Chapter 4: Community Facilities and Services

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the potential effects of the proposed Saint Vincents campus redevelopment on community facilities in and around the Greenwich Village neighborhood. The 2010 *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities, including schools, health care, day care, libraries, and fire and police protection services. CEQR methodology focuses on direct impacts on community facilities and services and on increased demand for community facilities and services generated by new users such as the population that would occupy the proposed residential development.

PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

A detailed analysis of potential impacts on public elementary and intermediate schools was conducted for the proposed projects. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* screening methodology, detailed analyses of public high schools, libraries, outpatient health care facilities, child care facilities, and police and fire services are not warranted. The proposed projects would not result in any significant adverse impacts on these facilities.

As described in the analysis and summarized below, the proposed projects would not have a significant adverse impact on community facilities.

DIRECT EFFECTS ON HEALTH CARE SERVICES

There has been a reduction in the health care services available to community residents since Saint Vincent's Hospital Manhattan closed. Contemporaneously with the development of the proposed East Site project, a new Center for Comprehensive Care would be incorporated into the former O'Toole Building. That would constitute a major improvement to health care services by adding emergency services, diagnostic imaging, and general and specialty physician care to the O'Toole Building.

Health care services located in the O'Toole Building, as operated by Saint Vincents Catholic Medical Centers (SVCMC), are expected to relocate by mid-September with or without the proposed projects. In the future without the proposed projects (No Build), it is assumed that RSV, LLC would lease the building for health-related uses. However, since no such uses would exist if the Center for Comprehensive Care is approved, there would be no displacement of community facilities.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The proposed projects are located in Sub-District 2 of Community School District (CSD) 2, which includes most of Lower Manhattan west of Broadway and south of 14th Street. The residential portion of the proposed projects would introduce 54 elementary school students and 18 intermediate school students. The assessment of public schools assesses the potential effects of these additional students on elementary schools within a ½-mile study area and Sub-District 2 and on intermediate schools within a 1-mile study area and Sub-District 2.

Elementary schools within the ½-mile study area would operate with ~~a utilization rate of less than 105 percent~~ surplus capacity in the 2015 future with the proposed projects (Build), and therefore the proposed projects would not result in a significant adverse impact on elementary schools in the ½-mile study area. Within Sub-District 2, elementary schools would operate with a shortfall of ~~667~~ 512 seats in the future with the proposed projects. However, the proposed projects would increase the elementary school utilization rate by only ~~1.5~~ 1.4 percent. Therefore, the analysis concludes that the proposed projects would not result in a significant adverse impact on elementary schools in the ½-mile study area or Sub-District 2.

By 2015 in the future with the proposed projects, intermediate schools within the 1-mile study area and Sub-District 2 would operate with a surplus of seats. Therefore, the proposed projects would not result in any significant adverse impacts on public intermediate schools within the ½-mile study area or Sub-District 2.

B. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

This analysis of community facilities has been conducted in accordance with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines and the latest data and guidance from agencies such as the Department of Education (DOE) and the Department of City Planning (DCP).

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 a project 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 Center for Comprehensive Care would provide health care facilities in the O'Toole Building instead of the doctors' offices that would exist in the future without the proposed projects.

The proposed projects would not physically alter or directly displace any other community facility, and therefore the assessment of direct effects in this chapter is limited to the health care uses in the O'Toole Building.

INDIRECT EFFECTS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* provides thresholds that provide guidance in making an initial determination of whether a detailed analysis is necessary to determine potential impacts. **Table 4-1** lists those *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds for each community facility analysis. If a proposal exceeds the threshold for a specific facility, a more detailed analysis is warranted. A preliminary screening analysis was conducted to determine if the proposed projects would exceed established *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds warranting further analysis. Based on that screening, a detailed analysis is provided for public elementary and intermediate schools.

