# A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the potential effects of the Proposed Action and associated RWCDS on community facilities in and around the neighborhood. The *2012 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 (i.e., indirect impacts).

# B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

Pursuant to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, detailed analyses of potential impacts on public elementary, intermediate and high schools, publicly funded child care services, and public libraries were conducted for the Proposed Action. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* screening methodology, detailed analyses of outpatient health care facilities and police and fire protection services are not warranted. As described in the following analysis and summarized below, the Proposed Action would have a significant adverse impact on public elementary schools.

## *Public Schools*

The proposed rezoning area falls within the boundaries of two New York City Community School Districts (CSD) including sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and sub-district 2 of CSD 32, which encompass most of northern Brooklyn. The RWCDS associated with the Proposed Action would introduce 311 elementary school students, 129 intermediate school students, and 151 high school students. The assessment of public schools assesses the potential effects of these additional students on elementary and intermediate schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and sub-district 2 of CSD 32, and on high schools within the borough of Brooklyn.

In the future with the Proposed Action, there would continue to be a surplus of elementary school seats in in CSD 14, sub-district 2. Within sub-district 2 of CSD 32, elementary schools would operate at 111.4 percent of capacity, with a shortfall of 408 seats in the future with the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would result in an approximately 7.4 increase in utilization from the No-Action condition. As collective utilization rate of elementary schools in CSD 32, sub-district 2 would exceed 100 percent in the With-Action conditions and the Proposed Action would result in an increase of more than five percent in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions, the Proposed Action would result in a significant adverse impact on elementary schools in CSD 32, sub-district 2.

Intermediate schools would operate with surplus capacity in sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and in sub-district 2 of CSD 32 in the future with the Proposed Action, and therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant adverse impact on intermediate schools.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual,* the determination of impact significance for high schools is conducted at the borough level. The additional high school students as a result of the Proposed Action would raise the utilization for high schools in Brooklyn from approximately 82.1 percent to 82.3 percent. Accordingly, the Proposed Action would not have a significant adverse impact on high school.

### *Child Care Services*

Within the study area, which extends approximately 1.5 miles from the proposed rezoning area, there are 10 publicly funded group day care facilities and 9 Head Start programs. As of April 2012, these facilities had a collective utilization rate of approximately 95 percent, with 79 more slots than enrolled children. In the future with the Proposed Action, the RWCDS would generate up to 215 low and moderate income housing units by 2016. Based on *CEQR Technical Manual* Table 6-1b, it is estimated that these 215 units would generate 38 children under the age of 6 eligible for publicly funded day care services. The additional children would decrease the available slots and increase the utilization rate to 98.2 percent (increase of 2.4 percent). According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse child care impact may result, warranting consideration of mitigation, if the Proposed Action would increase the study area's utilization rate by at least 5 percent and the resulting utilization rate would be 100 percent or more. The Proposed Action would increase the study area's utilization rate by less than five percent and therefore, would not have a significant adverse impact on publicly funded child care.

### *Libraries*

The proposed rezoning area is within the catchment areas of two Brooklyn Public Library branches, the Dekalb Branch and the Bushwick Branch. Assuming 2.95 persons per household, based 2010 Census data, the new households anticipated under the RWCDS would contain approximately 3,174 people. This would increase the study area population, and therefore the number of residents per branch, by 2.45 percent. In the future with the Proposed Action, the study area would have 66,272 residents per branch, and, based on the existing sizes of their collections, the Dekalb and Bushwick Branches' collections would contain 0.49 items per person within the study area, a decrease of 0.01 items per capita relative to the future no-action condition, a 2 percent decline. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a Proposed Action would increase the study area population by 5 percent or more over no-action levels, and if it is determined in consultation with the Brooklyn Library that the increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact could occur.

## C. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

This analysis of community facilities has been conducted in accordance with 2012 *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines and the latest data and guidance from agencies such as the Department of Education (DOE), Administration of Children's Services (ACS), Brooklyn Public Library (BPL), 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

Although the northern tip of the P.S. 120 Carlos Tapia Elementary School is included within the rezoning area, it is not a projected or a potential development site. None of the projected or potential development sites contain any community facilities. The Proposed Action would not physically alter or directly displace any community facility, and therefore, there would be no direct effects to existing community facilities resulting from the Proposed Action,

## 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 Action and associated RWCDS would exceed established *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds warranting further analysis. Based on that screening, a detailed analysis is provided for public elementary, intermediate and high school schools, public funded child care services, and public libraries.

**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 the 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 the borough |
| ***Fire Protection*** | Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood |
| ***Police Protection*** | Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood |

**Source:** 2012 *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 1,076 residential units and the CEQR student generation rates for Brooklyn (0.29 elementary, 0.12 middle, and 0.14 high school students/housing unit, the Proposed Action would generate approximately 592 total students—with approximately 312 elementary school students, 129 intermediate school students, and 151 high school students. This number of students warrants a detailed analysis of the Proposed Action's 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 project in Brooklyn that generates a 5 percent increase in the average number of residential units served per branch (734 residential units in Brooklyn) may cause significant adverse impacts on library services and require further analysis. The RWCDS associated with the Proposed Action is expected to add a net increase of 1,076 dwelling units over No-Action conditions, and therefore the Proposed Action would exceed this threshold, and a detailed analysis of libraries is warranted.

### *Child Care Services*

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 (110 residential units in Brooklyn). As described previously, the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Action is expected to add a net increase of 1,076 dwelling units, of which 215 would be affordable units provided through the Inclusionary Housing Program, to the rezoning area over No-Action conditions. Therefore, the Proposed Action would yield more than 20 children under age six eligible for public day care exceeding the CEQR threshold of 50 children requiring a detailed child analysis.

### *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 Action 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.

### *Police and Fire Protection 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 Action 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.

# D. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## Methodology

This analysis assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Action on public elementary, intermediate, and high schools serving the project area. According to the guidelines presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, CEQR analyzes potential impacts only on public schools operated by the New York City Department of Education (DOE).[1] Therefore, 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 Action. The analysis of community facilities will consider the potential for significant adverse impacts resulting from the reasonable worst-case development scenario (RWCDS). The RWCDS would result in a net increment of 1,076 residential units 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.

Based on the multipliers presented in Table 6-1a of the 2012 *CEQR Technical Manual*, the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Action would result in a net increase of approximately 441 new elementary and middle school students, and 151 high school students in the rezoning area, as compared to the No-Action condition, which exceeds the CEQR threshold for detailed analysis of public elementary, intermediate, and high schools.[2]

