

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO-ACTION CONDITION)

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," in addition to the No-Action development anticipated on the projected development sites, there are a number of new residential developments expected to occur by 2026 that would increase the population within the library study area. Table 4-14, "Anticipated No-Action Residential Development within Each Library Catchment Area," summarizes the anticipated No-Action development anticipated within each library catchment area. As several of the developments are located within more than one catchment area, in such instances, the residents were assigned to the most proximate library, which residents from the development would be expected to frequent the most often.

Table 4-14: Anticipated No-Action Residential Development within Each Library Catchment Area

Library Catchment Area	Population Introduced in No-Action Condition	Total No Action Population
Fort Washington Branch	0	116,329
Grand Concourse Branch	621	164,486
High Bridge Branch	1,399	133,126
Melrose Branch	0	110,111
Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center	894	108,379
Tremont Branch	1,924	93,084
Jerome Park Branch	951	136,639
Francis Martin Branch	524	133,058
Sedgwick Branch	370	140,122
Bronx Library Center	0	128,788

Notes:
Residential units located within more than one library catchment area are assigned to the closest library for analysis purposes. Residents calculated based on 2.85 persons per DU for residential units in the Bronx per U.S. Census Bureau

Source: Calladium Group, 2017.

For analysis purposes, the number of holdings in the study area branch libraries are assumed to remain the same in 2026. Based on this assumption, Table 4-15, "No-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios," presents the anticipated holdings-per-resident ratios of the ten study area libraries in the future without the Proposed Actions. As indicated in the table, the No-Action holdings-per resident ratios would range from 0.25 to 1.70. The populations of libraries served by the Fort Washington, Melrose and Bronx Library Center Branches would not change, and the holdings-per-resident ratios would reflect existing conditions. The High Bridge, Jerome Park, Francis Martin, and Sedgwick Branches would have slight population increases resulting in no change to their respective holdings-per-resident ratios (as compared to existing conditions). The Grand Concourse, Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center and the Tremont Branches would decrease by 0.01 holdings-per-resident as compared to existing conditions.

Table 4-15: No-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios

Library Name	No-Actions Holdings[1]	No-Action Catchment Area Population	No-Action Holdings per Resident
Fort Washington Branch	81,382	116,329	0.70
Grand Concourse Branch	61,767	164,486	0.37
High Bridge Branch	45,133	133,126	0.34
Melrose Branch	54,085	110,111	0.49
Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center	65,246	108,379	0.60
Tremont Branch	37,955	93,084	0.41
Jerome Park Branch	34,113	136,639	0.25
Francis Martin Branch	44,392	133,058	0.33
Sedgwick Branch	37,380	140,122	0.27
Bronx Library Center	219,169	128,788	1.70

Source: [1] January 2014 Holdings (NYPL).

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (WITH-ACTION CONDITION)

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project or action increases the study area population by five percent or more as compared to the No-Action condition, this increase may impair the delivery of library services to the study area, and a significant adverse impact could occur.

As previously stated, the Proposed Actions would result in a net increase of 3,228 DUs with the RWCDS, compared to the No-Action conditions. These 3,228 DUs are expected to introduce an estimated approximately 9,459 new residents to the study area by 2026. Approximately 3,047 residents would be introduced within the Grand Concourse Branch catchment area; 3,897 residents would be introduced within the High Bridge Branch catchment area; 1,663 residents would be introduced within the Francis Martin Branch catchment area; and 853 residents would be introduced within the Sedgwick Branch catchment area. While one or more projected development sites would be within the Fort Washington, Melrose, Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Centre, Tremont, Jerome Park, and Bronx Library Center Branch libraries, these libraries would not be the most proximate library for any projected development sites, and therefore, it is anticipated that residents introduced within their catchment areas would choose to frequent the more proximate libraries.

Table 4-16, "Anticipated With-Action Library Catchment Area Population Increases," below, summarizes the projected development sites that fall within each respective library's ¾-mile catchment area, and the resultant catchment area population increases. With the Proposed Actions, the catchment area population of the Grand Concourse, High Bridge, Francis Martin, and Sedgwick Branches are expected to increase by 1.9, 2.9, 1.3 and 0.6 percent, respectively, over the No-Action condition. No changes to the

Fort Washington, Melrose, Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Centre, Tremont, Jerome Park, and Bronx Library Center Branch library catchment area populations are anticipated in the future with the Proposed Actions.