Table 4-1
Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria

Community Facility	Threshold For Detailed Analysis
Public schools	More than 50 elementary/middle school or 150 high school students
Libraries	Greater than 5 percent increase in ratio of residential units to libraries in borough
Health care facilities (outpatient)	Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood
Child care centers (publicly funded)	More than 20 eligible children based on number of low- to moderate-income units by borough
Fire protection	Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood
Police protection	Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood

Source: 2010 *CEQR Technical Manual.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends conducting a detailed analysis of public schools if a proposed project would generate more than 50 elementary/intermediate school students and/or more than 150 high school students. Based on a maximum of 450 residential units and the CEQR student generation rates (0.12 elementary, 0.04 middle, and 0.06 high school students/housing unit in Manhattan), the proposed projects would generate approximately 99 total students—with approximately 54 elementary school students, 18 intermediate school students, and 27 high school students. This number of students warrants a detailed analysis of the proposed projects' effects on elementary and intermediate schools. Because the proposed projects would not introduce more than 150 high school students, a detailed analysis of public high schools is not warranted.

LIBRARIES

Potential impacts on libraries can result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed project in Manhattan that generates a 5 percent increase in the average number of residential units served per branch (901 residential units in Manhattan) may cause significant impacts on library services and require further analysis. With no more than 450 units, the proposed projects do not exceed this threshold, and a detailed analysis of libraries is not warranted.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would add more than 50 children eligible for child care to the study area's child care facilities, 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 within a proposed project. Because the proposed East Site project is not expected to include any low-income or low- to moderate-income units, it does not meet or exceed the CEQR threshold of 50 children, and a detailed child care analysis is not warranted.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

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, nursing homes, clinics, and other facilities providing outpatient health services.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before, there may be increased demand on local public health care facilities, which may warrant further analysis of the potential for indirect impacts on outpatient health care facilities. The proposed projects would not result in the creation of a sizeable new neighborhood, and therefore a detailed analysis of indirect effects on health care facilities is not warranted.

The potential for direct effects on the health care uses in the O'Toole Building and the availability of the services in the Center for Comprehensive Care to be provided without regard to ability to pay is discussed below.

POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends detailed analyses of impacts on police and fire service in cases where a proposed project would affect the physical operations of, or direct access to and from, a precinct house or fire station, or where a proposed project would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The proposed projects would not result in these direct effects on either police or fire services, nor would it create a sizeable new neighborhood; therefore, no further analysis is warranted.

C. DIRECT EFFECTS ON HEALTH CARE SERVICES

As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the Center for Comprehensive Care is intended to provide essential community healthcare services for the local geographic area that had been served by Saint Vincent's Hospital Manhattan. NSLIJ's goal is to create a patient-centered environment dedicated to efficient care, optimized staff performance, and enhanced patient experience.

The limited health care services remaining in the O'Toole Building are expected to relocate by mid-September 2011, with or without the proposed projects. In the future without the proposed projects, it is assumed that RSV, LLC would seek to lease the building for doctors' offices and similar health-related uses, but without the emergency room services that would be part of the Center for Comprehensive Care. However, since no such uses would exist if the proposed projects are approved, there would be no displacement of community facilities.

Overall, the new Center for Comprehensive Care is intended to be a major improvement to the provision of health care services since the closure of Saint Vincent's. The center would create a new facility to address a broad spectrum of the health care needs of the community. The emergency department services would be provided to all. Thus, there would not be a significant adverse impact to health care services; rather, the Center for Comprehensive Care would constitute a significant improvement to health care services for the surrounding community.

D. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

METHODOLOGY

This analysis assesses the potential effects of the proposed projects (specifically its residential component which is conservatively assumed to have up to 450 residential units for analysis

purposes) on public elementary and intermediate schools serving the project area. The project area is located in New York City CSD 2, which covers a large portion of Manhattan including the neighborhoods of the Financial District, Soho, Greenwich Village, Tribeca, Midtown, and the Upper East Side. Following methodologies in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the primary study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the school districts' "sub-district" ("regions" or "school planning zones") in which the projects are located (see **Figure 4-1**). The proposed projects are located in Sub-District 2 of CSD 2, which includes most of Lower Manhattan west of Broadway and south of 14th Street.