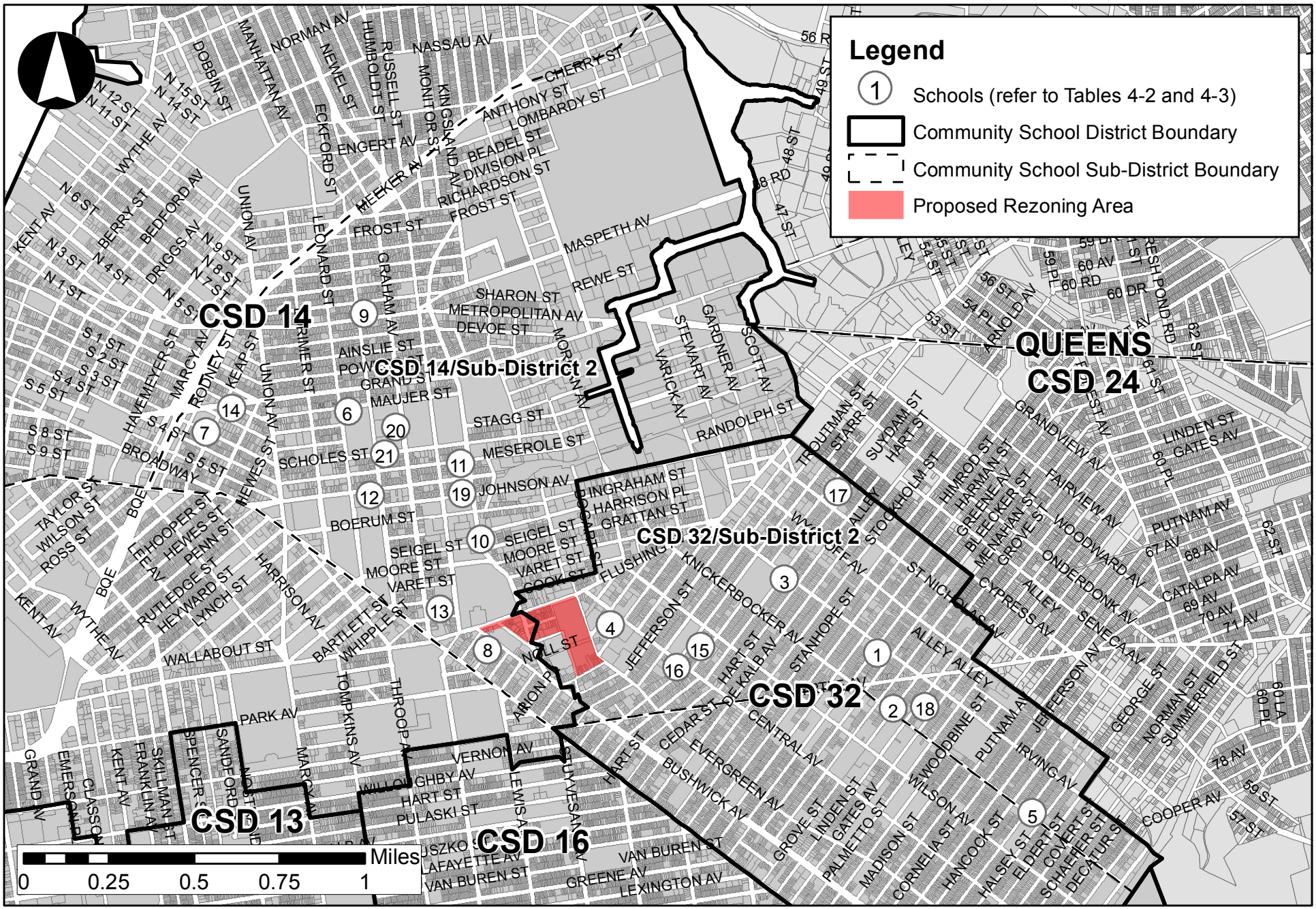
The proposed rezoning area falls within the boundaries of two of New York City Community School Districts (CSD) – CSDs 32 and 14 – which overlay much of northern tip of Brooklyn, including the neighborhoods of Greenpoint, Williamsburg, East Williamsburg, and Bushwick. Following methodologies in the 2012 *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the school districts' "sub-district" ("regions" or "school planning zones") in which the projected development sites are located (see Figure 4-1). The rezoning area is located within the boundaries of two sub-districts, including sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and sub-district 2 of CSD 32. Sub-district 2 of CSD 14 encompasses the East Williamsburg neighborhood, and sub-district 2 of CSD 32 includes the northern and eastern portions of Bushwick. Children residing within the proposed rezoning area would most likely attend the elementary and intermediate schools in the defined study area.

A schools analysis presents the most recent capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates for elementary, intermediate in the respective 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's enrollment projections for years 2009 through 2018, the most recent data currently available, are posted on the School Construction Authority (SCA) website.[3] These enrollment projections are based on broad demographic trends and do not explicitly account for discrete new residential developments planned for the study area. Therefore, the additional populations from the

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

[2] Although the Proposed Action is expected to facilitate the construction of 1,076 dwelling units, including 47 units set aside of senior housing, for conservative analysis purposes, the following assessment assumes that all residential units would be family units and therefore, could house children.

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




**Rheingold Development Rezoning EIS** **Figure 4-1**

**Study Area Elementary and Intermediate Schools**

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 projected development sites 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 the Proposed Action 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 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.

The methodology is similar for high schools, but the study area is different. 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, school capacity assessments for high schools are not performed for small, localized study areas. The *CEQR Technical Manual* sets the borough in which the project is located (in this case, Brooklyn, which includes CSD 13 through 23 and 32) as the applicable study area. The larger study area requires only one change to the methodology described above for elementary and intermediate schools: the number of anticipated new residential units in the future without the Proposed Action is derived not from research conducted in association with preparation of this EIS but from the SCA's table of Projected New Housing Starts as Used in 2009-2018 Enrollment Projections.

## Existing Conditions

As described above, elementary and intermediate schools in New York City (NYC) are located in geographically defined school districts. As shown in Figures 4-1, the rezoning area is located within the boundaries of two Community School Districts (CSD) and two sub-districts, including sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and sub-district 2 of CSD 32. Analyzed schools located in CSDs 14 and 32 can be generally defined by one of four categories: elementary, intermediate, secondary and K-8 schools. Elementary schools (PS) are defined as pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 5$^{th}$ grades, intermediate schools (IS) are 6$^{th}$ through 8$^{th}$ grades, secondary schools are 6$^{th}$ through 12$^{th}$ grades, and K-8 schools are pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 8$^{th}$ grades. For utilization analysis purposes, elementary and the PS component of K-8 schools have been combined and the intermediate and IS component of PS/IS and IS/HS schools have been combined. It should be noted that some of the school buildings in this area of CSD 14 and 32 house more than one organization, and in such case those organizations are listed separately in Tables 4-2 and 4-3. For example, the I.S. 49 building (35 Starr Street) contains I.S. 347 and I.S. 349 in the 2010-2011 school year, which are listed separately in Table 4-3. Similarly, J.H.S. 586 and J.H.S. 614 are located in the same building but are also listed separately in Table 4-3.

Capacity and enrollment information for elementary schools in sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and sub-district 2 of CSD 32 are provided in Table 4-2, and capacity and enrollment information for intermediate schools in the study area are provided in Table 4-3.

## *Elementary Schools*

As shown in Figure 4-1, there are a total of 14 elementary schools within the study area, including 9 elementary schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and 5 elementary schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 32. Table 4-2 shows the existing capacity, enrollment, and utilization figures for elementary schools in the study area. As shown in Table 4-2, the 5 elementary schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 32 had a utilization of approximately 91.1 percent with 315 available seats and the 9 elementary schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 14 had a utilization of approximately 79.5 percent with 1,051 available seats.

**TABLE 4-2**
**Existing Study Area Public Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Figures for 2011-2012 Academic Year**

| Map No. | School Name and Address | School District | Sub-District | Grades Served | Enrollment | Target Capacity* | Available Seats | Utilization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P.S. 86 The Irvington (220 Irving Ave.) | 32 | 2 | Pk-5 | 514 | 458 | -56 | 112.2% |
| 2 | P.S. 116 Elizabeth L. Farrell (515 Knickerbocker Ave.) | 32 | 2 | Pk-5 | 523 | 475 | -48 | 110.0% |
| 3 | P.S. 123 Suydam (100 Irving Ave.) | 32 | 2 | Pk-5 | 890 | 1,038 | 148 | 85.7% |
| 4 | P.S. 145 Andrew Jackson (100 Noll St.) | 32 | 2 | Pk-5 | 873 | 1,097 | 224 | 79.6% |
| 5 | P.S. 151 Lyndon B. Johnson (763 Knickerbocker Ave.) | 32 | 2 | Pk-5 | 443 | 490 | 47 | 90.4% |
| | ***CSD 32, Sub-district 2*** | | | | ***3,243*** | ***3,558*** | ***315*** | ***91.1%*** |
| 6 | P.S. 18 Edward Bush Magnet (101 Maujer St.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 213 | 295 | 82 | 72.2% |
| 7 | P.S. 19 Roberto Clemente (325 South 3rd St. ) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 353 | 791 | 438 | 44.6% |
| 8 | P.S. 120 Carlos Tapia (18 Beaver St.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 502 | 633 | 131 | 79.3% |
| 9 | P.S. 132 The Conselyea (320 Manhattan Ave.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 799 | 630 | -169 | 126.8% |
| 10 | P.S. 147 Isaac Remsen (325 Bushwick Ave.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 227 | 480 | 253 | 47.3% |
| 11 | P.S. 196 Ten Eyck (207 Bushwick Ave.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 393 | 534 | 141 | 73.6% |
| 12 | P.S. 250 George F. Lindsay (108 Montrose Ave.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 765 | 887 | 122 | 86.2% |
| 13 | P.S. 257 John F. Hylan (60 Cook St.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 637 | 798 | 161 | 79.8% |
| 14 | P.S. 319 (360 Keap St.) | 14 | 2 | Pk-5 | 186 | 78 | -108 | 238.5% |
| | ***CSD 14, Sub-district 2*** | | | | ***4,075*** | ***5,126*** | ***1,051*** | ***79.5%*** |

**Source:** New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE), *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2011-2012 School Year.*
**Notes:** (Map No. corresponds to Figure 4-1.)
* Target Capacity sets a goal of a reduced class-size of 20 for grades K-3 and is used by the NYCDOE for capital planning purposes.

