A. INTRODUCTION

The 2014 *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly-funded facilities, including schools, health care, child care, libraries, and fire and police protection services. This chapter examines the potential effects of the proposed action/RWCDS on the capacity and provision of services by those community facilities in the 2019 build year. CEQR methodology focuses on direct impacts on community facilities and services and on increased demand for community facilities and services generated by increases in population. 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. The CEQR analysis examines potential impacts on existing facilities and generally focuses in detail on those services that the City is obligated to provide to any member of the community. The CEQR analysis is not a needs assessment for new or additional services. Service providers like schools or libraries conduct their own needs assessments on a continuing basis.

Although the proposed action would not have a direct effect on existing community facilities in the study area, it would result in a net incremental increase in development of approximately 1,147 dwelling units (DUs), consisting of approximately 344 affordable DUs and approximately 803 market rate DUs. Based on an average household size of 3.55 residents per DU[1], these 1,147 DUs would generate an increment of 4,072 residents over the 2019 No-Action condition.

B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

The proposed action/RWCDS was assessed for its potential effects on community facilities and services. A screening analysis found that the proposed action/RWCDS would exceed screening thresholds related to elementary and intermediate schools, high schools, libraries, and publicly-funded child care centers, thereby requiring a detailed analysis for each of those types of facilities. However, the proposed action/RWCDS would not exceed the thresholds for detailed analyses of hospitals and health facilities, fire protection services, or police protection services.

Based on a detailed analysis of public elementary schools, in the future With-Action condition, the proposed action/RWCDS would result in the introduction of approximately 333 additional elementary school students and the study area utilization rate would be approximately 12.0 percentage points higher compared to the No-Action condition, increasing from 87.3 percent to 99.2 percent. Therefore, pursuant to CEQR guidance, the proposed action/RWCDS would not

[1] As noted in Chapter 1, average household size for Census tracts within a quarter-mile radius of the project area, 2010 Census.

result in a significant adverse impact to study area public elementary schools, as the With-Action utilization rate would remain below 100 percent.

Based on a detailed analysis of public intermediate schools, study area utilization would exceed the 100 percent utilization threshold. The proposed action/RWCDS would result in the introduction of approximately 138 additional intermediate school students and the utilization rate would be approximately 6.2 percentage points higher compared to the No-Action condition, increasing from 135.9 percent to 142.0 percent. Therefore, pursuant to CEQR guidance, the proposed action/RWCDS would result in a significant adverse impact to study area public intermediate schools requiring consideration of mitigation, as discussed in Chapter 19, "Mitigation."

Since the action is estimated to add 161 high school students, which exceeds the CEQR threshold for detailed analysis (i.e. 150 students), a detailed analysis is needed. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the determination of impact significance for high schools is conducted at the borough level. In the future With-Action condition, the Brooklyn high school utilization rate is expected to increase by 0.2 percentage points over the No-Action condition, for a With-Action utilization rate of 99.4 percent. As enrollment would not exceed capacity, no significant adverse impacts to Brooklyn high schools are anticipated.

The analysis of publicly-funded child care facilities found that under With-Action conditions the child care study area would experience a utilization rate of 103.7 percent, with the utilization rate increasing 2.7 percentage points over No-Action conditions. As such, the proposed action/RWCDS would not exceed the impact threshold, which is an action that results in both a utilization rate over 100 percent and a 5 percentage point or greater increase in the utilization rate over No-Action conditions. As such, the proposed action would not result in a significant adverse impact on child care.

The analysis of libraries found that the proposed action/RWCDS would increase the study area population by approximately 2.9 percent and would reduce the ratio of holdings to residents at study area libraries from 0.85 holdings per resident to 0.83 holdings per resident. The percentage change in study area population is well below the CEQR threshold of 5 percent for impact significance. Accordingly, the proposed action is not expected to have any adverse impacts on library services within the study area.

C. SCREENING LEVEL ASSESSMENT

As per the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a community facilities analysis is needed if there would be potential direct or indirect effects on a subject facility. The proposed action/RWCDS would not result in the direct displacement of any existing community facilities or services, nor would it affect the physical operations or access to and from any police or fire stations. As there are no direct effects to existing community facilities resulting from the proposed action/RWCDS, this analysis concentrates on the potential for indirect effects. Analyses were conducted to identify the potential effect that the proposed action/RWCDS could have on community facilities and the provision of services to the surrounding community. In general, size, income characteristics, and the age distribution of a new population are factors that could affect the delivery of services. The

CEQR Technical Manual provides guidelines or thresholds that can be used to make an initial determination of whether a detailed study is necessary to determine potential impacts. The proposed action/RWCDS exceeds the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold for public elementary and intermediate schools, high schools, libraries, and publicly-funded child care centers, and, therefore, detailed analyses of these services follow.

D. PUBLIC ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS

This analysis assesses the potential effects of the proposed action/RWCDS 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).[2] Therefore, private and parochial schools within the study area are not included in the analysis of schools presented in this chapter. In addition, public charter schools, including charter schools in DOE buildings, are not included in the analysis as their enrollments are based on lotteries with preferences made for students living within the school districts in which they are located and not within smaller areas.

Based on the multipliers presented in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the proposed action/RWCDS would result in a net increase of approximately 471 new elementary and intermediate school students, as compared to the No-Action condition, which exceeds the 50-student CEQR screening threshold for detailed analysis of elementary/intermediate schools. The proposed action/RWCDS would also add an estimated 161 new high school students compared to No-Action condition, which exceeds the 150-student CEQR screening threshold for detailed analysis of high schools. Therefore, the following schools analysis focuses on both elementary and intermediate school levels and high schools, which are analyzed at the borough level.

Methodology

Following methodologies in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the school district's "Sub-district" ("region" or "school planning zone") in which the project site is located. The project area is located within the boundaries of Sub-district 1 of Community School District (CSD) 14, which is identified as "Bedford-Stuyvesant" but also includes parts of the Williamsburg and Clinton Hill neighborhoods and is generally bounded by Broadway to the north and east, Myrtle Avenue to the south, and the East River to the west, respectively. Children residing within the project area attending public school would most likely attend the elementary and intermediate schools in Sub-district 1.

The study area for the analysis of high schools is the entire borough (in this case Brooklyn) in which the project site is located. Children residing in the project area attending public school would most likely attend the high schools within Brooklyn.

A schools analysis presents the most recent capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates for schools in the study area. Future conditions are then predicted based on enrollment projections and proposed development projects—the future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by

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

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 2015 through 2024, the most recent data currently available, are posted on the School Construction Authority (SCA) website.[3] These DOE enrollment projections are based on broad demographic trends and do not explicitly account for discrete new residential developments planned for the study area. To ensure a more conservative prediction of future enrollment and utilization, projected future study area enrollment numbers were obtained from the New York City Department of City Planning's (DCP) Planning Coordination Division. These future enrollment numbers are derived from the SCA's Projected New Housing Starts to account for new residential development planned in the study area. In addition, any new school projects identified in the DOE Five-Year Capital Plan are included if construction has begun.

The effect of the new students introduced by the proposed action/RWCDS on the capacity of schools within the study area is then evaluated. For elementary and intermediate schools, according to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact may occur if the proposed action/RWCDS would result in:

1. A collective utilization rate of the elementary or intermediate schools 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.