Table 4-17, "With-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios," presents the With-Action holdings-per-resident ratios for the study area libraries. As indicated in the table, the holdings-per-resident ratio would decrease to 0.36 for the Grand Concourse Branch, and to 0.33 for the High Bridge Branch. No changes to the remaining library holdings-per-population ratios are anticipated in the future with the Proposed Actions.

As the library catchment area populations for the Grand Concourse, High Bridge, Francis Martin, and Sedgwick Branches would increase by less than five percent from the No-Action condition, this level of increase would not result in a noticeable change in the delivery of library services at these branches, and no significant adverse impacts would occur.

Table 4-16: Anticipated With-Action Library Catchment Area Population Increases

Library Catchment Area	No-Action Population	Projected Development Sites within Catchment Area	Population Introduced in With-Action Condition	Total With-Action Population	Increases in Catchment Area Population over No-Action Condition (%)
Fort Washington Branch	116,329	N/A	0	116,329	0.0
Grand Concourse Branch	164,486	18-29	3,047	167,533	1.9
High Bridge Branch	133,126	30-45	3,897	137,023	2.9
Melrose Branch	110,111	N/A	0	110,111	0.0
Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center	108,379	N/A	0	108,379	0.0
Tremont Branch	93,084	N/A	0	93,084	0.0
Jerome Park Branch	136,639	N/A	0	136,639	0.0
Francis Martin Branch	133,058	1-9, 12	1,663	134,721	1.3
Sedgwick Branch	140,122	10, 11, 13-17	853	140,975	0.6
Bronx Library Center	128,788	N/A	0	128,788	0.0

Notes:
Residential units located within more than one library catchment area are assigned to the closest library for analysis purposes.

Source: Calladium Group, 2017.

Table 4-17: With-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios

Library Name	With-Action Holdings	With-Action Catchment Area Population	With-Action Holdings per Resident
Fort Washington Branch	81,382	116,329	0.70
Grand Concourse Branch	61,767	167,533	0.36
High Bridge Branch	45,133	137,023	0.33
Melrose Branch	54,085	110,111	0.49
Belmont Library and Enrico Fermi Cultural Center	65,246	108,379	0.60
Tremont Branch	37,955	93,084	0.41
Jerome Park Branch	34,113	136,639	0.25
Francis Martin Branch	44,392	134,721	0.33
Sedgwick Branch	37,380	140,975	0.27
Bronx Library Center	219,169	128,788	1.70

Notes:
Residential units located within more than one library catchment area are assigned to the closest library for analysis purposes.
Source: Calladium Group, 2017.

4.6 Indirect Effects on Publicly Funded Child Care Centers

METHODOLOGY

ACS provides subsidized child care in center-based group child care, family-based child care, and Head Start programs. Publicly financed child care services are available for income-eligible children up through the age of 12. The CEQR analysis focuses on services for children under age six, as eligible children aged six through 12 are expected to be in school for most of the day.

Families eligible for subsidized child care must meet financial and social eligibility criteria established by ACS. In general, children in families that have incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, depending on family size, are financially eligible, although in some cases eligibility can go up to 275 percent. The family must also have an approved "reason for care," such as involvement in a child welfare case or participation in a "welfare-to-work" program. Head Start is a federally funded child care program that provides children with half-day and full-day early childhood education; program eligibility is limited to families with incomes at 130 percent or less than the federal poverty level.

The City's affordable housing market is pegged to the Area Median Income (AMI), rather than the federal poverty level. Because family incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level fall under 80 percent of the AMI, for the purposes of CEQR analysis, the number of housing units expected

to be subsidized or targeted for incomes of 80 percent AMI or below is used as a proxy for eligibility. This provides a conservative assessment of demand, because eligibility for subsidized child care is not defined strictly by income, but also takes into account family size and other reasons for care (e.g., low-income parent(s) in school; low-income parent(s) training for work; or low-income parent(s) who is/are ill or disabled).