## *Intermediate Schools*

As shown in Figure 4-1, there are a total of 7 intermediate schools within the study area, including 3 intermediate schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and 4 intermediate schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 32. Table 4-3 shows the existing capacity, enrollment, and utilization figures for middle schools within the study area. As shown in Table 4-3, the 4 intermediate schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 32 had a utilization of approximately 65.6 percent with 844 available seats and the 3 intermediate schools within sub-district 2 of CSD 14 had a utilization of approximately 62.6 percent with 422 available seats.

**TABLE 4-3**
**Existing Study Area Public Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Figures for 2011-2012 Academic Year**

| Map No. | School Name and Address | School District | Sub-District | Grades Served | Enrollment | Target Capacity* | Available Seats | Utilization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | I.S. 347 School of Humanities (35 Starr St.) | 32 | 2 | 6-8 | 501 | 679 | 193 | 73.8% |
| 16 | IS 349 Math, Science, & Tech. (35 Starr St.) | 32 | 2 | 6-8 | 467 | 749 | 282 | 62.3% |
| 17 | I.S. 162 The Willoughby (1390 Willoughby Ave.) | 32 | 2 | 6-8 | 531 | 916 | 385 | 58.0% |
| 18 | I.S. 554 All City Leadership Secondary (1474 Gates Ave.) | 32 | 2 | 6-12 | 112 | 111 | -1 | 100.8% |
| | ***Total for Intermediate Schools in CSD 32, Sub-district 2*** | | | | ***1,611*** | ***2,455*** | ***844*** | ***65.6%*** |
| 19 | M.S. 582 The Upper Academy (207 Bushwick Ave.) | 14 | 2 | 6-8 | 313 | 482 | 169 | 64.9% |
| 20 | J.H.S. 586 Lyons Community (223 Graham Ave.) | 14 | 2 | 6-12 | 214 | 255 | 41 | 84.1% |
| 21 | J.H.S. 614 Young Womens Leadership School (223 Graham Ave.) | 14 | 2 | 6-10 | 180 | 392 | 295 | 45.9% |
| | ***Total for Intermediate Schools in CSD 14, Sub-district 2*** | | | | ***707*** | ***1,129*** | ***422*** | ***62.6%*** |

**Source:** NYCDOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2011-2012 School Year.*
**Notes:** (Map No. corresponds to Figure 4-1.)
* Target Capacity sets a goal of a reduced class-size of 20 for grades K-3 and is used by the NYCDOE for capital planning purposes.
** IS component of PS/IS and IS/HS schools based on information supplied by NYCSCA.

### *High Schools*

Table 4-4 provides summary capacity, enrollment, and utilization figures for all high schools in Brooklyn by CSD. As shown in Table 4-4, the borough's high schools had a utilization of approximately 83.5 percent with 16,108 available seats. Although the one-mile radius is not used for assessment purposes, Figure 4-2 shows the locations of all high schools within an approximate one mile radius of the proposed rezoning area. As shown in Figure 4-2, there are 19 high schools within a mile of the rezoning area (see Table 4-5). The closest high school to the rezoning area is Bushwick Leaders High School for Academic Excellence located at 797 Bushwick Avenue.

**TABLE 4-4**
**2011-2012 High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Data in the Borough of Brooklyn**

| Area | Enrollment | Target Capacity | Available Seats | Utilization Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Total | 81,395 | 97,503 | 16,108 | 83.5% |

**Source:** NYCDOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2011-2012 School Year (includes high schools seats from CSD, Alternative, & Regular HS sections)*
**Notes:** HS component of IS/HS schools based on information supplied by NYCSCA.

## Future without the Proposed Action (No-Action Condition)

Without the Proposed Action, future utilization of public elementary, intermediate, and high schools serving the proposed rezoning area and surrounding study areas would be affected by changes in enrollment mainly due to aging of the existing student body and new arrivals born in the area or moving to it; and changes in capacity, or number of available seats, in the schools.

**Figure 4-2**

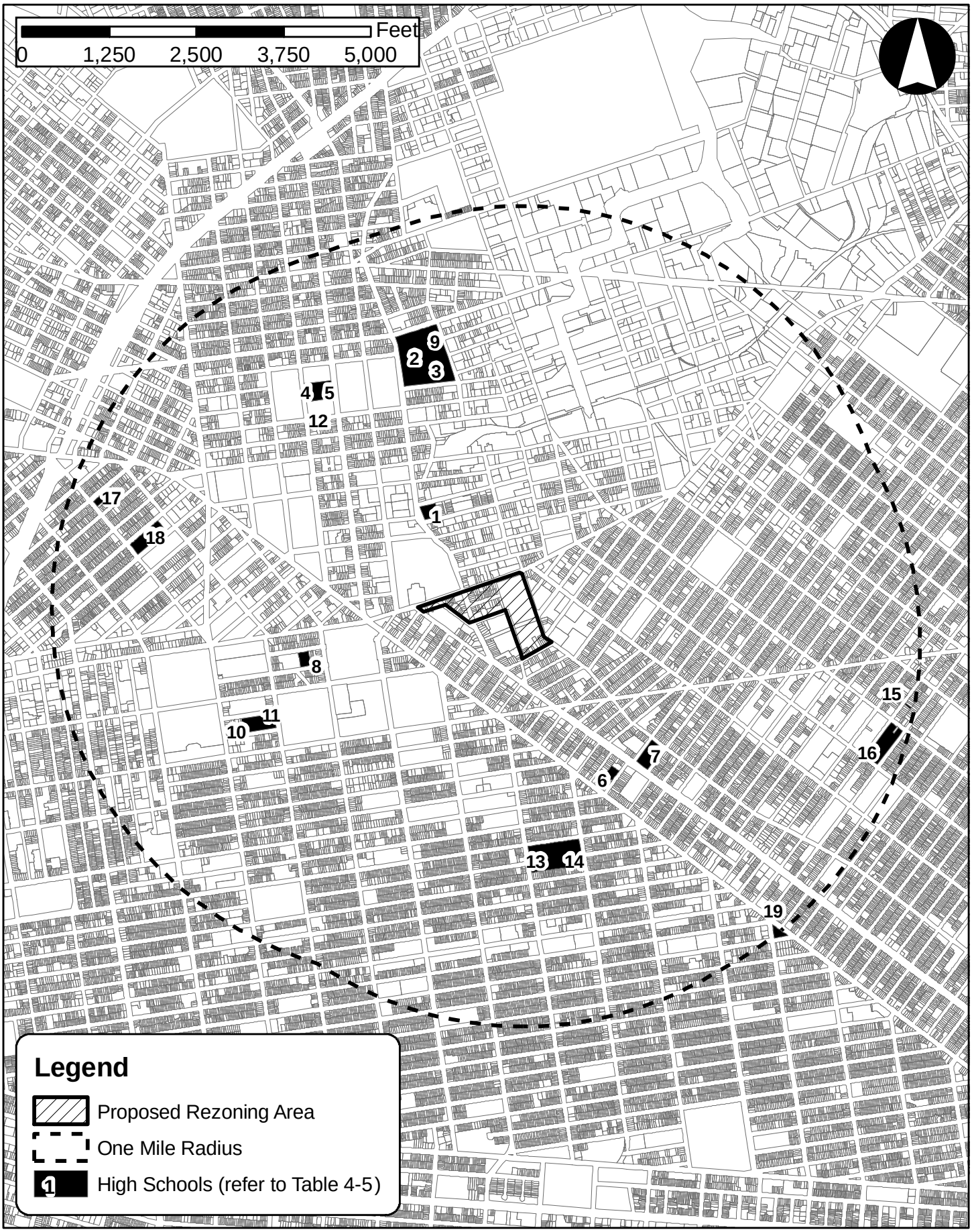

Feet
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3,750
5,000
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Legend
Proposed Rezoning Area
One Mile Radius
High Schools (refer to Table 4-5)