In addition to the sub-district study area, analyses of elementary and intermediate schools are also conducted for a local study area, which has been defined as a ½-mile for elementary schools and 1-mile for intermediate schools, as these are the distances that elementary and intermediate school students could be expected to walk to school. (As discussed above in Section B, an assessment of high schools is not required due to the limited number of public high school students that would be generated by the proposed East Site development.) According to the 2010 *CEQR Technical Manual*, these data are provided for informational purposes and do not typically factor into the determination of impacts.

This schools analysis presents the most recent capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates for elementary and intermediate schools in the ½-mile, 1-mile, and Sub-District 2 study areas. Future conditions are then predicted based on enrollment projections and proposed development projects—the future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments in the schools study area to DOE's projected enrollment, and then comparing that number with projected school capacity. DOE does not include charter school enrollment in its enrollment projections. DOE's enrollment projections for years 2009 through 2018, the most recent data currently available, are posted on the School Construction Authority (SCA) website.[1] These enrollment projections are based on broad demographics trends and do not explicitly account for discrete new residential developments planned for the study area. Therefore, the additional populations from the other new development projects expected to be complete within the study area are added to the projected enrollment to ensure a more conservative prediction of future enrollment and utilization. In addition, any new school projects identified in the DOE Five-Year Capital Plan are included if construction has begun. In addition, according to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, some schools may be included in the analysis if they are in the DOE Five-Year Capital Plan but are not yet under construction if the lead agency, in consultation with SCA, concurs that it is appropriate.

The effect of the new students introduced by the proposed projects on the capacity of schools within the study areas is then evaluated. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact may occur if the proposed projects would result in:

1. A utilization rate of the elementary and/or intermediate schools in the sub-district study area that is equal to or greater than 105 percent in the future with the 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.

[1] Schools.nyc.gov. Enrollment projections by the Grier Partnership were used.