Because there are no locational requirements for enrollment in child care centers, and some parents or guardians choose a child care center close to their place of employment rather than their residence, the service area of these facilities can be quite large and not subject to strict delineation on a map. However, for the purpose of this child care center analysis, publicly funded group child care centers within approximately two miles of the rezoning area were identified, reflecting the fact that the centers close to a given site are more likely to be subject to increased demand.[9] ACS provided the most recent information regarding publicly funded group child care facilities within the study area, including their current capacity, enrollment, and number of available slots. Family child care and voucher slots were not included in the analysis, per the guidance of the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

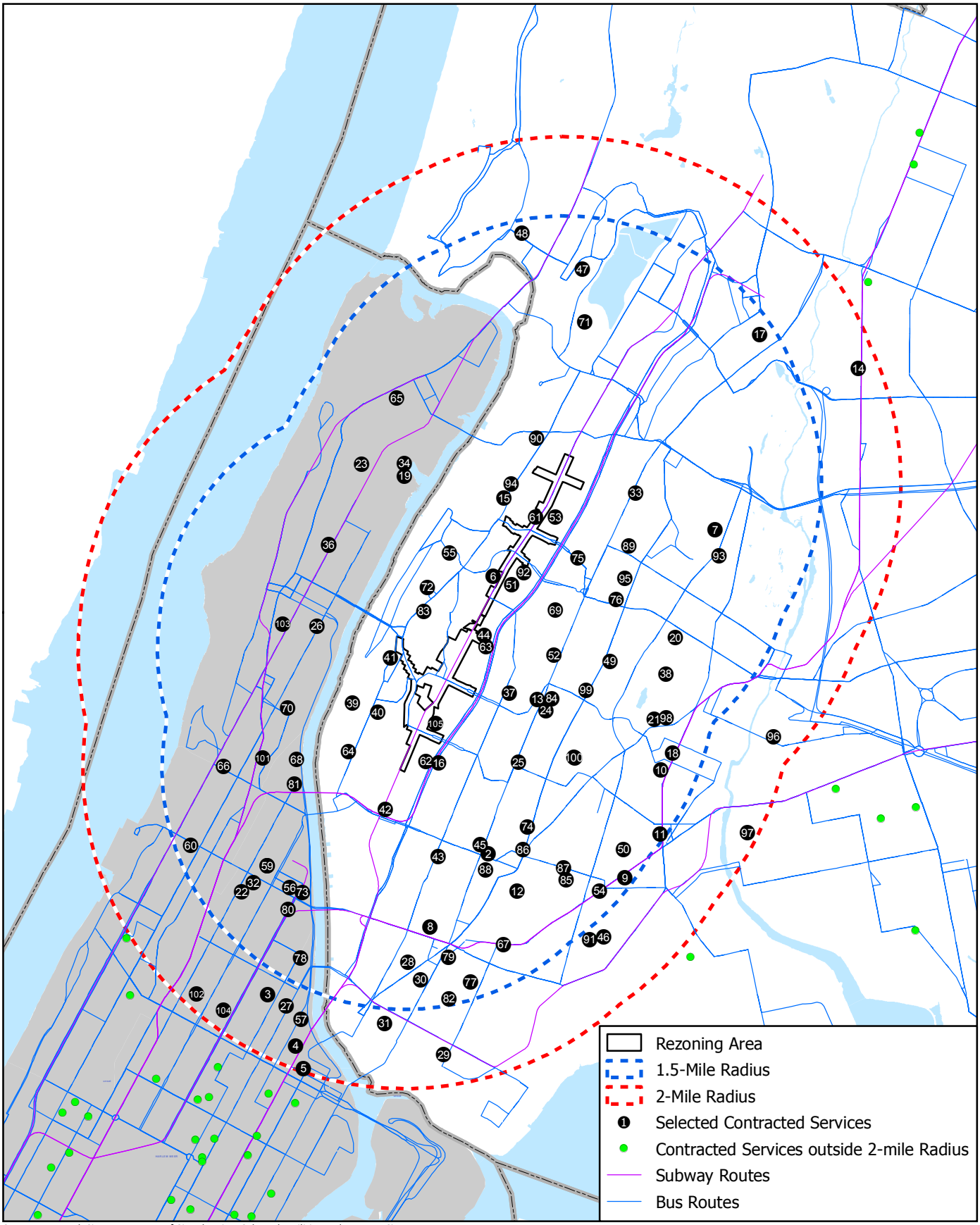
The child care center enrollment in the future without the Proposed Actions is estimated by multiplying the number of new low-income and low- and moderate-income housing units expected in the two-mile child care study area by the appropriate multiplier from Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The estimate of new publicly funded child care-eligible children is added to the existing child care enrollment to estimate enrollment in the future without the Proposed Actions. The child care-eligible population introduced by the Proposed Actions is also estimated using the *CEQR Technical Manual* child care multipliers. The action-generated publicly funded child-care eligible population is then added to the No-Action child care enrollment to determine future With-Action enrollment. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a project would result in demand for slots greater than the remaining slots for child care centers and if that demand would constitute an increase of five percentage points or more in the collective capacity of child care centers serving the study area, a significant adverse impact may result.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