**Table 4-5**
**High Schools within a Mile Radius from the Rezoning Area**

| Map No. | School Name | Address | Grades Served |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Brooklyn Latin School (K449) | 325 Bushwick Avenue | 9-12 |
| 2 | School for Legal Studies (K477) | 850 Grand Street | 9-12 |
| 3 | PROGRESS High School for Professional Careers (K474) | 850 Grand Street | 9-12 |
| 4 | Green School: An Academy for Environmental Careers (K454) | 223 Graham Avenue | 9-12 |
| 5 | Lyons Community School (K586) | 223 Graham Avenue | 6-12 |
| 6 | EBC High School for Public Service – Bushwick (K545) | 1155 Dekalb Avenue | 9-12 |
| 7 | Bushwick Leaders High School for Academic Excellence (K556) | 797 Bushwick Avenue | 9-12 |
| 8 | P.S. 373 – Brooklyn Transition Center (K373) | 185 Ellery Street | 9-12 |
| 9 | The High School for Enterprise, Business, & Technology (K478) | 850 Grand Street | 9-12 |
| 10 | Foundations Academy (K322) | 70 Tompkins Avenue | 9-12 |
| 11 | P.S. 368 (K369) | 70 Tompkins Avenue | 1-12 |
| 12 | Young Women's Leadership School of Brooklyn (K614) | 223 Graham Avenue | 6-10 |
| 13 | Frederick Douglass Academy IV Secondary School (K393) | 1010 Lafayette Avenue | 7-12 |
| 14 | The Brooklyn Academy of Global Finance (K608) | 125 Stuyvesant Avenue | 9-12 |
| 15 | All City Leadership Secondary School (K554) | 1474 Gates Avenue | 6-12 |
| 16 | Bushwick Community High School (K564) | 231 Palmetto Street | 10, 12 |
| 17 | El Puente Academy for Peace & Justice (K685) | 250 Hooper Street | 9-12 |
| 18 | Juan Morel Campos Secondary School (K071) | 215 Heyward Street | 6-12 |
| 19 | Brooklyn High School for Law and Technology | 1369 Broadway | 9-12 |

## *Enrollment Projections*

As noted above, SCA provides future enrollment projections by district for up to 10 years. The latest available enrollment projections to 2018 have been used in this analysis to project student enrollment to 2016.

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). SCA has provided data on the number of new elementary and intermediate students expected from new housing in sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and sub-district 2 of CSD 32 based on their capital planning work. Table 4-6 outlines the estimated number of new public school students expected to be generated as a result of development in the future without the Proposed Action, (using the student generation rates listed in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual* of 0.29 elementary students and 0.12 intermediate school students per residential unit in Brooklyn).

**Table 4-6**
**Estimated Number of Students Introduced in the Study Area:**
**2016 Future without the Proposed Action**

| CSD Sub-district | Students | |
|---|---|---|
| | Elementary | Intermediate |
| CSD 14, Sub-distrct 2 | 588 | 181 |
| CSD 32, Sub-district 2 | 110 | 160 |

**Source:** SCA Capital Planning Division

## *Projected Capacity Changes*

The New York City Department of Education's (DOE's) 2010-2014 Five-Year Capital Plan, Proposed February 2012 Amendment does not include any new schools, or other projects that would introduce additional elementary or intermediate capacity in sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and sub-district 2 of CSD 32. In addition, neither of the two sub-districts included within study area contain any temporary facilities (i.e., minischools or transportable) that would be excluded from the Future No-Action and Future With-Action capacity per the 2012 *CEQR Technical Manual.*

The Panel for Educational Policy recently approved a proposal to co-locate the Achievement First Central Brooklyn Charter School with I.S. 347 and I.S. 349 at the K111 building in CSD 32, sub-district 2 starting in the 2013-2014 school year. According to the proposal, the charter school would add approximately 386 fifth-eighth grade seats to the K111 building. The existing capacity for both I.S. 347 and I.S. 349 totals 1,428 seats. With the introduction of 386 charter school seats to the building, this would reduce the capacity for the public intermediate schools at this location to 1,042 seats. Therefore, the total No-Action capacity for intermediate schools within CSD 32, sub-district 2 would be reduced from 2,455 seats to 2,047 seats.

One secondary (IS/HS) school project is expected to be built within Brooklyn in the future without the Proposed Action. According to the NYCDOE/SCA 2010-2014 Five-Year Capital Plan - (Proposed Amendment, February 2012), one secondary school, known as High School at Spring Creek, is expected to be constructed at 1065 Elton Street in Brooklyn by 2016. It is assumed High School at Spring Creek will have 1,202 seats. However, this school is not included in the No-Action condition for conservative analysis purposes.

## *Elementary Schools*

Elementary schools will operate with surplus capacity in CSD 14, sub-district 2 and will experience a shortage of seats in CSD 32, sub-district 2 in the No-Action (see Table 4-7). Within sub-district 2 of CSD 14, elementary schools will operate with 482 available seats (90.1 percent utilization), whereas sub-district 2 of CSD 32 will operate with a shortfall of 143 seats (104 percent utilization).

**TABLE 4-7**
**Estimated Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization in the Study Area: 2016 Future without the Proposed Action**

| | Projected Enrollment 2016 | No-Build Students | Total No-Build Enrollment | Capacity | Available Seats | Utilization (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Elementary Schools*** | | | | | | |
| CSD 14, Sub-district 2 | 4,056 | 588 | 4,644 | 5,126 | 482 | 90.1% |
| CSD 32, Sub-district 2 | 3,591 | 110 | 3,701 | 3,558 | -143 | 104.0% |
| ***Intermediate Schools*** | | | | | | |
| CSD 14, Sub-district 2 | 439 | 181 | 620 | 1,129 | 509 | 54.9% |
| CSD 32, Sub-district 2 | 1,358 | 160 | 1,518 | 2,047 | 529 | 74.2% |

**Sources:** DOE Enrollment Projections 2009-2018 by the Grier Partnership: DOE, Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2011-2012.

## *Intermediate Schools*

Intermediate schools within both CSD 14, sub-district 2 and in CSD 32, sub-district 2 will operate with surplus capacity. As shown in Table 4-7, sub-district 2 of CSD 14 will operate with 509 available

seats (54.9 percent utilization) and sub-district 2 of CSD 32 will operate with 529 available seats (approximately 74.2 percent utilization).

### *High Schools*

The Brooklyn high school enrollment in the future without the Proposed Action was calculated using the ten-year enrollment projections produced for the SCA by the Grier Partnership and the SCA's table of Projected New Housing Starts as Used in 2009-2018 Enrollment Projections. A multiplier of 0.14, per *CEQR Technical Manual* Table 6-1a, was applied to the number of anticipated new housing units (52,335) in the borough by 2016, and the resulting number of students was added to the Grier Partnership forecast. As Table 4-8 shows, future No-Action condition enrollment is expected to be 80,077, resulting in a borough-wide utilization rate of 82.1 percent and 17,426 available seats.