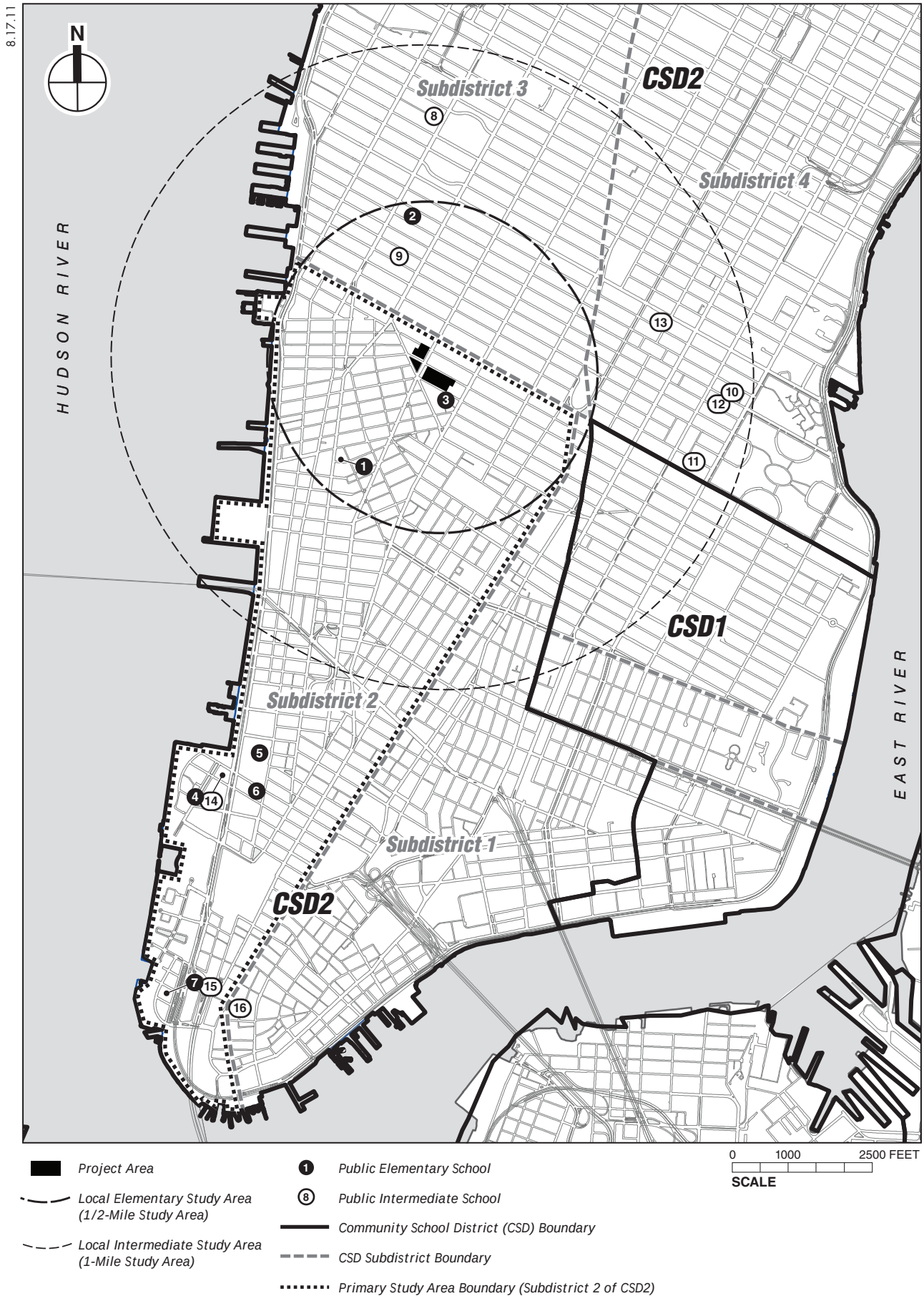


Figure 4-1

Public Elementary and Intermediate Schools Serving the Project Area

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in **Figure 4-1**, three elementary school programs (serving grades Pre-K through 5) are located in the ½-mile study area: P.S. 3 (The Charrette School), P.S. 11 (William T. Harris School), and P.S. 41 (The Greenwich Village School). As shown in **Table 4-2**, DOE's 2009-2010 school year enrollment figures, which are the most recent data currently available, indicate that these schools have an elementary enrollment of 1,950 students, or 113 percent of capacity, with a shortfall of 226 seats.

Table 4-2
Public Elementary and Intermediate Schools Serving the Study Area
Enrollment and Capacity Data, 2009-2010 School Year

Map No.[1]	Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization Rate (%)
Elementary Schools						
½-Mile Study Area						
1	P.S. 3 Charrette School*	490 Hudson St	625	526	-99	119
2	P.S. 11 William T. Harris School	320 West 21st St	571	557	-14	103
3	P.S. 41 Greenwich Village School*	116 West 11th St	754	641	-113	118
	½-Mile Study Area Total		**1,950**	**1,724**	**-226**	**113**
Sub-District 2 Study Area						
4	P.S. 89*	201 Warren St	545	414	-131	132
5	P.S. 150*	334 Greenwich St	181	182	1	99
6	P.S. 234 Independence School and Annex*	292 Greenwich St	820	631	-189	130
7	PS/IS 276 (PS Component)*[3]	55 Battery Place	235	666	431	35
	Sub-District 2 Total		**3,160**	**3,060**	**-100**	**103**
Intermediate Schools						
1-Mile Study Area						
8	M.S. 260 Clinton School Writers	281 Ninth Ave	269	273	4	99
9	I.S. 70 NYC Lab M.S. for Collaborative Studies	333 West 17th St	562	642	80	88
10	J.H.S. 104 Simon Baruch School	330 East 21st St	997	1,165	168	86
11	Institute For Collaborative Education (I.S. Component)	345 East 15 St	235	173	-62	136
12	M.S. 255 Salk School Of Science	319 East 19 St	406	375	-31	108
13	School of the Future HS (I.S. Component)	127 East 22 St	295	342	47	86
	1-Mile Study Area Total		**2,764**	**2,970**	**206**	**93**
Sub-District 2 Study Area						
14	I.S. 89*	201 Warren St	298	310	12	96
15	PS/IS 276 (IS Component)*[3]	55 Battery Place	101	286	185	35
16	I.S. 896 Lower Manhattan Community Middle School*[3]	26 Broadway	244	361	117	68
	Sub-District 2 Total		**643**	**957**	**314**	**67**