As Indicated by Table 4-18, "Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Rezoning Area," and Figure 4-7, "Child Care Facilities," there are 104 publicly funded child care centers within the study area with a combined capacity of 7,775 slots and 1,028 available slots at a utilization rate of 86.8 percent. Table 4-18 shows the current capacity and enrollment for each of these facilities. As noted above, while family-

[9] As outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for child care analyses can range from 1.5 miles (in non-transit-rich areas) to somewhat larger than 1.5 miles (in transit-rich areas). In consultation with the lead agency and to reflect the transit-rich nature of the rezoning area, a two-mile radius was determined to be the appropriate study area for the Proposed Actions.

based child care facilities and informal care arrangements provide additional slots in the study area, these slots are not included in the quantitative analysis.



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

Figure 4-7

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Table 4-18: Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Rezoning Area

Map No.	Child Care Center Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	Slot Availability	Utilization
1	1332 Fulton Avenue Day Care Center, Inc.	1332 Fulton Avenue (Bronx)	97	78	19	80.4
2	1332 Fulton Avenue Day Care Center, Inc.	421 East 161st Street (Bronx)	154	110	44	71.4
3	Addie Mae Collins Comm. SVCS	110 East 129th Street (Manhattan)	37	30	7	81.1
4	Addie Mae Collins Comm. SVCS	345 East 101st Street (Manhattan)	30	30	0	100.0
5	Addie Mae Collins Comm. SVCS	2322 Third Avenue (Manhattan)	128	98	30	76.6
6	B'Above Worldwide Institute, Inc.	1810 Davidson Avenue (Bronx)	108	105	3	97.2
7	Belmont Community Day Care Center, Inc	2340 Cambreleng Avenue (Bronx)	75	66	9	88.0
8	Brightside Academy, Inc.	1455 Webster Avenue (Bronx)	26	23	3	88.5
9	Brightside Academy, Inc.	1334 Louis Nine Boulevard (Bronx)	66	63	3	95.5
10	Brightside Academy, Inc.	1093 Southern Boulevard (Bronx)	43	40	3	93.0
11	Brightside Academy, Inc.	2901 White Plains Road (Bronx)	34	33	1	97.1
12	Bronx Community College Early Childhood Center	2155 University Avenue (Bronx)	20	18	2	90.0
13	Bronx Works	1130 Grand Concourse (Bronx)	55	53	2	96.4
14	Children's Aid Society, Inc	1515 Southern Boulevard (Bronx)	79	73	6	92.4
15	Children's Aid Society, Inc	3703 10th Avenue (Manhattan)	69	67	2	97.1
16	Children's Aid Society, Inc	1919 Prospect Avenue (Bronx)	54	54	0	100.0
17	Children's Aid Society, Inc	1550 Crotona PK EAST (Bronx)	34	34	0	100.0
18	Children's Aid Society, Inc	2672 Frederick Douglass Blvd (Manhattan)	67	62	5	92.5
19	Children's Aid Society, Inc	93 Nagle Avenue (Manhattan)	67	57	10	85.1
20	Claremont Neighborhood Centers, Inc.	1450 Webster Avenue (Bronx)	52	51	1	98.1
21	Claremont Neighborhood Centers, Inc.	1240 Webster Avenue (Bronx)	53	53	0	100.0
22	Dominican Women's Development Center	2346 Amsterdam Avenue (Manhattan)	95	82	13	86.3
23	East Harlem Block Nursery, Inc.	2112 Madison Avenue (Manhattan)	39	30	9	76.9
24	East Side House Settlement	414 Morris Avenue (Bronx)	55	52	3	94.5
25	East Side House Settlement	201 Saint Ann's Avenue (Bronx)	25	25	0	100.0
26	East Side House Settlement	375 East 143rd Street (Bronx)	74	74	0	100.0
27	East Side House Settlement	200 Alexander Avenue (Bronx)	55	54	1	98.2
28	East Tremont CC & Dev Ctr	1811 Crotona Ave (Bronx)	60	48	12	80.0
29	Ecumenical Community Development Organization, Inc.	25 West 132nd Street (Manhattan)	39	35	4	89.7