**TABLE 4-8**
**Estimated Public High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization in Brooklyn: 2016 Future without the Proposed Action**

| SCA Enrollment Projection | Students Generated by Anticipated New Development | Total Future Enrollment | Target Capacity | Available Seats | Utilization Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72,750 | 7,327 | 80,077 | 97,503 | 17,426 | 82.1% |

**Sources:**
SCA enrollment projections: The Grier Partnership, Enrollment Projections 2009 to 2018 New York City Public Schools (September 2009)
Students generated by anticipated new development: NYC School Construction Authority, Projected New Housing Starts as used in 2009-2018 Enrollment Projections.

## Future with the Proposed Action (With Action Condition)

For analysis purposes, it is conservatively assumed that the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Action could introduce up to 1,076 residential units to the study area. Based on the CEQR student generation rates, the Proposed Action would generate up to approximately 312 elementary and 129 intermediate school students in the study area by 2016 (see Table 4-9). The majority of new students would be introduced to CSD 32, sub-district 2. As shown in Table 4-8, approximately 264 elementary students and 109 intermediate students would be located within sub-district 2 of CSD 32. The remaining 48 elementary students and 20 intermediate students would be located within sub-district 2 of CSD 14. In addition, based on the CEQR high school student generation rates, the Proposed Action would generate up to approximately 151 high school students by 2016.

The threshold for significance, as outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, is if the Proposed Action would result in: (1) a collective utilization rate of the elementary and/or intermediate schools in the sub-district study area that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in 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.

**TABLE 4-9**
**Estimated Number of Elementary and Intermediate Students Introduced in the Study Area: 2016 Future with the Proposed Action**

| | Housing Units | Students Introduced by the Projected Development Sites | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Elementary | Intermediate |
| CSD 14, Sub-district 2 | 167 | 48 | 20 |
| CSD 32, Sub-district 2 | 909 | 264 | 109 |
| *Total Study Area* | *1,076* | *312* | *129* |

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

### *Elementary Schools*

In the future with the Proposed Action, there would continue to be a surplus of elementary school seats in in CSD 14, sub-district 2 and a shortage of elementary school seats in CSD 32, sub-district 2 (see Table 4-10). For sub-district 2 in CSD 14, elementary school enrollment would increase to 4,692 students in the With-Action condition and the schools would operate at 91 percent of capacity, with a surplus of 434 seats. For sub-district 2 in CSD 32, elementary school enrollment would increase to 3,965 students in the With-Action condition and the schools would operate at 111.4 percent of capacity, with a shortfall of 408 seats.

**TABLE 4-10**
**Estimated Public Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization in the Study Area: 2016 Future with the Proposed Action**

| | Projected No-Build Enrollment | Students from Proposed Action | Total Enrollment with the Proposed Action | Capacity | Available Seats | Utilization (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Elementary Schools*** | | | | | | |
| CSD 14, Sub-district 2 | 4,644 | 48 | 4,692 | 5,126 | 434 | 91.5% |
| CSD 32, Sub-district 2 | 3,701 | 264 | 3,965 | 3,558 | -408 | 111.4% |
| ***Intermediate Schools*** | | | | | | |
| CSD 14, Sub-district 2 | 620 | 20 | 640 | 1,129 | 489 | 56.7% |
| CSD 32, Sub-district 2 | 1,518 | 109 | 1,627 | 2,047 | 420 | 79.5% |

**Sources:** DOE Enrollment Projections 2009-2018 by the Grier Partnership: DOE, Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2011-2012, DOE 2010-2014 Proposed Five-Year Capital Plan, April 2011

As collective utilization rate of elementary schools in CSD 32, sub-district 2 would exceed 100 percent in the With-Action conditions and the Proposed Action would result in an increase of more than five percent (approximately 7.4 percent increase) in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions, the Proposed Action would result in a significant adverse impact on elementary schools in CSD 32, sub-district 2.

The Proposed Action would result in 909 dwelling units within CSD 32, sub-district 2, of which 872 would be generated by the Applicant's sites. In order for the Applicant to avoid a significant adverse impact, the project would have to be reduced to 612 units, which would generate 178 elementary school students. An increase of 178 elementary school students in CSD 32, sub-district 2 would exacerbate the existing shortfall by 4.9% and would be below the CEQR threshold that would be considered a significant adverse impact. With the DEIS' assumption of 872 units on the Applicant's sites, the project would generate 253 elementary school students in CSD 32, sub-district 2. The difference between the CEQR threshold for significance and the Proposed Action results in a shortfall of 75 students.

Potential mitigation measures to address this impact are discussed in Chapter 16, "Mitigation."

### *Intermediate Schools*

There is expected to continue to be a surplus of intermediate school seats in the study area in the future with the Proposed Action (see Table 4-10). For sub-district 2 in CSD 14, intermediate school enrollment would increase to 640 students in the With-Action condition and the schools would operate at 56.7 percent of capacity, with a surplus of 489 seats. For sub-district 2 in CSD 32, intermediate school enrollment would increase to 1,627 students in the With-Action condition and the schools would operate at approximately 79.5 percent of capacity, with a surplus of 420 seats.

As intermediate schools would operate with surplus capacity in sub-district 2 of CSD 14 and in sub-district 2 of CSD 32, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant adverse impact on intermediate schools.

### *High Schools*

The addition of 151 action-generated students would reduce the projected surplus of seats in Brooklyn High Schools from 17,426 under the future no-action scenario to 17,275 and would raise the schools' collective utilization rate from 82.1% to 82.3% (refer to Table 4-11). As high schools would continue to operate with surplus capacity in Brooklyn, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant adverse impact on high schools.

**Table 4-11**
**2016 Future With-Action High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Data in Brooklyn**

| Projected No-Build Enrollment | Students from Proposed Action | Total Future Enrollment | Target Capacity | Available Seats | Utilization Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80,077 | 151 | 80,228 | 97,503 | 17,275 | 82.3% |

Sources: DOE, Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2011-2012, DOE 2010-2014 Proposed Five-Year Capital Plan, April 2011

## E. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLICLY FUNDED DAY CARE

### Methodology

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 6 because eligible children aged 6 to 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 New York City Administration for Children's Services (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.

The City's affordable housing market is pegged to the Area Median Income (AMI) rather than the federal poverty level. Lower income units must be affordable to households at or below 80 percent of AMI. Since family incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level fall under 80 percent of AMI, for the purposes of CEQR analysis, the number of housing units expected to be subsidized and targeted for incomes of 80 percent AMI or below is used as a proxy for eligibility. This provides a conservative assessment of demand, since eligibility for subsidized child care is not defined strictly by income, but also takes into account family size and other reasons for care (*i.e.* low-income parent(s) in school; low-income parent(s) training for work; or low-income parents who are ill or disabled).

Since 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 areas of these facilities can be quite large and are not subject to strict delineation on a map. For the purposes of a child care analysis, the *CEQR Technical Manual* suggests a 1.5-mile study area, the area in which there is most likely to be an increased demand.

ACS provided information regarding publicly funded group child care and Head Start program facilities within the study area, their capacity, their enrollment, and the number of available slots. The appropriate multiplier from Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual* is applied to the number of low to moderate income housing units that would be built as a result of the Proposed Action to calculate the expected number of children eligible for publicly financed child care services. This number is compared with the number of available slots in the study area to determine whether the number of additional children could be accommodated without causing a significant adverse impact.

As described above, the *CEQR Technical Manual* requires a detailed analysis of day care centers when a proposed action would produce substantial numbers of subsidized, low-to moderate-income family housing units, which may therefore generate a sufficient number of eligible children to affect the availability of slots at public day care centers. Typically, proposed actions that generate 20 or more eligible children under age six require further analysis. Table 6-1b of the 2012 *CEQR Technical Manual* calculates by borough the estimated number of affordable (low or low- to moderate-income) housing units that could yield at least 20 children under age six eligible for publicly financed child care. According to the table, 110 affordable housing units in Brooklyn would yield more than 20 children under age six eligible for public day care. Impacts are identified if an action would result in demand for slots in publicly funded day care centers greater than remaining capacity, and the increase in demand would be five percent or more over the collective capacity of the day care centers in the future without the proposed action.