Notes:
[1] See Figure 4-1 for location of schools.
[2] Capacity is the Target Capacity (assumes 20 children/class for grades K-3 and 28 children/class for grades 4-8).
[3] PS/IS 276 building opened in Fall 2010. In addition, IS 896 moved to 26 Broadway and was renamed Lower Manhattan Community Middle School. It continues to serve Sub-District 2 in this location. These schools are included to provide a more current snapshot of existing school conditions.
* Denotes schools that are located within Sub-District 2 of CSD 2.

Sources: DOE, *Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization Report 2009-2010;* enrollment for I.S. 896 from http://schools.nyc.gov/community/planning/changes/manhattan/RRG; DCP.

As shown in **Table 4-2**, elementary schools in Sub-District 2 of CSD 2 are operating at 103 percent of capacity, with an enrollment of 3,160 students and a capacity of 3,060 students, for a shortfall of 100 seats.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

The 1-mile study area contains six schools with intermediate programs (serving grades 6 through 8). The most recent DOE enrollment data indicate that the intermediate schools within the 1-mile study area are operating at 93 percent of capacity with 206 available seats (see **Table 4-2**). Total enrollment at the intermediate schools in Sub-District 2 is 643 students, or 67 percent of capacity, with a surplus of 314 seats.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

As noted above, SCA provides future enrollment projections by district for up to 10 years. According to DOE's projections for CSD 2, elementary school enrollment will increase to 19,189 students by 2015, from approximately 16,273 students in the 2009-2010 school year. To project enrollment at the schools in the ½-mile study area, it is assumed that the proportion of CSD 2 students enrolled in schools in these study areas in the 2009-2010 school year will remain constant in the future. For Sub-District 2, SCA data was used to determine the proportion of CSD 2 students that will be enrolled in Sub-District 2 schools in the future without the proposed projects. Currently, approximately 12 percent of CSD 2's elementary students attend a school in the ½-mile study area. Based on SCA data, approximately 19 percent of CSD 2 elementary students will attend a school in Sub-District 2 in the future without the proposed projects. Applying these proportions to the 2015 projection results in an estimated 2,299 and 3,586 elementary school students in the ½-mile study area and Sub-District 2, respectively.

DOE projects that intermediate school enrollment in CSD 2 will increase to 7,113 by 2015, from approximately 6,965 in the 2009-2010 school year. As with elementary schools above, enrollment at the schools in the 1-mile study area was estimated by assuming that the proportion of CSD 2 students enrolled in intermediate schools in each study area in the 2009-2010 school year will remain constant in the future; Sub-District 2 enrollment was based on SCA data. Therefore, intermediate schools in the 1-mile study area will have a projected enrollment of 2,823 students and Sub-District 2 will have a projected enrollment of 530 students.

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 developments planned for the area (No Build projects). Therefore, the additional students from the anticipated No Build projects within the ½-mile and 1-mile study areas were also included to more conservatively predict future enrollment and utilization (see Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy"). Within the Sub-District 2 study area, SCA provided data on the number of new elementary and intermediate students expected from new housing starts.

Table 4-3 outlines the estimated number of new public school students generated as a result of development in the future without the proposed projects, which is based on student generation rates listed in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual* (0.12 elementary students and 0.04 intermediate school students per residential unit in Manhattan).