Table 4-18 (continued): Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Rezoning Area

Map No.	Child Care Center Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	Slot Availability	Utilization
30	Ecumenical Community Development Organization, Inc.	249 West 144th Street (Manhattan)	55	54	1	98.2
31	Fordham Bedford Housing Corporation	2348 Webster Avenue (Bronx)	42	40	2	95.2
32	Friends of Crown Heights Educational Ctrs, Inc.	3732 10th Avenue (Manhattan)	60	45	15	75.0
33	Ft. George Community Enrichment Ctr, Inc.	1525 Saint Nicholas Avenue (Manhattan)	135	130	5	96.3
34	Ft. George Community Enrichment Ctr, Inc.	601 West 186th Street (Manhattan)	51	48	3	94.1
35	HELP Day Care Corporation	285 East 171st Street (Bronx)	53	52	1	98.1
36	HELP Day Care Corporation	785 Crotona Park North (Bronx)	28	26	2	92.9
37	Highbridge Advisory Council Family Services, Inc.	1165 University Avenue (Bronx)	55	55	0	100.0
38	Highbridge Advisory Council Family Services, Inc.	800 Concourse Village East (Bronx)	84	80	4	95.2
39	Highbridge Advisory Council Family Services, Inc.	1181 Nelson Avenue (Bronx)	47	39	8	83.0
40	Highbridge Advisory Council Family Services, Inc.	880 River Avenue - 2nd Fl (Bronx)	77	76	1	98.7
41	Highbridge Advisory Council Family Services, Inc.	1399 Ogden Avenue (Bronx)	64	60	4	93.8
42	Highbridge Advisory Council Family Services, Inc.	1594 Townsend Avenue (Bronx)	98	96	2	98.0
43	Highbridge Advisory Council Family Services, Inc.	383 East 162nd Street (Bronx)	70	66	4	94.3
44	Homes for the Homeless	730 Kelly Street (Bronx)	20	17	3	85.0
45	Kingsbridge Heights Community Center	3101 Kingsbridge Terrace (Bronx)	64	63	1	98.4
46	Kingsbridge Heights Community Center	295 West 231st Street (Bronx)	74	71	3	95.9
47	La Peninsula Community Organization, Inc.	1717 Fulton Avenue (Bronx)	100	89	11	89.0
48	La Peninsula Community Organization, Inc.	1054 Intervale Avenue (Bronx)	106	103	3	97.2
49	La Peninsula Community Organization, Inc.	1871 Walton Avenue (Bronx)	76	75	1	98.7
50	La Peninsula Community Organization, Inc.	499 East 175 Street (Bronx)	68	21	47	30.9
51	Labor Bathgate Community Child Care Board	1638 Anthony Avenue (Bronx)	67	64	3	95.5
52	Lutheran Social Services of NY	80 East 181st Street (Bronx)	176	146	30	83.0
53	Lutheran Social Services of NY	888 Westchester Avenue (Bronx)	137	133	4	97.1
54	Lutheran Social Services of NY	200 West Tremont Avenue (Bronx)	139	126	13	90.6
55	Lutheran Social Services of NY	110 West 146th Street (Manhattan)	89	69	20	77.5
56	Lutheran Social Services of NY	1951 Park Avenue (Manhattan)	54	49	5	90.7
57	Lutheran Social Services of NY	218 West 147th Street (Manhattan)	72	67	5	93.1
58	Lutheran Social Services of NY	218 West 147th Street (Manhattan)	41	34	7	82.9

Table 4-18 (continued): Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Rezoning Area