In case of high schools, the only impact determining factor is the increase in utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions. If it exceeds five percent, the proposed action/RWCDS is found to have a significant adverse impact.

Indirect Effects on Public Schools

Existing Conditions

As described above, elementary and intermediate schools in New York City are located in geographically defined school districts. Figure 4-1 shows the project area, the study area boundaries (Sub-district 1 of CSD 14), and the elementary and intermediate schools located within the study area. Elementary schools are defined as pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through fifth grades; intermediate schools serve grades 6 through 8 and high schools serve grades 9 through 12. Existing capacity and enrollment information for elementary and intermediate schools in Sub-district 1 of CSD 14 and high schools in the borough of Brooklyn are provided in Tables 4-1(a) and 4-1(b) respectively and are described below.

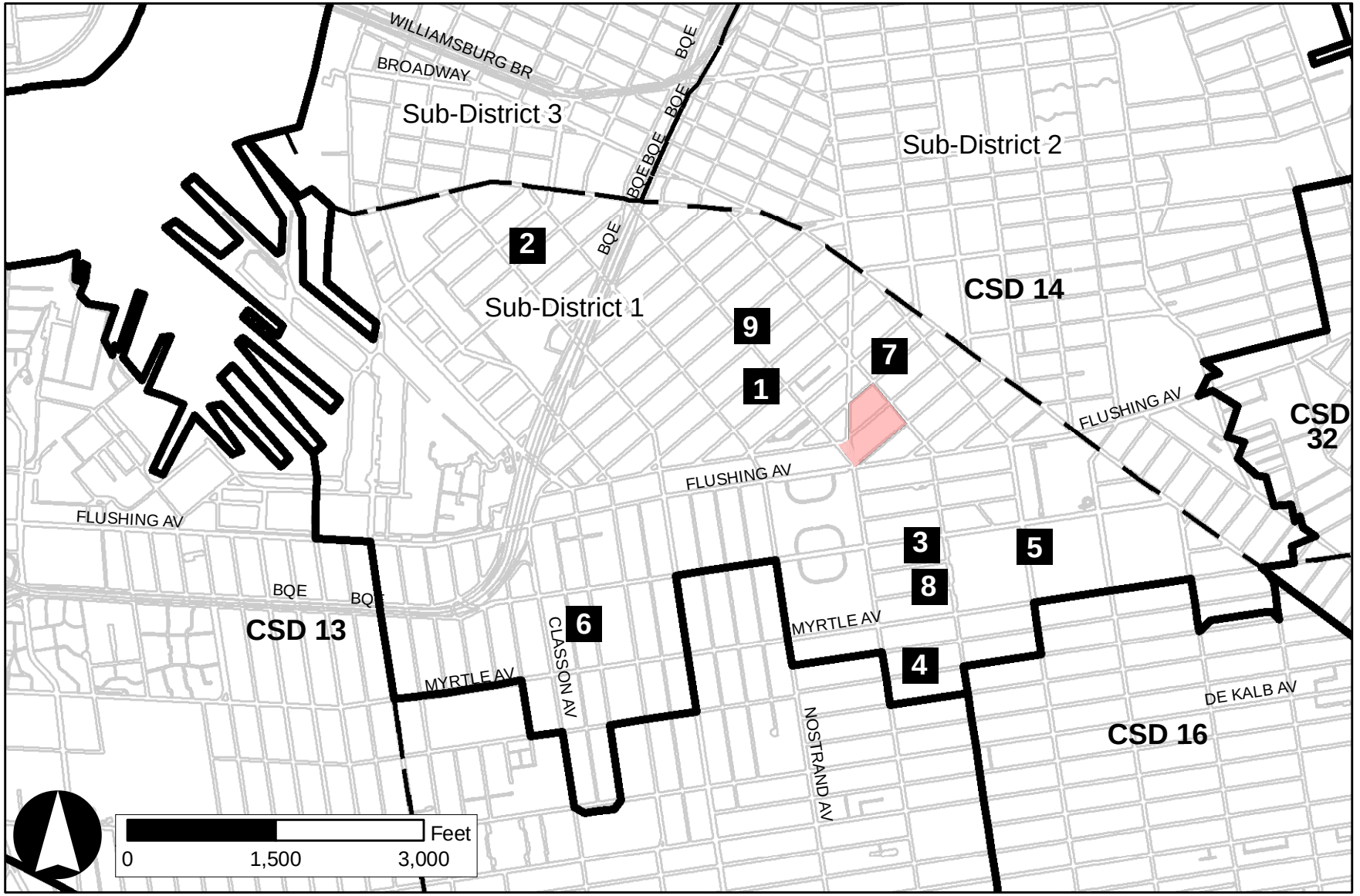
Elementary Schools

As shown in Figure 4-1, there are six elementary schools in Sub-district 1 of CSD 14 that are included in the analysis. Combined, in the 2015-2016 school year the six elementary schools had

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

Figure 4-1

Study Area Elementary and Intermediate Schools



LEGEND

- 6 — Schools in CSD 14, Sub-District 1
- CSD Sub-District Boundaries
- Proposed Rezoning Area
- Community School District Boundaries

a total enrollment of 2,065 (1,079 seats under the target capacity) for a total utilization of approximately 66 percent.

Table 4-1(a),
2015-2016 CSD 14, Sub-district 1 Elementary & Intermediate School Existing Enrollment and Capacity

No.	Org. ID	Org. Name	Address	Existing Enrollment	Existing Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization%
Elementary Schools							
1	K380	P.S. 380 - K	370 MARCY AVENUE	633	613	-20	103%
2	K016	P.S. 16 - K	157 WILSON STREET	242	597	355	41%
3	K297	P.S. 297 - K	700 PARK AVENUE	256	773	517	33%
4	K023	P.S. 23 - K	545 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE	293	427	134	69%
5	K059	P.S. 59 - K	211 THROOP AVENUE	318	322	4	99%
6	K157	P.S. 157 - K	850 KENT AVENUE	323	412	89	78%
Total Elementary Schools in Subdistrict 1 of CSD 14				**2,065**	**3,144**	**1,079**	**66%**
Intermediate Schools							
6	K157	P.S. 157 - K	850 KENT AVENUE	172	220	48	78%
7	K318	I.S. 318 - K	101 WALTON STREET	1,491	1,616	125	92%
8	K330	I.S. 330 - K	70 TOMPKINS AVENUE	82	347	265	24%
9	K071	I.S. 71 - K	215 HEYWARD STREET	235	406	171	58%
Total Intermediate Schools in Subdistrict 1 of CSD 14				**1,980**	**2,589**	**609**	**76%**

Source: New York City Department of Education (DOE), *Enrollment—Capacity—Utilization Report, 2015 - 2016 School Year*.
Notes:
1. Target capacity sets a goal of a reduced class-size of 20 for grades K-3 and 28 for grades 4-8 and is used by the NYCDOE for capital planning purposes.
2. PS 157 Benjamin Franklin houses PK- 8th Grade, Table 4-1 represents the PS/IS split

Intermediate Schools

There are a total of four schools serving grades 6 through 8 within the study area (one school serves pre-k to eighth grade and is accounted for in both the elementary and intermediate analyses). As shown in Table 4-1(a), 1,980 students were enrolled in the four intermediate schools during the 2015-2016 school year, 609 seats below the target capacity, for a utilization rate of approximately 76 percent.