The following is a conservative analysis of day care facilities, which assumes that the projected residential buildings would be redeveloped pursuant to the Inclusionary Housing Program with approximately 215 affordable to low-to moderate income units. As described above, with a net increment of 1,076 units, of which 215 units are assumed to be affordable and built pursuant to the Inclusionary Housing program, the Proposed Action would generate up to approximately 23 children under the age of six, i.e., potentially eligible for publicly subsidized day care As this value exceeds the *CEQR* threshold, a detailed assessment is provided below.

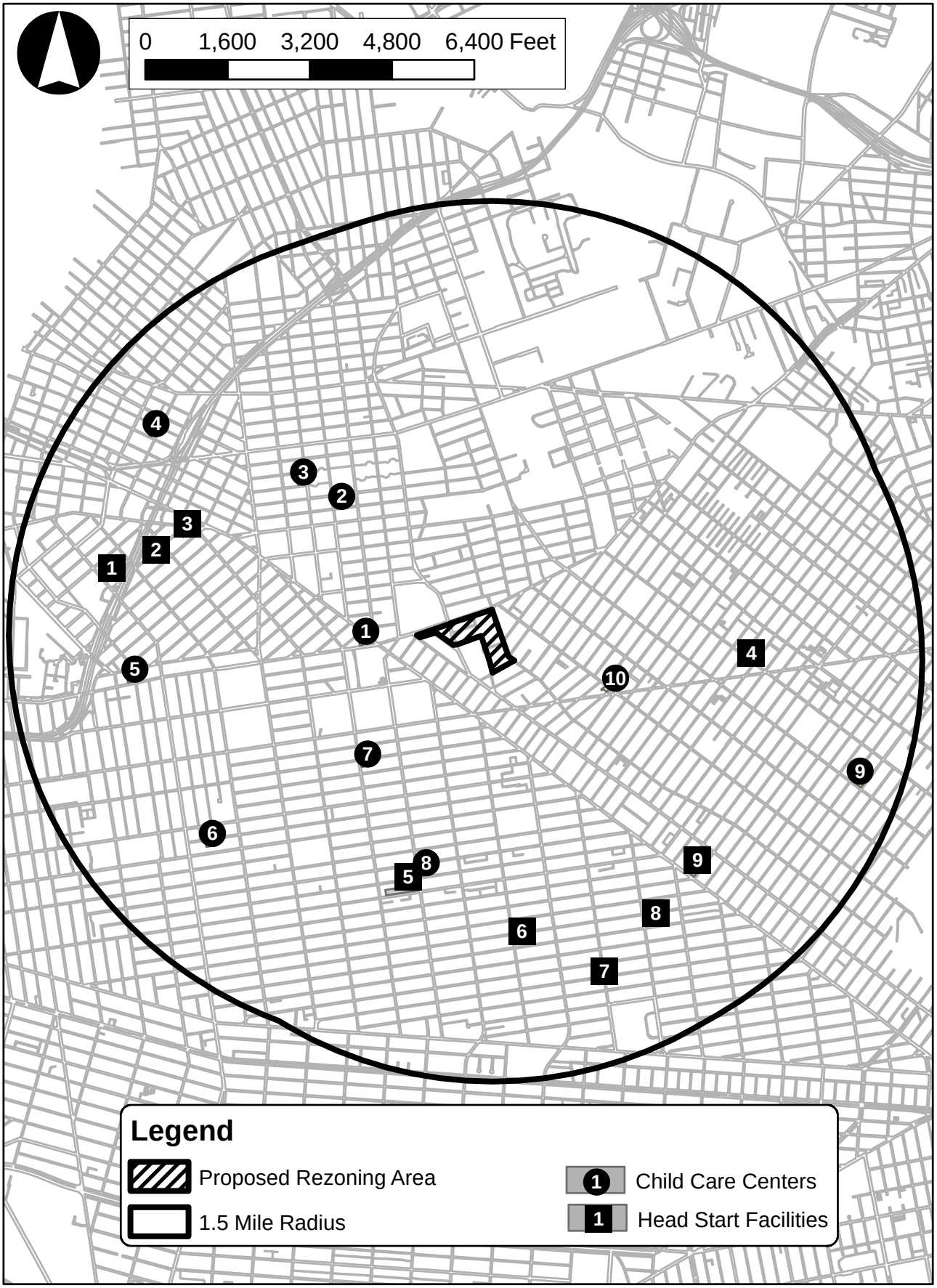
## Existing Conditions

Figure 4-3 shows publicly funded day care and Head Start facilities within an approximate 1.5 mile radius of the proposed rezoning area, and Table 4-11 indicates the capacity and enrollment for each facility, as well as the available slots where applicable. As shown in Table 4-12 and Figure 4-3, there are presently ten publicly funded or partially publicly funded group day care facilities as well as nine Head Start facilities within an approximate 1.5 mile radius of the proposed rezoning area.

The 19 day care and Head Start facilities within the study area have a combined total capacity of approximately 1,600 slots, with a current enrollment of 1,521, and a utilization rate of approximately 95 percent, resulting in approximately 79 available slots (see Table 4-12).

As noted above, in addition to attending group day care centers, eligible children may also be cared for in the homes of family childcare providers, also registered with the NYCDOH. A family childcare provider is a professional who provides care for three to seven children in his or her residence. A group family childcare provider is a professional who cares for 7 to 12 children with the help of an assistant, in his or her home. The majority of family and group family childcare providers in New York City are registered with a childcare network, which provides access in training and support services. According to NYCACS, these home-based facilities tend to absorb unmet demand at day care centers, and host households are added to the system as demand increases.

**Group Child Care and Head Start Facilities within the Study Area**



## The Future Without The Proposed Action (No-Action Condition)

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," there are a number of projects that would be constructed within a ½-mile radius of the proposed rezoning area, which are anticipated to add approximately 403 dwelling units by 2016 in the future without the Proposed Action. Approximately 69 units within the ½-mile radius of the proposed rezoning area are anticipated to be affordable to low-to moderate-income units.

Based on *CEQR Technical Manual* Table 6-1b, these affordable units would generate 24 children under the age of 6 eligible for publicly funded day care services (see Table 4-13). As such, demand for publicly financed day care and Head Start slots in the study area would increase as a result of these new developments in the future without the Proposed Action, reducing the number of available slots to 67, and increasing the collective utilization rate of the day care centers and the Head Start programs to 95.8 percent (refer to Table 4-15).

**TABLE 4-12**
**Public Day Care Centers and Head Start Facilities within a 1.5-Mile Study Area**

| Map No. | Program Name and Address | Enrollment | Capacity | Available Slots | Percent Utilization |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Head Start Programs*** | | | | | |
| 1 | Yeled V'Yalda- 563 Bedford Ave. | 50 | 50 | 0 | 100.0% |
| 2 | Yeled V'Yalda- 204 Keap St. | 47 | 47 | 0 | 100.0% |
| 3 | Yeshiva- 274 Keap St. | 172 | 172 | 0 | 100.0% |
| 4 | Bedford Stuyvesant-260 Jefferson Ave. | 37 | 37 | 0 | 100.0% |
| 5 | Bedford Stuyvesant- 510-522 Quincy St. | 106 | 106 | 0 | 100.0% |
| 6 | Bridge Street- 281 Stuyvesant Ave. | 54 | 57 | 3 | 94.7% |
| 7 | Bedford Stuyvesant- 506 Macdonough St. | 47 | 47 | 0 | 100.0% |
| 8 | Macdonough Street- 813 Hancock St. | 141 | 140 | -1 | 100.7% |
| 9 | Hospital Clinic0 1419-1423 Broadway | 123 | 124 | 1 | 99.2% |
| | ***Total for Head Start Programs*** | ***777*** | ***780*** | ***3*** | ***99.6%*** |
| ***Day Care Centers*** | | | | | |
| 1 | Robert F. Kennedy CCC-741 Flushing Ave. | 61 | 64 | 3 | 95.3% |
| 2 | Un. Comm. of Williamsburg DCC- 152 Manhattan Ave. | 54 | 55 | 1 | 98.2% |
| 3 | Stagg Street Center for Child- 77-83 Stagg St. | 42 | 55 | 13 | 76.4% |
| 4 | Community & Parents DCC- 243 South 2nd St., 2nd Fl. | 44 | 55 | 13 | 76.4% |
| 5 | Yeled V-Yalda Torah DCC- 12 Franklin Ave. | 30 | 35 | 5 | 85.7% |
| 6 | Tabernacle Church of God- 34-52 Kosciusko St. | 166 | 174 | 8 | 95.4% |
| 7 | Aguadilla Day Care Center- 656 Willoughby Ave. | 84 | 95 | 11 | 88.4% |
| 8 | Little Sue People Too- 265 Marcus Garvey Blvd. | 54 | 50 | -4 | 108.0% |
| 9 | Grand Street Settlement CFC- 783 Knickerbocker Ave. | 134 | 142 | 8 | 94.4% |
| 10 | 200 Central Avenue Dcc Inc.- 200 Central Ave. | 75 | 95 | 20 | 78.9% |
| | ***Total for Day Care Centers*** | 744 | 820 | 76 | 90.7% |
| | ***Overall Total*** | 1,521 | 1,600 | 79 | 95.1% |