Table 4-3
Projected New Housing Units and Estimated Number of Students Introduced in the Study Area: 2015 Future Without the Proposed Projects

Study Area	New Housing Units	Students	
		Elementary	Intermediate
½-Mile, 1-Mile, and Sub-District 2 Study Areas	124	15	5
Sub-District 2 Study Area	NA*	711	234

Notes: * SCA provided an estimate of students in the future without the proposed projects in CSD 2 Sub-District 2 based on the Five Year (2009-2013) Number of Housing Units in "Projected New Housing Starts as Used in 2009-2018 Enrollment Projection: 2010-2014 Capital Plan" in CSD 2.
Source: SCA; DCP; AKRF, Inc.

PROJECTED SCHOOL CAPACITY

According to the DOE *Proposed 2010-2014 Five-Year Capital Plan—Proposed April 2011 Amendment*, there is no new school capacity under construction within the study areas. However, the current SCA capital plan includes the Foundling Hospital School, a new public elementary school that will include approximately 518 seats for students in pre-kindergarten through the fifth grade. The school is planned for the lower six floors of an existing building at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and West 17th Street—the current site of the New York Foundling Hospital. The New York Foundling Hospital organization will continue to occupy the office space on the upper floors of the building. According to SCA, in the course of developing plans for the project area, the Rudin Family received extensive feedback from the Greenwich Village community concerning school overcrowding.[1] The Rudin family, with SCA, developed and proposed the concept of transforming the bottom six floors of the building into a new school while allowing New York Foundling to continue to headquarter its offices in the same building. Although this school is not currently under construction, it is included quantitatively in the analysis based on consultation with DCP and SCA. It is scheduled for completion in 2014.

In addition, other changes to capacity at elementary and intermediate schools will occur because of the relocation of school organizations and the opening of new school organizations in the 2010-2011 school year which are not reflected in the 2009-2010 data presented above.

Elementary school capacity in the ½-mile study area and Sub-District 2 will increase by 779 seats as a result of the creation of new seats at P.S. 3 (261 seats) and the opening of the Foundling School (P.S. 340, 518 seats) in 2014. The new seats at P.S. 3 would be created because I.S. 896, a school that was previously located in the same building as P.S. 3, recently relocated to the Broadway Educational Complex at 26 Broadway in Manhattan. Additional capacity for P.S. 3 will be created in the space previously occupied by I.S. 896.

Intermediate school capacity in the 1-mile study area will increase by a total of 34 seats as a result of the relocation of M.S. 260 to a new facility at Union Square (34 seats) ~~and the opening of the Foundling School (155 seats) . The Foundling School will also increase the intermediate school capacity in Sub-District 2 by 155 seats.~~ M.S. 260 is not located within the sub-district and therefore the increase in capacity is not included in the sub-district analysis.

[1] SCA Press Release, "Mayor, Chancellor Announce New Elementary School to be Built in Greenwich Village," May 8, 2008.

ANALYSIS

Elementary Schools

As shown in **Table 4-4**, elementary schools will operate with surplus capacity within the ½-mile study area, with an enrollment of 2,314 students compared to a capacity of ~~2,348~~ 2,503 seats (~~99~~ 92 percent utilization). Within Sub-District 2, elementary schools will be over capacity, with an enrollment of 4,297 students and a capacity of ~~3,684~~ 3,839 seats, resulting in a deficit of ~~613~~ 458 seats (~~117~~ 112 percent utilization).

Table 4-4
Estimated Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization: 2015 Future Without the Proposed Projects

Study Area	Projected Enrollment in 2015	No Build Students	Total No Build Enrollment	Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Elementary Schools						
½-Mile Study Area	2,299[1]	15	2,314	2,503	189	92
Sub-District 2	3,586[3]	711	4,297	3,839	-458	112
Intermediate Schools						
1-Mile Study Area	2,823[1]	5	2,828	3,004	176	94
Sub-District 2	530[3]	234	764	957	193	80

Notes:
1. To estimate enrollment for the ½-mile and 1-mile study areas in 2015, the total number of students enrolled in those schools (DOE Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report) in 2009-2010 was divided by the total number of students enrolled in CSD 2 schools in 2009-2010. The resulting percentages were applied to the CSD 2 elementary and middle school projected enrollments in 2015.
2. The school capacity includes the changes described above under "Projected School Capacity."
3. Elementary and intermediate school enrollment in Sub-District 2 in 2015 is estimated at 18.7 percent and 7.5 percent of CSD 2 enrollment, respectively, based on SCA data. These percentages were applied to the CSD 2 elementary and intermediate school projected enrollments in 2018 and were held constant to estimate total enrollment for the Sub-District schools in 2015 per DCP guidance.