Charter Schools

As discussed above, charter schools, which can enroll students from a wider geographic area who are selected via lotteries, are not included in the quantitative analysis. However, it should be noted that there are six charter schools located the Sub-district 1 study area which also provide schooling opportunities for students, including some from the study area. Moreover, some new charter schools are opening in the CSD 14, Sub-district 1, and some are expanding in capacity.

High Schools

As of the 2015-2016 school year, there are a total of 154 high schools in Brooklyn which are included in the analysis. As shown in Table 4-1(b), in the 2015-2016 school year the 154 high schools had a total enrollment of 82,889 (12,855 seats under the target capacity) for a total utilization of approximately 86.6 percent).

Table 4-1(b), 2015-2016 Brooklyn High School Existing Enrollment and Capacity

Area	Existing Enrollment	Existing Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization %
Brooklyn	82,889	95,744	12,855	86.6%

Source: New York City Department of Education (DOE), *Enrollment—Capacity—Utilization Report 2015 - 2016 School Year*.

Future Without the Proposed Action (No-Action)

Without the proposed action, future utilization of public elementary and intermediate schools serving the study area 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. As described below, one change in CSD 14, Sub-district 1 elementary school capacity is expected to occur with the proposed co-location of a Success Academy Charter School for middle school at PS 297, reducing that school's capacity as the school currently has a utilization of 33 percent. There is also one change in CSD 14, Sub-district 1 intermediate school capacity due to the closure of Urban Environment intermediate school K330 in the district. The capacity is not expected to increase because no new public schools are presently under construction.

Enrollment Changes

Estimates of future intermediate/elementary school enrollments are derived from the latest available sub-district-wide (CSD 14, Sub-district 1) DOE enrollment projection data for 2019 (from the Grier Enrollment Projection Series Action: actual 2014, projected 2015-2024[4]). Future high school enrollments borough-wide data is used from the same source. Based on the district-wide projections, future sub-district enrollments forecasts are made based on estimated sub-district shares of the district enrollment made by the School Construction Authority (SCA). For CSD 14, SCA estimates that 23.32 percent of the elementary school enrollment will be in Sub-district 1 and 64.58 percent of the intermediate school enrollment will be in Sub-district 1.

In addition, a considerable amount of new residential development is planned in the study area by the build year of 2019. Using numbers derived from the SCA's Projected New Housing Starts for Sub-district 1 of CSD 14, by the 2019 build year new developments are expected to add approximately 446 new elementary school students and 714 new intermediate school students to the sub-district and 6,958 high school students in Brooklyn as a whole.[5]

[4] Projections include Special Education students who are integrated into regular classrooms.

[5] The number of elementary and intermedia students generated by the No-Action Scenario for the Sub-district study area were obtained from DCP. These numbers are derived from SCA's Projected New Housing Starts. The number of high school

Elementary and Intermediate Schools

Based on adding the DOE enrollment projections and SCA's Projected New Housing Starts, elementary and intermediate school enrollment in Sub-district 1 of CSD 14 are expected to increase in 2019 over existing enrollment by 17.68 percent and 53.84 percent, respectively. Elementary school enrollment is expected to increase from 2,065 to 2,430 and intermediate school enrollment is expected to increase from 1,980 to 3,046.

High Schools:

Based on adding the DOE enrollment projections and SCA's Projected New Housing Starts, high school enrollment in Brooklyn is expected to increase in 2019 by approximately 3.88 percent, from 82,889 existing to 86,107 in 2019.

Projected Capacity Changes

As outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, No-Action school capacity changes considered in a community facilities analysis include information on proposed and adopted "Significant Changes in School Utilization" and the DOE's Five Year Capital Plan. The SCA directs that the latest proposed or adopted Five Year Capital Plan (or plan amendment) be use in the No-Action public school analysis. Mostly, the capacity changes anticipated in the No-Action condition reflect proposals for Significant Changes in School Utilization that have been adopted by the Panel for Education Policy.

Projected CSD 14, Sub-district 1 Elementary and Intermediate School Capacity Changes

For elementary and intermediate schools in CSD 14, Sub-district 1, there are two anticipated capacity changes. For elementary school capacity, there is a proposed co-location of a charter school at the building occupied by PS 297, which is currently operating at a utilization rate of 33 percent. As a result, PS 297's capacity will decrease by approximately 360 seats, from 773 existing seats to 413 seats in 2019. Overall, CSD 14, Sub-district 1 capacity will decrease from 3,144 seats to 2,784 seats, a reduction of 11.45 percent. For intermediate school capacity, there will be a reduction of 347 seats due to the closure of IS 330-K. Hence, in the 2019 No-Action condition, target intermediate school capacity will be 2,242 seats as compared to 2,589 seats under existing conditions. As such, the intermediate school capacity will decrease by 13.40 percent compared to existing conditions.

The *FY 2015 – 2019 Proposed Five Year Capital Plan Amendment*, March 2016, issued by the NYC Department of Education, does not identify any new schools for CSD 14, Sub-district 1.

students is calculated by multiplying the number of projected new housing units borough-wide by 2019 (49,697) by 0.14, the rate of new high school students per DU, per the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

Projected Brooklyn High School Capacity Changes:

As a result of multiple approved school co-locations, phase-outs, charter school expansions, and grade truncations, Brooklyn high schools are expected to decreases in capacity by the 2019 build year. Overall, capacity is expected to decrease by 8,947 seats, from 95,744 seats to 86,797 seats, a reduction of 9.34 percent compared to existing conditions.

Analysis

Elementary Schools

As shown in Table 4-2(a), under 2019 No-Action conditions, at public elementary schools in CSD 14, Sub-district 1 enrollment will not exceed capacity; enrollment will total 2,430 students, resulting in a utilization rate of 87.3 percent with a surplus of 354 seats.

Intermediate Schools

As shown in Table 4-2(a), under 2019 No-Action conditions, at public intermediate schools in CSD 14, Sub-district 1 enrollment will exceed capacity; enrollment will total 3,046 students, resulting in a utilization rate of 135.9 percent with a shortfall of 804 seats.

Table 4-2(a),
2019 No-Action: Projected Enrollment in CSD 14, Sub-district 1 Elementary and Intermediate Schools

	2019 Projected Enrollment[1]	Students Generated from Development	Total Projected Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Elementary Schools[2]	1,984	446	2,430	2,784	354	87.3%
Intermediate Schools[3]	2,332	714	3,046	2,242	-804	135.9%

Sources*:* DOE enrollment projection data (2015-2024); SCA No-Build housing pipeline projections.
Notes:
[1] Projected 2019 Sub-district 1 school enrollment was calculated by applying Sub-district enrollment percentages from SCA via DCP.
[2] Elementary school capacity reflects reduction of 505 seats due to reduction in capacity at PS 297-K.
[3] Intermediate school capacity reflects reduction of 347 seats due to closure of IS 330-K.

High Schools

As shown in Table 4-2(b), under 2019 No-Action conditions, public high schools in Brooklyn, will operate slightly below capacity; enrollment will total 86,107 students, resulting in a utilization rate of 99.2 percent, with 690 available seats.

Table 4-2(b), 2019 No-Action: Projected Enrollment in Brooklyn High Schools

	2019 Projected Enrollment1	Students Generated from Development	Total Projected Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
High Schools	79,149	6,958	86,107	86,797	690	99.2%

Sources: DOE enrollment projection data (actual 2014, projected 2015-2024); SCA No-Build housing pipeline projections.