**Source:** New York City Administration for Children's Services (NYCACS), April 2012
**Note:** Map No. corresponds to Figure 4-3

**TABLE 4-13**
**Projected Number of Public Day Care Pupils Generated by New Development in the 2016 Future Without the Proposed Action**

| | Affordable Units | Generation Ratio Per Unit* (Children ≤ Age 6) | Number of Children ≤ Age 6 Generated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Study Area Total | 69 | 0.178 | 12 |

**Source**: 2012 *CEQR Technical Manual*, Table 6-1b.
**Notes:** * Ratio for borough of Brooklyn.

## Future with the Proposed Action (With-Action)

As discussed above, the *CEQR Technical Manual* requires a detailed analysis of day 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 public day care centers. By 2016, as a result of the Proposed Action, up to 215 affordable housing units are assumed to be added to the study area, many of which would be potentially eligible for subsidized day care. Residents with household incomes no greater than approximately 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI), as determined by HUD, could occupy these affordable units.

Based on *CEQR Technical Manual* Table 6-1b, these 215 affordable units would generate 38 children under the age of 6 eligible for publicly funded day care services (see Table 4-14). The additional 38 children potentially eligible for public day care would reduce the number of available slots described above in the future without the Proposed Action. With the Proposed Action, there would be 17 slots in public funded child care programs in the study area. The collective utilization rate of the day care centers and Head Start programs would increase to 98.2 percent (see Table 4-14), an increase of 2.4 percent over the utilization rate in the future without the Proposed Action.

**TABLE 4-14**
**Projected Number of Public Day Care Pupils Generated by New Development on Projected Development Sites in the Future With the Proposed Action**

| | Affordable Units | Generation Ratio Per Unit* (Children ≤ Age 6) | Number of Children ≤ Age 6 Generated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Study Area Total | 215 | 0.178 | 38 |

**Source**: 2012 *CEQR Technical Manual*, Table 6-1b.
**Notes:** * Ratio for borough of Brooklyn.

**TABLE 4-15**
**Comparison of Budget Capacity, Enrollment, Available Slots and Percent Utilized for the 2016 Future Without and Future With the Proposed Action**

| | Budget Capacity | Enrollment | Available Slots | Percent Utilized |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2016 Future Without the Proposed Action** | 1,600 | 1,533 | 67 | 95.8% |
| **With-Action Increment** | 0 | 38 | | |
| **2016 Future With the Proposed Action** | 1,600 | 1,571 | 29 | 98.2% |

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact could result if a proposed action results in: 1) a demand for slots greater than remaining capacity of day care centers, and 2) that demand constitutes an increase of 5 percent or more of the collective capacity of the day care centers serving the study area over the No-Action condition. The Proposed Action would add approximately 38 children potentially eligible for subsidized day care to the study area, and would cause a 2.4 percent increase in demand over the existing capacity of day care facilities in the study area, less than the CEQR threshold of five percent. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in a significant adverse impact to publicly funded day care centers and Head Start programs in the study area.

# F. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON LIBRARIES

## Methodology

According to 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 mile (this is referred to as the library's "catchment area"). This libraries analysis compares the population generated by the Proposed Action with the catchment area population of libraries available within an approximately ¾ mile area around the proposed rezoning area and employs a Build analysis year of 2016. To determine the existing population of the library's catchment area, 2010 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall primarily within ¾ miles of the proposed rezoning area. The catchment area population in the future without the Proposed Action and the future with the Proposed Action was estimated by multiplying the number of new housing units by an average household size of 2.95 persons.[4] New population in the future without and the future with the Proposed Actions was added to the existing catchment area population.

The number of library holdings (including books, CDs, DVDs, videotapes, etc.) available in study area libraries is also identified and used to calculate a holdings per resident ratio. This ratio is compared with the system-wide ratio for the New York Public Library (NYPL) system. The analysis also considers the percentage increase in the study area population and compares it to impact threshold identified in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would increase the libraries' catchment area population by 5 percent or more, and this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact could occur.

## Existing Conditions

Libraries provide books, information services, written documents, audio/visual references, and educational services to their surrounding communities. The proposed rezoning area is served by the Brooklyn Public Library. The Brooklyn Public Library system includes 58 neighborhood branches, a Central Library, and a Business Library located in Brooklyn.

### *Library Facilities*

There are no libraries within the proposed rezoning area. As shown in Figure 4-4, there are two public libraries within the library analysis study area, an approximate three-quarter mile radius from the rezoning area. As shown in Figure 4-4, the two libraries- the Dekalb branch and the Bushwick branch– area located to the north and southeast of the proposed rezoning area, respectively. The closest library to the rezoning area is the Bushwick Library (see Figure 4-4 and Table 4-16). It should be noted that residents can go to any NYPL branch and order books from any of the other branches in the NYPL system. However, for conservative analysis purposes, only these two branch libraries are included, as they serve the local neighborhoods.

[4] The average household size of 2.95 within a half-mile radius of the rezoning area