Sources: DOE *Enrollment Projections 2009-2018 by the Grier Partnership*; DOE, *Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2009-2010*, DOE *2010-2014 Proposed Five-Year Capital Plan*, April 2011.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

As shown in **Table 4-4**, total intermediate school enrollment is expected to be 2,828 students within the 1-mile study area and 764 students within Sub-District 2. The 1-mile study area will have a surplus of ~~331~~ 176 seats (~~90~~ 94 percent utilization), while Sub-District 2 will operate with ~~348~~ 193 available seats (~~69~~ 80 percent utilization).

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECTS

For analysis purposes, it is conservatively assumed that the proposed projects could introduce up to 450 residential units to the study areas. Based on the CEQR student generation rates, the proposed projects would generate approximately 54 elementary and 18 intermediate school students in the study areas by 2015 (see **Table 4-5**).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

An additional 54 elementary students would increase total enrollment to 2,368 students (~~101~~ 95 percent utilization) and schools would ~~result in a deficit~~ operate with a surplus of ~~20~~ 135 seats in the ½-mile study area (see **Table 4-6**). Elementary schools within Sub-District 2 would operate over capacity, with

an enrollment of 4,351 students and a capacity of ~~3,684~~ 3,839 seats (~~118~~ 95 percent utilization), resulting in a deficit of ~~667~~ 512 seats.

Table 4-5
Estimated Number of Students Introduced in the Study Areas: 2015 Future With the Proposed Projects

Housing Units	Students Introduced by Proposed Projects	
	Elementary[1]	Intermediate[1]
Up to 450	54	18

Note: [1] Based on student generation rates in Table 6-1a in the *2010 CEQR Technical Manual*.

Table 4-6
Estimated Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization: 2015 Future With the Proposed Projects

Study Area	Projected No Build Enrollment	Students from Proposed Projects	Total Enrollment with the Proposed Projects	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Elementary Schools						
½-Mile Study Area	2,314	54	2,368	2,503	135	95
Sub-District 2	4,297	54	4,351	3,839	-512	113
Intermediate Schools						
1-Mile Study Area	2,828	18	2,846	3,004	158	95
Sub-District 2	764	18	782	957	175	82

Sources: DOE *Enrollment Projections 2009-2018 by the Grier Partnership*; DOE, *Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2009-2010*, DOE *2010-2014 Proposed Five-Year Capital Plan*, April 2011.

Although elementary schools within Sub-District 2 would operate with a shortage of seats in 2015, the proposed projects would introduce a small number of students relative to the overall enrollment of the study area. As a result, it would not substantially increase the elementary school utilization rate. Within Sub-District 2, the proposed projects would increase the utilization rate by ~~1.5~~ 1.4 percent. Because the proposed projects would increase the elementary school utilization rate by less than five percent, the proposed projects would not result in a significant adverse impact on elementary schools in Sub-District 2. Because elementary schools in the ½-mile study area would operate with ~~a utilization rate of less than 101 percent, a one percent increase over~~ surplus capacity, the proposed projects would not result in a significant adverse impact on elementary schools in the ½-mile study area.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

The 18 new intermediate students would increase enrollment in the 1-mile study area to 2,846 students, and intermediate schools would operate with a surplus of ~~313~~ 158 seats (~~90~~ 95 percent utilization) (see **Table 4-6**). For Sub-District 2, intermediate school enrollment would increase to 782 by 2015 and the schools would operate at ~~70~~ 82 percent of capacity, with a surplus of ~~330~~ 175 seats.

Because intermediate schools would operate with surplus capacity in both study areas, the proposed projects would not result in a significant adverse impact on intermediate schools in the 1-mile study area or Sub-District 2. ✷