Future With the Proposed Action (With-Action)

The proposed action/RWCDS would result in the construction of approximately 1,147 DUs, representing a net incremental increase in development over No-Action conditions in the project area. The proposed action would not result in any changes to elementary, intermediate and high school capacity.

Enrollment Changes

Based on the multipliers presented in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the net 1,147 residential units facilitated by the proposed action/RWCDS would result in a net increase of approximately 333 public elementary students, 138 public intermediate school students and 161 public high school students over the No-Action condition (see Table 4-3).

Table 4-3, 2019 Future With the Proposed Action: Estimated Number of Students Introduced

Total New Housing Units	Elementary Students[1]	Intermediate Students[1]	Total Elementary and Intermediate Students	High School Students[1]
1,147	333	138	471	161

Notes:
[1] Based on student generation rates from Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual* (0.29 for elementary, 0.12 for intermediate and 0.14 for high school).

Analysis

Elementary Schools

In 2019, the proposed action/RWCDS would introduce approximately 333 elementary students to the school study area. As shown in Table 4-4(a), combined with the 2019 No-Action total projected enrollment, the new students would result in a total enrollment of 2,763 elementary students. With capacity remaining at 2,784 seats, total utilization is expected to be approximately 99.2 percent, approximately 12.0 percentage points higher than under No-Action conditions. There would be a surplus of approximately 21 public elementary school seats under 2019 With-Action conditions.

Table 4-4(a), 2019 - Total Projected With-Action Enrollment and Utilization change for Elementary and Intermediate Schools in CSD 14, Sub-district 1.

	2019 No-Action Total Projected Enrollment	Students Generated by the Proposed Action/RWCDS[1]	Total Projected With-Action Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization With Action (%)	Utilization No Action (%)	Increase in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
Elementary Schools	2,430	333	2,763	2,784	21	99.2%	87.3%	12.0%
Intermediate Schools	3,046	138	3,184	2,242	-942	142.0%	135.9%	6.2%

Notes: [1] Refer to table 4-3, 2019 "Future With the Proposed Action: Estimated Number of Students Introduced"
Increase in utilization percentages do not appear to sum correctly; this is due to rounding; e.g., 12.0% increase is rounded from 11.96%.

Intermediate Schools

As shown in Table 4-4(a), the proposed action/RWCDS would introduce approximately 138 intermediate students to the study area, increasing enrollment in CSD 14, Sub-district 1 to 3,184. With capacity remaining at 2,242 seats, total utilization is expected to be 142.0 percent, 6.2 percentage points higher than under No-Action conditions. There would thus be a deficit of approximately 942 public intermediate school seats under 2019 With-Action conditions.

High Schools

In 2019, the proposed action/RWCDS would introduce approximately 161 high school students. As shown in Table 4-4(b), combined with the 2019 No-Action total projected enrollment, the new students would result in a total enrollment of 86,268 public high school students in Brooklyn. With capacity at 86,797 seats, total utilization is expected to be approximately 99.4 percent, 0.2 percentage points higher than under No-Action conditions. There would be approximately 529 public high school seats available borough-wide under 2019 With-Action conditions.

Table 4-4(b), 2019 - Total Projected With-Action Enrollment and Utilization change for High Schools in Brooklyn

	2019 No-Action Total Projected Enrollment	Students Generated by the Proposed Action/RWCDS[1]	Total Projected With-Action Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization with action(%)	Utilization with NO-ACTION (%)	Increase in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
High Schools	86,107	161	86,268	86,797	529	99.4%	99.2%	0.2%

Notes: [1] Refer to table 4-3, 2019 "Future With the Proposed Action: Estimated Number of Students Introduced"

Impact Significance

As noted above, for the purposes of CEQR analysis, a utilization rate of 100 percent is the utilization threshold for overcrowding. Additionally, CEQR defines a significant adverse impact as an increase of five percent or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions. In determining impact significance, elementary and intermediate schools are handled separately.

Elementary Schools

In the future with the proposed action/RWCDS would result in the introduction of approximately 333 additional elementary school students and the utilization rate would be approximately 12.0 percentage points higher compared to the No-Action condition, increasing from 87.3 percent to 99.2 percent. Therefore, pursuant to CEQR guidance, the proposed action/RWCDS would not result in a significant adverse impact to study area public elementary schools, as the With-Action utilization rate would remain below 100 percent.

Intermediate Schools

In the future with the proposed action, intermediate school utilization would exceed the 100 percent utilization threshold. The proposed action/RWCDS would result in the introduction of approximately 138 additional intermediate school students and the utilization rate would be approximately 6.2 percentage points higher compared to the No-Action condition, increasing from 135.9 percent to 142.0 percent. Therefore, pursuant to CEQR guidance, the proposed action/RWCDS would result in a significant adverse impact to study area public intermediate schools requiring consideration of mitigation. Please refer Chapter 19, "Mitigation."

High Schools

The proposed action/RWCDS would result in the introduction of approximately 161 additional high school students and the utilization rate would be 0.2 percentage points higher compared to the No-Action condition, increasing from 99.2 percent to 99.4 percent. Therefore, pursuant to CEQR guidance, the proposed action/RWCDS would not result in a significant adverse impact to Brooklyn high schools, thus not requiring mitigation.

E. CHILD CARE

This analysis assesses the potential effects of the proposed action/RWCDS on publicly-funded child care centers. The proposed action/RWCDS would result in a net increment of approximately 1,147 residential units, of which 344 units (30 percent) are projected to be affordable. For analysis purposes it is projected that all of the 344 projected affordable units would meet the financial eligibility requirements for subsidized child care; this is a worst-case assumption for child care analysis purposes only and may not reflect the actual eligibility characteristics of households occupying the affordable housing units.

Pursuant to CEQR, if a project would generate 20 or more eligible children under age 6, further analysis may be appropriate. Based on the multiplier for Brooklyn presented in Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the proposed action/RWCDS would result in a net increase of approximately 61 children eligible for publicly-funded child care and Head Start, as compared to RWCDS No-Action conditions, which exceeds the CEQR threshold of 20 children required for detailed analysis. As such, a detailed analysis of child care centers is provided below.

Methodology

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

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

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 area of these facilities can be quite large and are not subject to strict delineation on a map. However, for the purposes of this child care analysis, publicly funded group child care centers within approximately 1.5 miles of the rezoning area were identified, reflecting the fact that the centers closes to a given site are more likely to be subject to increased demand. ACS provided the most recent information regarding publicly funded group child care facilities within the study area, including their current capacity, enrollment, and number of available slots. Family child care and voucher slots were not included in the analysis, in accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual.*

The child care center enrollment in RWCDS/No-Action was estimated by multiplying the number of new low-income and low- and moderate-income housing units expected in the 1.5-mile child care study area by the appropriate multiplier from Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The estimate of new publicly funded child care-eligible children was added to the existing child care enrollment to estimate enrollment in the future without the Proposed Actions. The child care-eligible population introduced by the RWCDS/With-Action was also estimated using the *CEQR Technical Manual* child care multipliers. The action-generated publicly funded child-care eligible population was then added to the No-Action child care enrollment to determine future With-Action enrollment. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a project would result in demand for slots greater than the remaining slots for child care centers and if that demand would constitute an

increase of five percentage points or more in the collective capacity of child care centers serving the study area, a significant adverse impact may result.