Map No.	Child Care Center Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	Slot Availability	Utilization
59	Lutheran Social Services of NY	510 West 145th Street (Manhattan)	92	86	6	93.5
60	MARC Academy and Family Center, Inc.	2105 Jerome Avenue (Bronx)	62	62	0	100.0
61	MARC Academy and Family Center, Inc.	2863 Webster Avenue (Bronx)	104	5	99	4.8
62	Mid Bronx CCRP Early Childhood Center, Inc.	1125 Grand Concourse (Bronx)	240	229	11	95.4
63	Mid Bronx CCRP Early Childhood Center, Inc.	100-102 E Mount Eden Ave (Bronx)	178	151	27	84.8
64	Mid Bronx CCRP Early Childhood Center, Inc.	1020-1022 Summit Avenue (Bronx)	58	27	31	46.6
65	Nicholas Cardell Day Care Center, Inc.	84 Vermilyea Avenue (Manhattan)	37	33	4	89.2
66	Northern Manhattan Perinatal Partnership INC	529-531 West 155th Street (Manhattan)	165	157	8	95.2
67	Prince Hall	159-30 Harlem River Drive (Manhattan)	30	23	7	76.7
68	Promesa, Inc.	300 East 175th Street (Bronx)	105	104	1	99.0
69	Rena Day Care Center, Inc	639 Edgecombe Avenue (Manhattan)	136	96	40	70.6
70	Saint Jemuel Group Family Day Care, Inc.	2836 Webb Avenue (Bronx)	37	29	8	78.4
71	Seventh Avenue Center for Family Services	1646 Montgomery Avenue (Bronx)	46	46	0	100.0
72	Seventh Avenue Center for Family Services	711 Lenox Avenue (Manhattan)	49	40	9	81.6
73	Sharon Baptist Board of Directors, Inc.	507-509 East 165th Street (Bronx)	119	110	9	92.4
74	Sharon Baptist Board of Directors, Inc.	279 East Burnside Avenue (Bronx)	103	102	1	99.0
75	Sharon Baptist Board of Directors, Inc.	1925 Bathgate Avenue (Bronx)	90	87	3	96.7
76	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	528 East 146th Street (Bronx)	62	39	23	62.9
77	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	2289 Fifth Avenue (Manhattan)	12	12	0	100.0
78	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	500 Bergen Avenue (Bronx)	25	24	1	96.0
79	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	669 Lenox Avenue (Manhattan)	101	70	31	69.3
80	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	565 Morris Avenue (Bronx)	139	132	7	95.0
81	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	2967 Frederick Douglas Blvd (Manhattan)	55	37	18	67.3
82	South Bronx Head Start Inc.	1458 Webster Avenue (Bronx)	74	72	2	97.3
83	South Bronx Head Start Inc.	490 East 143rd Street (Bronx)	53	53	0	100.0
84	South Bronx Head Start Inc.	141 Featherbed Lane (Bronx)	66	65	1	98.5
85	Southeast Bronx Neighborhood Centers, Inc.	901 Tinton Avenue (Bronx)	54	49	5	90.7
86	Southeast Bronx Neighborhood Centers, Inc.	3261 3rd Avenue (Bronx)	91	88	3	96.7
87	Southeast Bronx Neighborhood Centers, Inc.	749 East 163rd Street (Bronx)	90	90	0	100.0

Table 4-18 (continued): Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Rezoning Area

Map No.	Child Care Center Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	Slot Availability	Utilization
88	The Salvation Army	425 East 159th Street (Bronx)	36	31	5	86.1
89	The Salvation Army	2121 Washington Avenue (Bronx)	69	42	27	60.9
90	Tolentine Zeiser Community Life Center.Inc	2340 Andrews Avenue (Bronx)	151	125	26	82.8
91	Trabajamos Community Head Start, Inc.	1997 Bathgate Avenue (Bronx)	135	115	20	85.2
92	Trabajamos Community Head Start, Inc.	940 East 156th Street (Bronx)	26	26	0	100.0
93	Trabajamos Community Head Start, Inc.	1905 Morris Avenue (Bronx)	50	45	5	90.0
94	Trabajamos Community Head Start, Inc.	2167 University Avenue (Bronx)	37	36	1	97.3
95	Tremont Crotona Day Care Center	1555 East 174th Street (Bronx)	54	37	17	68.5
96	Tremont Crotona Day Care Center	1113 Colgate Avenue (Bronx)	74	47	27	63.5
97	Tremont Crotona Day Care Center	1600 Crotona Park East (Bronx)	135	66	69	48.9
98	Tremont Monterey Day Care Center, Inc.	1600 Bathgate Avenue (Bronx)	55	50	5	90.9
99	United Bronx Parents, Inc.	1332 Fulton Avenue (Bronx)	70	37	33	52.9
100	United Federation of Black Community Organizations, Inc	474 West 159th Street (Manhattan)	117	99	18	84.6
101	Utopia Children's Center, Inc	236 West 129th Street (Manhattan)	40	26	14	65.0
102	Washington Heights Child Care	610-14 West 175th Street (Manhattan)	55	49	6	89.1
103	West Harlem Community Organization, Inc.	121 West 128th Street (Manhattan)	95	95	0	100.0
104	Womens Housing & Economic Dev Corp	50 East 168th Street (Bronx)	111	111	0	100.0
		Total	***7,775***	***6,747***	***1,028***	***86.8***
Notes: ACS, June 2017.						