**Figure 4-4**

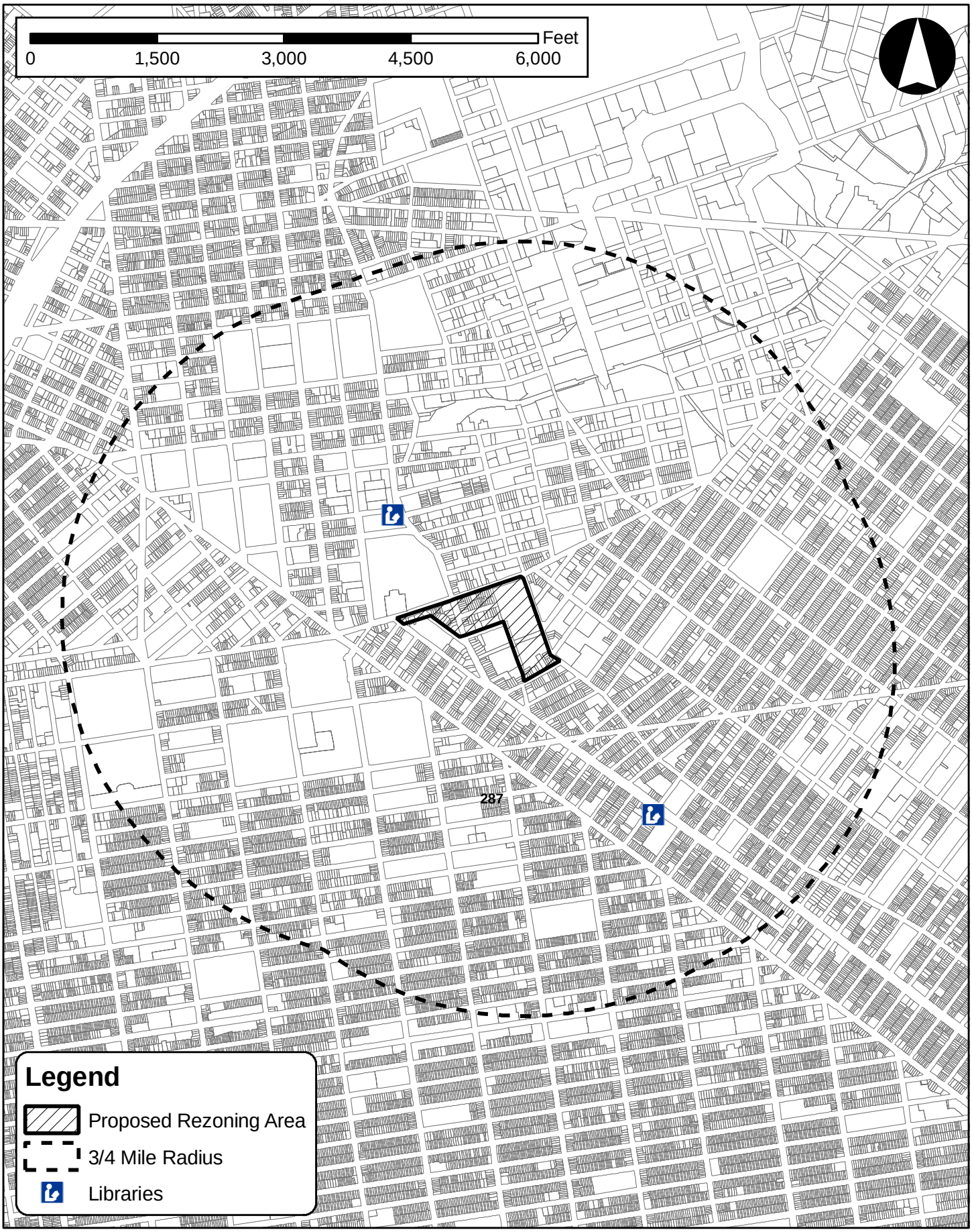

0
1,500
3,000
4,500
6,000
Feet
287
Legend
Proposed Rezoning Area
3/4 Mile Radius
Libraries

**TABLE 4-16**
**Public Libraries in the ¾-Mile Study Area**

| Map. No. | Library Name | Address | Holdings | Circulation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dekalb Branch | 790 Bushwick Avenue | 32,746 | 81,262 |
| 2 | Bushwick Branch | 340 Bushwick Avenue | 32,499 | 73,238 |
| ***Totals Holdings- Study Area Branches*** | | | ***65,245*** | ***154,500*** |
| ***Total Holdings- Brooklyn Library System Branch Libraries*** | | | ***4,233,304*** | ***19,579,270*** |

**Notes:** Map number corresponds to Figure 4-4.
Brooklyn Public Library System consists of 58 neighborhood branches, a Central Library and a Business Library in Brooklyn.
Due to the overlapping catchment areas for each library, the total population is less than the sum of the catchment area population for each library. The catchment area population for each library includes the area within ¾-mile of the library
**Sources:** Brooklyn Public Library, July/August 2012

The two branch libraries within the ¾-mile study area have a combined total of 65,245 holdings with a circulation of approximately 154,500 (see Table 4-16).

## Dekalb Library Branch

The Dekalb Library Branch ("Dekalb Branch") is located to southeast of the proposed rezoning area at 790 Bushwick Avenue (near Dekalb Avenue), and has a branch collection of about 32,746 materials, with an annual circulation of 81,262.[5] It has circulating books in English, and Spanish and books on tape, audiocassette, and videocassette collections, reference collections; personal computers and Internet access. Facilities are open six days a week and closed on Sundays. The branched opened in 1905, and underwent renovations in 1999. The 12,000 square foot Classical Revival library is a two-story, three-bay brick and limestone building with high-ceilinged reading rooms. The library has separate adult, teens, and children reading areas. There are six computers available in the children's section, and six computers available in the adult section. The Dekalb Branch is fully wheelchair-accessible.

## Bushwick Library Branch

The Bushwick Library is located approximately four blocks to the northwest at 340 Bushwick Avenue at Siegel Street in Brooklyn Community District 2. It has a branch collection of about 32,499 materials, with an annual circulation of 73,728 materials in 2012.[5] It has circulating books in English and Spanish, and other multilingual materials in Chinese; books on tape, audiocassette, and videocassette collections, reference collections; personal computers and Internet access. Facilities are open five days a week and closed on Sundays and Monday.

The Bushwick Library first opened in the rented first floor of a church at Montrose Ave and Humboldt St in 1903, it moved to its present home in Carnegie Library in 1908. In 1961, reopening after four years of renovation, it was known as the Family Reading Center.[6] The library offers special programs and events designed for preschool students, parents and their babies, and teens. In addition, the library offers six computers in the children's reading section, with access to public internet. The library is wheelchair- accessible and was renovated in 2002.

[5] Collection and circulation statistics are from July 16, 2012; source: Brooklyn Public Library staff.
[6] Taken from brooklynpubliclibrary.org under "Bushwick Branch".

### *Population Served*

The proposed rezoning area is located within northern Bushwick on the western edge of Manhattan Community District 4. To determine the population of the library service area, 2010 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall primarily within the ¾-mile library study area. Based on census data for those census tracts falling entirely or mostly within the ¾-mile study area, the study area had a residential population of 128,181 in 2010.

#### Holdings per Resident

The Dekalb and Bushwick branches have combined holdings of 65,245 items. With an existing 2010 population of 128,181 residents, the study area has approximately 0.51 holdings per resident. By comparison, the Brooklyn Public Library branch library system has a total holdings collection of approximately 4,233,304 and the total population of the boroughs it serves is approximately 2,504,700. As a result, the system has a holdings-to-resident ratio of 17 to 1.

## Future Without The Proposed Action (No-Action Condition)

As previously noted in this chapter, there is a number of new residential development expected to occur by 2016 that would change the population within the library study area. This would include 403 dwelling units resulting from the Bedford-Stuyvesant North Rezoning. As a result of these No-Action developments, the residential population in the study area is expected to increase by approximately 1,188 new residents. All of these new residents would be located within the library ¾-mile study area. The 1,188 new residents would represent an increase in population of approximately 0.93 percent over the existing population of 128,181 in the library study area, raising the study area population to 129,369 under 2016 No-Action conditions.

### *Holdings per Resident*

For analysis purposes, the number of holdings in the study area branch libraries is assumed to remain the same in 2016, with 65,245 holdings. With a 2016 No-Action population of 129,369 residents, the study area holdings per resident ratio is expected to decrease from 0.51 holdings per resident to 0.50 holdings per resident.

## Future with the Proposed Action (With Action Condition)

As previously noted, the Proposed Action would result in a net increase of 1,076 residential units to the study area, 861 market rate and 215 low/moderate/middle income units built pursuant to the Inclusionary Housing Program. These 1,076 units are expected to generate an estimated 3,174 new residents to the study area by 2016 as a result of the Proposed Action. This estimate of new residents is calculated by multiplying the number of residential units by 2.95 persons, which is the average household size for a half-mile radius around the rezoning area.

The approximately 3,174 new residents expected to be generated by the Proposed Action would comprise an increase of approximately 2.45 percent to the study area population by 2016 over the No-Action condition, less than the CEQR threshold for impact significance.

### *Holdings per Resident*

The approximately 3,174 new residents expected to be generated by the Proposed Action would increase the study area population to 132,543 residents. With 65,245 holdings at study area libraries, the holdings per resident ratio would decrease from 0.50 under No-Action conditions to 0.49 under future With Action conditions.

### *Assessment*

The holdings per resident ratio for the study area branch libraries with the Proposed Action would be 0.49 to 1. The Proposed Action would increase the study area population by 2.45 percent, which is below the CEQR threshold of 5 percent for impact significance. Accordingly, the Proposed Action is therefore not expected to have any adverse impacts on library services within the study area.