Indirect Effects on Child Care Centers

Existing Conditions

There are twenty-nine sites with publicly-funded group child care and Head Start facilities within the study area (see Figure 4-2). Overall, group child care and Head Start facilities in the study area are operating with an 87 percent utilization rate. Table 4-5 shows the current capacity and enrollment for these facilities. As shown in the table, the study area facilities have a capacity of 2,223 slots, an enrollment of 1,925 children, and 298 available slots. Additional capacity is provided by publicly-funded family-based child care providers and possibly by private child care centers, but these facilities are not included in this analysis per *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance.

Future Without the Proposed Action (No-Action)

As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," in the absence of the proposed action, it is expected that the project area would not be redeveloped. Therefore, there would continue to be no residents and no child care-eligible children in the project area under RWCDS No-Action conditions.

Within the 1.5-mile child care study area, however, based on research on planned and projected developments including recent CEQR analyses, it estimated that there will be approximately 1,794 affordable housing DUs expected to be occupied by low- to moderate-income households eligible for publicly-funded childcare or Head Start.[6] Based on Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, this amount of development is anticipated to introduce 319 children under the age of 6 who would be eligible for publicly-funded child care programs (0.178 child care-eligible children under age 6 per unit in Brooklyn).

[6] As per the CEQR *Technical Manual*, housing units expected to be subsidized and targeted for incomes of 80 percent AMI or below are used for a proxy of publicly-funded childcare and Head Start eligibility.

Child Care Facilities in Study Area

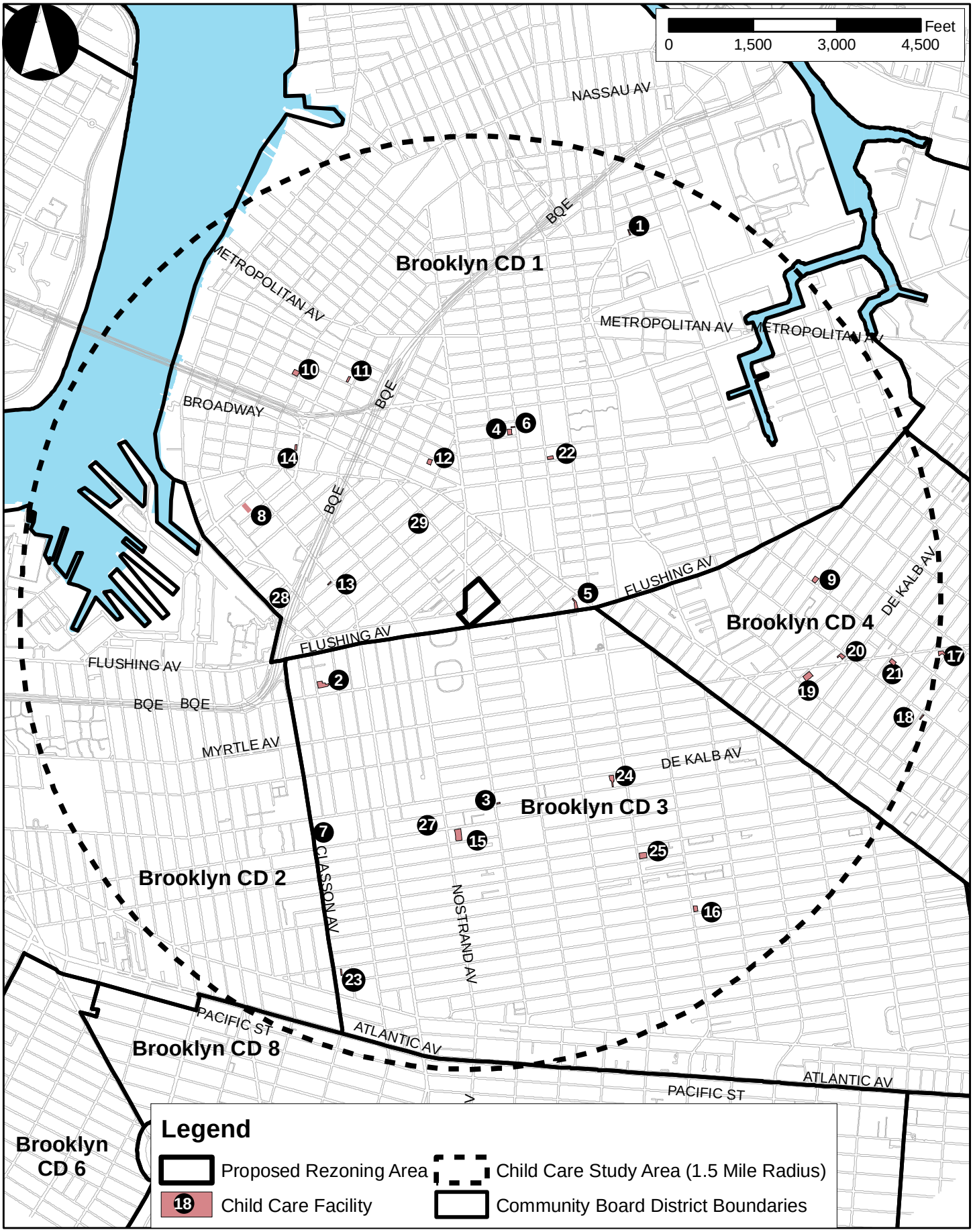


Table 4-5, Study Area Publicly-funded Child Care

Map No.	Program Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	Available Seats	Utilization
1	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	292 Frost Street	45	40	5	89%
2	B'Above Worldwide Institute, Inc.	799 Kent Avenue	112	103	9	92%
3	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	494 Marcy Avenue	49	44	5	90%
4	Bushwick Improvement Society, Inc.	77-83 Stagg Street	95	56	39	59%
5	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	741 Flushing Avenue	64	52	12	81%
6	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	178 Leonard Street	36	33	3	92%
7	Billy Martin Child Development DCC	333 Classon Avenue	49	49	0	100%
8	Sheltering Arms Children & Family Services	110 Taylor Street	45	37	8	82%
9	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	77 Wilson Avenue	89	84	5	94%
10	Nuestros Niños Day Care Center, Inc.	161 South 3rd Street	35	27	8	77%
11	Nuestros Niños Day Care Center, Inc.	243 South 2nd Street	70	64	6	91%
12	Nuestros Niños Day Care Center, Inc.	384 South 4th Street	140	106	34	76%
13	Yeshiva Kehilath Yakov	638-644 Bedford Avenue	56	54	2	96%
14a	Labor and Industry for Education, Inc.	321 Roebling Street	70	67	3	96%
14b	Labor and Industry for Education, Inc.	321 Roebling Street	18	16	2	89%
15	The Salvation Army	110 Kosciusko Street	32	29	3	91%
16	Cornerstone Day Care Center, Inc.	289 Lewis Avenue	55	42	13	76%
17	New Life Child Development Center, Inc.	1307 Greene Avenue	108	107	1	99%
18	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	331 Central Avenue	34	34	0	100%
19	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	600 Hart Street	164	126	38	77%
20	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	200 Central Avenue	128	127	1	99%
21	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	136 Stanhope Street	128	128	0	100%
22	Brooklyn Kindergarten Society, Inc.	860 Park Avenue	54	52	2	96%
23	Brooklyn Kindergarten Society, Inc.	730 Park Avenue	82	79	3	96%
24	Bushwick United Housing Dev Fund Corp.	243 South 2nd Street	55	53	2	96%
25	Brightside Academy, Inc.	876 Dekalb Avenue	51	50	1	98%
26a	Lutheran Social Services of NY	265 Marcus Garvey Boulevard	57	48	9	84%
26b	Lutheran Social Services of NY	265 Marcus Garvey Boulevard	24	16	8	67%
27	Friends of Crown Heights Educational Centers	34 Kosciusko Street	175	121	54	69%
28	United Academy	722 Wythe Avenue	41	32	9	78%
29	United Academy	60 Harrison Avenue	62	49	13	79%
		STUDY AREA TOTAL	**2,223**	**1,925**	**298**	**87%**