Source: Data as noted; Calladium Group, 2017.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO-ACTION CONDITION)

Table 4-19: Comparison of Budget Capacity, Enrollment, Available Slots, and Percent Utilized for the 2026 Future No-Action and With-Action Conditions

	Budget Capacity	Enrollment	Available Slots	Utilization (%)
Existing Conditions	7,775	6,747	1,028	86.8
No-Action Increment	0	+808	-808	+10.4
2026 No-Action Condition	7,775	7,555	220	97.2

Source: *CEQR Technical Manual,* Table 6-1b.

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," in addition to the No-Action development anticipated on projected development sites, there are a number of residential development projects anticipated in the surrounding area. For purposes of the child care analysis, only the anticipated affordable housing units are used to determine future No-Action child care enrollment.

In total, approximately 6,315 new affordable housing units are anticipated in the surrounding area. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* generation rates, these incremental 5,858 affordable housing units are expected to generate 808 additional publicly funded child care-eligible children under age six to the study area, increasing the total child care center enrollment to 7,555. No changes to child care center capacity are anticipated in the 2026 No-Action condition.

As presented in Table 4-19, the future No-Action utilization rate is expected to increase to 97.2 percent and, therefore, operate below capacity with a surplus of 220 slots.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (WITH-ACTION CONDITION)

As discussed above, the *CEQR Technical Manual* requires a detailed analysis of child care centers when a proposed action would produce substantial numbers of subsidized low- to moderate-income family housing units that may therefore generate a sufficient number of eligible children to affect the availability of slots at area publicly funded child care centers. By 2026, as a result of the Proposed Actions, it is anticipated in the RWCDS that up to 2,243 affordable housing units would be introduced to the rezoning area, many of which could potentially be eligible for subsidized child care. Residents with incomes no greater than approximately 80 percent AMI, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), could occupy these affordable units.

Based on Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, these additional 2,243 affordable units would generate approximately 312 children under age six eligible for publicly funded child care services (see Table 4-20). The additional 312 children potentially eligible for publicly funded child care would reduce the number of available slots described below in the future without the Proposed Actions and result in a

deficit of 156 slots in the study area. As presented in Table 4-21, the collective utilization rate of study area child care centers would increase to 101.2 percent in the 2026 With-Action condition, an approximately 4.0 percent increase from the No-Action utilization rate, 1.2 percent above 100 percent capacity.

Table 4-20: Projected Number of Publicly Funded Child Care Pupils Generated by the Proposed Actions

Affordable Units	Generation Ratio per Unit (Children ≤ Age 6)	Number of Children ≤ Age 6 Generated
2,243	0.139	312

Source: *CEQR Technical Manual,* Table 6-1b.

Table 4-21: Comparison of Budget Capacity, Enrollment, Available Slots, and Percent Utilized for the 2026 Future No-Action and With-Action Conditions

	Budget Capacity	Enrollment	Available Slots	Utilization (%)
2026 No-Action Condition	7,775	7,555	220	97.2
With-Action Increment	0	+312	-312	+4.0
2026 With-Action Condition	7,775	7,867	-92	101.2

Source: *CEQR Technical Manual,* Table 6-1b.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse child care center impact could result if a proposed action results in: (1) a collective utilization rate greater than 100 percent in the With-Action condition; and (2) the demand constitutes an increase of five percent or more in the collective capacity of child care centers serving the study area over the No-Action condition.

In the RWCDS, the Proposed Actions would add approximately 312 children potentially eligible for subsidized child care to the study area and would cause an approximately 4 percent increase in demand over the No-Action utilization rate of publicly funded group child care facilities in the study area, and would not exceed the CEQR impact threshold of five percent. As such, the Proposed Actions would not result in a significant adverse impact to publicly funded group child care centers in the area.

Several factors may limit the number of children in need of publicly funded child care slots in ACS-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 centers. Parents of eligible children may also use ACS vouchers to finance care at private child care centers in the study area. The voucher system could spur the development of new private 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 condition. Lastly, parents of eligible children are not restricted to enrolling their children in child care facilities in a specific geographic area. They could use the ACS voucher systems to make use of public and private child care providers beyond the study area.