Source: Administration For Children's Services, 2015-2016 data, via NYC DCP

Based on these estimates, if no new child care facilities open and no existing facilities change their capacity under 2019 No-Action conditions, the number of children eligible for publicly-funded child care will exceed available slots. As described above, there are currently 2,223 slots operating at 87 percent utilization. As shown in Table 4-6, with the addition of the estimated 319 eligible children introduced by planned development projects in the study area, there will be a demand for 2,244 slots, resulting in a shortage of 21 slots in publicly-funded child care programs in the study area (100.9 percent utilization).

Table 4-6, Projected Publicly-Funded Child Care Enrollment and Capacity Changes in the 2019 No-Action

Capacity[1]	Projected Enrollment[2]	Available Slots	Utilization
2,223	2,244	-21	100.9%

Notes:

[1] Capacity is for publicly-funded child care facilities and Head Start centers combined. No capacity changes are anticipated in 2019 No-Action conditions.

[2] Projected enrollment is calculated by adding the projected new publicly-funded child care-eligible children to the existing combined group child care and Head Start enrollment from Table 4-5.

Future With the Proposed Action (With-Action)

As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the proposed action/RWCDS would result in a net increase of approximately 1,147 residential units of which 344 units would be affordable. For analysis purposes, it is conservatively assumed that all affordable units would be targeted to incomes below 80 percent of AMI. Therefore, based on Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the development of these 1,147 affordable units would generate approximately 61 publicly-funded child care-eligible children over the No-Action condition. This information is summarized in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7, 2019 RWCDS With-Action: Estimated Number of Child Care Eligible Children Under Age 6

Total New Affordable Housing Units	Child Care Eligible Children Under Age 6[1]
344	61

Notes:
[1] Based on generation rate for Brooklyn from Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual* (0.178)

As shown in Table 4-8, in the 2019 RWCDS With-Action condition, these estimated 61 children would increase the projected enrollment in publicly-funded child care to 2,305, resulting in a collective utilization rate of 103.7 percent and a shortage of 82 slots.

Table 4-8, Projected Publicly-Funded Child Care Enrollment and Capacity Changes in the 2019 With-Action

Capacity[1]	Projected Enrollment[2]	Available Slots	Utilization	Increase in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
2,223	2,305	-82	103.7%	+2.7%

Notes:
[1] Capacity is for publicly-funded child care facilities and Head Start centers combined. No capacity changes are anticipated in the No-Action or With-Action conditions.
[2] Projected enrollment is calculated by adding the projected new publicly-funded child care-eligible children created by the proposed action/RWCDS to the combined group child care and Head Start enrollment in the No-Action condition (Table 4-6).

Impact Significance

This analysis shows that group child care and Head Start center enrollment would be above 100 percent capacity in both the No-Action and the With-Action conditions. The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that if the impact assessment finds that the proposed action would cause an increase of five percent or more in utilization in the study area, a significant adverse impact may result warranting consideration of mitigation. While the proposed action would generate 61 additional children eligible for publicly-funded child care, it would not cause a significant adverse impact for group child care and Head Start centers per the criteria of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, as it would result in an increase of only 2.7 percent over the No-Action condition.

It is expected that ACS will continue to monitor enrollment trends within the study area, as new housing units identified in the No-Action and With-Action conditions are developed, and will plan for new capacity or administrative actions to accommodate additional children accordingly.

F. LIBRARIES

Potential impacts on libraries can result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed project 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 1,147 DUs over RWCDS No-Action conditions, and therefore the proposed action/RWCDS would exceed this threshold, and a detailed analysis of libraries is warranted. As discussed in Chapter 1, the 1,147 DUs generated by the proposed action/RWCS would generate a residential population of approximately 4,072.

Methodology

The focus of a libraries analysis is on branch libraries and not on the major research libraries that may fall within the study area. 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 three-quarters of a mile (this is referred to as the library's "catchment area").

Study Area Definition

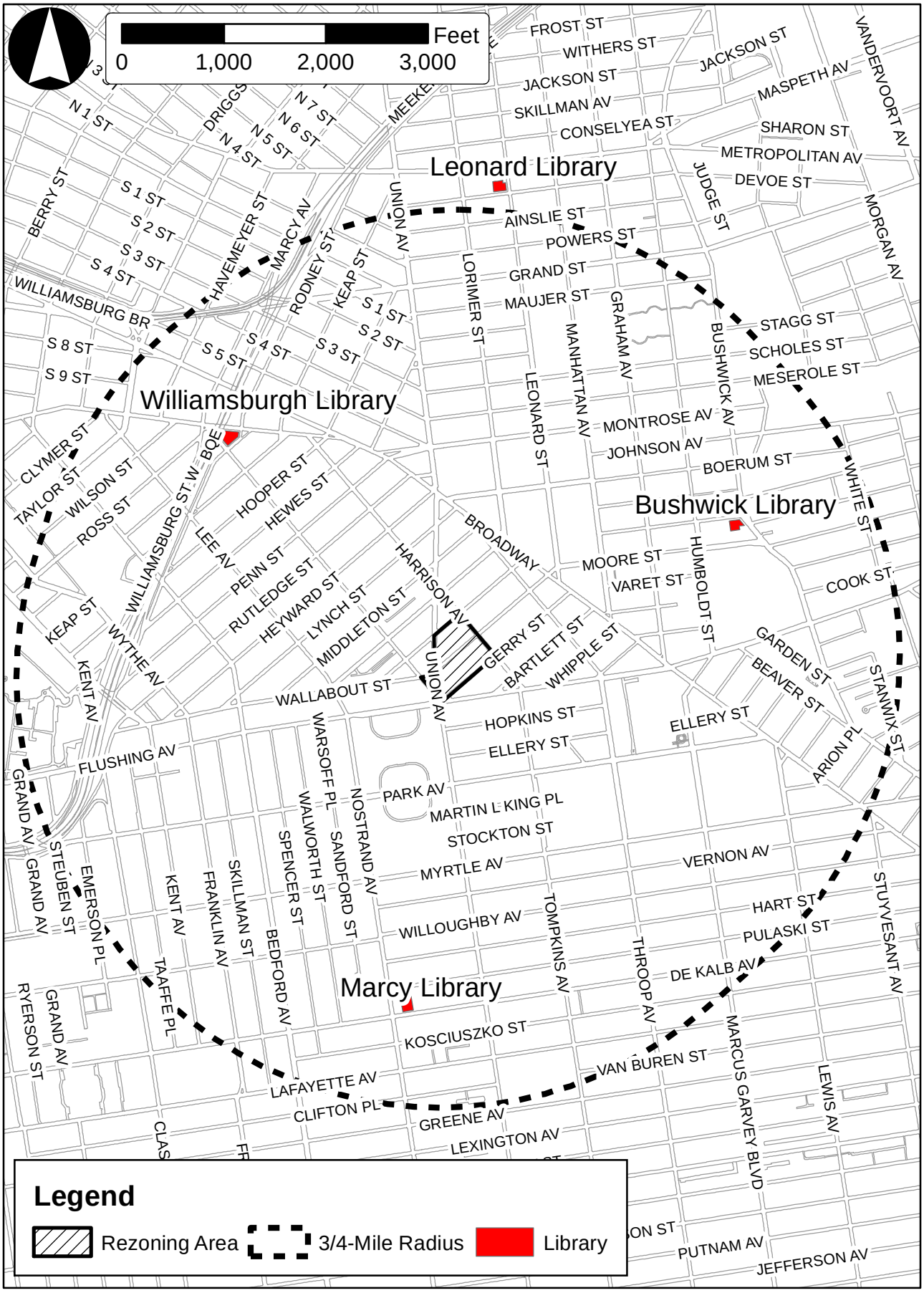
If no library branch exists within a three-quarter-mile radius of the project site, the study area should be extended until the nearest library branch is identified. If the study area includes more than one branch, all branches of approximately equal distance should be considered.

The project area is within the catchment areas of three Brooklyn Public Library (BPL) branches, the Williamsburgh Branch, the Bushwick Branch, and the Marcy Branch. Accordingly, the libraries study area for this action consists of a three-quarter-of-a-mile radius of the project area and the three library branches located within this radius. These facilities (refer to Figure 4-3) provide free Internet access, public programming for adults, young adults, and children as well as access to books, periodicals, and electronic and printed reference material. As shown in the figure, each of these branches is approximately the same distance from the project area.

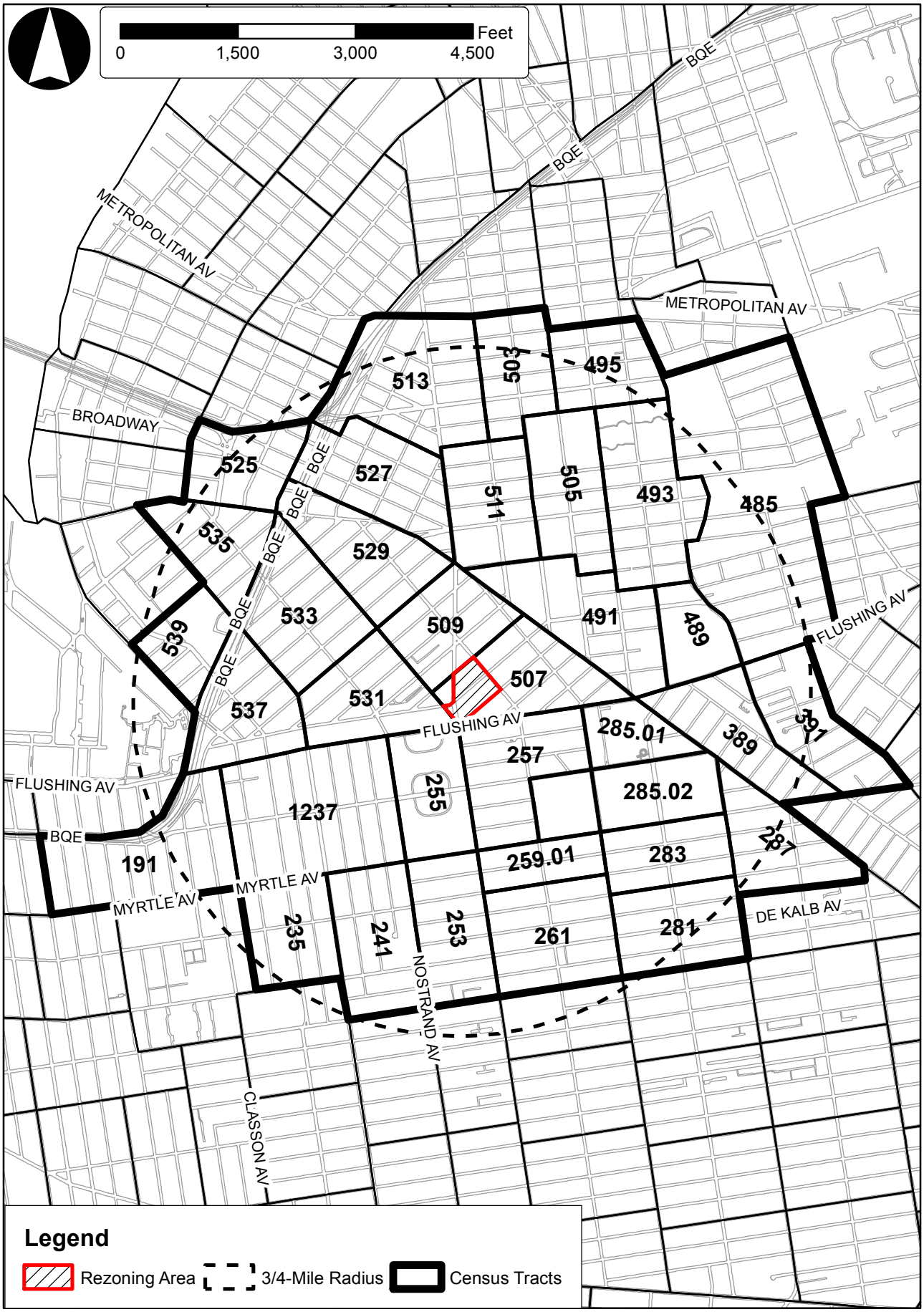
Population

This libraries analysis compares the libraries study area population with and without the population generated by the proposed action/RWCDS for the 2019 build year.

To determine the existing population of the libraries study area, 2010 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall primarily within three-quarters-of-a-mile of the project area (refer to Figure 4-4). The study area population for No-Action conditions was identified by adding residents that would be generated by identified No-Build developments within the libraries study area to the 2010 Census population. These includes all No-Build developments in the land use study area, plus known No-Build developments located beyond the land use study area boundary that are within the libraries study area boundary. The study area population for With-Action conditions was determined by adding the number of residents projected to be generated by the proposed action/RWCDS to the No-Action population.


Feet
0
1,000
2,000
3,000
Leonard Library
Williamsburgh Library
Bushwick Library
Marcy Library
FROST ST
WITHERS ST
JACKSON ST
SKILLMAN AV
CONSELYEA ST
MASPETH AV
VANDERVOORT AV
SHARON ST
METROPOLITAN AV
DEVOE ST
JUDGE ST
MORGAN AV
AINSLIE ST
POWERS ST
GRAND ST
MAUJER ST
STAGG ST
SCHOLES ST
MESEROLE ST
MONTROSE AV
JOHNSON AV
BOERUM ST
WHITE ST
COOK ST
MOORE ST
VARET ST
HUMBOLDT ST
GARDEN ST
BEAVER ST
STANWIX ST
ELLERY ST
HOPKINS ST
WHIPPLE ST
BARTLETT ST
GERRY ST
BROADWAY
HARRISON AV
UNION AV
WALLABOUT ST
FLUSHING AV
PARK AV
MARTIN L KING PL
STOCKTON ST
MYRTLE AV
VERNON AV
WILLOUGHBY AV
HART ST
PULASKI ST
DE KALB AV
STUYVESANT AV
KOSCIUSZKO ST
VAN BUREN ST
LAFAYETTE AV
CLIFTON PL
GREENE AV
LEXINGTON AV
PUTNAM AV
JEFFERSON AV
LEWIS AV
MARCUS GARVEY BLVD
THROOP AV
TOMPKINS AV
NOSTRAND AV
SANDFORD ST
WALWORTH ST
SPENCER ST
BEDFORD AV
SKILLMAN ST
FRANKLIN AV
KENT AV
TAAFFE PL
EMERSON PL
STEUBEN ST
GRAND AV
RYERSON ST
WARSOFF PL
ARION PL
KEAP ST
WYTHE AV
KENT AV
WILLIAMSBURG ST W
LEE AV
PENN ST
RUTLEDGE ST
HEYWARD ST
LYNCH ST
MIDDLETON ST
HOOPER ST
HEWES ST
ROSS ST
WILSON ST
TAYLOR ST
CLYMER ST
BQE
WILLIAMSBURG BR
HAVEMEYER ST
MARCY AV
RODNEY ST
KEAP ST
BERRY ST
DRIGGS
MEEKER
UNION AV
LORIMER ST
MANHATTAN AV
LEONARD ST
GRAHAM AV
BUSHWICK AV
N 1 ST
N 4 ST
N 5 ST
N 6 ST
N 7 ST
S 1 ST
S 2 ST
S 3 ST
S 4 ST
S 5 ST
S 8 ST
S 9 ST
Legend
Rezoning Area
3/4-Mile Radius
Library

Census Tracts within Study Area



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 Brooklyn Public Library (BPL) 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 study area population by 5 percent or more over No-Action levels, and it is determined, in consultation with the appropriate library agency that this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact may occur, warranting consideration of mitigation.

Indirect Effects on Libraries

Existing Conditions

The project area is served by the BPL system, which consists of 60 facilities including 58 neighborhood branches, a Central Library, and a Business Library[7].

Library Facilities

There are no libraries within the project area. As shown in Figure 4-3, there are three public library branches within the library analysis study area, i.e., all three are within a three-quarter mile radius from the project area. As shown in Figure 4-3, the three libraries – the Williamsburgh branch, the Bushwick branch, and the Marcy branch – are located to the west, east, and south of the project area, respectively. The closest library to the rezoning area is the Bushwick branch. It should be noted that residents can go to any BPL branch and order books from any of the other branches in the BPL system. However, for conservative analysis purposes, only these three branch libraries are included, as they serve the local neighborhoods.

Table 4-9, Public Libraries in the ¾-Mile Study Area

Map. No.	Library Name	Address	Holdings[1]	Circulation[2]
1	Williamsburgh Branch	240 Division Avenue	45,739	70,972
2	Bushwick Branch	340 Bushwick Avenue	35,990	117,505
3	Marcy Branch	617 Dekalb Avenue	37,926	91,802
		Total - Study Area Branches	***119,655***	***280,279***
		Total - BPL System Branch Libraries	***3,659,209***	***14,670,574***

Map number corresponds to Figure 4-3

Notes:

[1] Holdings branch data from BPL, as of August 2013.

[2] Circulation information per *Selected Facilities and Program Sites*, 2015 Release, via NYC DCP website

As shown in Table 4-9, the three branch libraries within the three-quarter-mile study area have a combined total of 119,655 holdings with an annual circulation of approximately 280,279 materials. The holdings data shown in the table are from 2013.

[7] The BPL Business Library recently moved to a new space within the Central Library building.

Marcy Library Branch

The Marcy Library branch is located approximately 14 blocks to the south of the project area at 617 Dekalb Avenue in Brooklyn Community District 3. Based on most recently available data, it has 37,926 branch holdings and an annual circulation of 91,802.

In 1899, the Marcy Library was originally located in the center of Tompkins Park, as the Tompkins Park Free Library, until it was absorbed into the borough-wide Brooklyn Public Library system in 1901. By 1969, the old building was too small to meet the needs of the community; so on March 14th that year the Tompkins Park Branch was permanently closed and replaced with a new building named the Marcy Branch, which continues to serve the community.

Williamsburgh Library Branch

The Williamsburgh Library is located approximately 11 blocks to the northwest of the project area at 240 Division Avenue in Brooklyn Community District 1. Based on the most recently available data, it has 45,739 branch holdings and an annual circulation of 70,972.

The Williamsburgh branch (reflecting the neighborhood's historic spelling) opened to the public in 1905. The library was renovated in 1955 and again in 2003-2004. In 2006, the branch became a designated landmark. 826 NYC, a nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting students with their writing skills, is located in the Williamsburgh branch basement.

Bushwick Library Branch

The Bushwick Library is located approximately five blocks to the east of the project area at 340 Bushwick Avenue at Siegel Street in Brooklyn Community District 2. Based on the most recently available data, it has 35,990 branch holdings and an annual circulation of 117,505.

The Bushwick Library first opened in the rented first floor of a church at Montrose Avenue and Humboldt Street in 1903; it moved to its present home, a Carnegie Library, in 1908. In 1961, reopening after four years of renovation, it was known as the Family Reading Center.[8] The library offers special programs and events designed for preschool students, parents and their babies, and teens. In addition, the library offers computers in the children's reading section, with access to public Internet. The library is wheelchair- accessible and was renovated in 2002. 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.

Population Served

Based on census data for those census tracts falling entirely or mostly within the three-quarter-mile study area, the study area had a residential population of 130,975 in 2010.

[8] Taken from brooklynpubliclibrary.org under "Bushwick Branch".

Holdings per Resident

The Williamsburgh, Bushwick, and Marcy branches have combined holdings of approximately 119,655 items. With an existing population of 130,975 residents, the study area has approximately 0.91 holdings per resident. By comparison, the BPL system as a whole has a total of approximately 3,659,209 holdings and the total population of the borough it serves is approximately 2,504,700 (2010 Census). As a result, the BPL system has approximately 1.46 holdings per resident.

Future Without the Proposed Action (No-Action Condition)

Within the libraries study area, there are several new developments that have been completed since the 2010 Census and several additional developments that are expected to be completed by the proposed action's 2019 build year. These developments are estimated to increase the libraries study area's residential population by approximately 9,039, resulting in a 2019 No-Action population of approximately 140,014. The approximately 9,093 residents would increase the libraries study area population by approximately 6.9 percent.

Holdings per Resident

For analysis purposes, the number of holdings in the study area branch libraries is assumed to remain the same under 2019 No-Action conditions, with approximately 119,655 holdings. With a 2019 No-Action population of 140,014 residents, the study area holdings per resident ratio is expected to decrease from 0.91 holdings per resident to 0.85 holdings per resident.

Future with the Proposed Action (With Action Condition)

As previously noted, the proposed action/RWCDS would result in a net increase of 1,147 DUs that are expected to generate an estimated 4,072 new residents to the study area by 2019.

The approximately 4,072 new residents expected to be generated by the proposed action/RWCDS resulting in a 2019 With-Action population of approximately 144,086. The approximately 4,072 residents would increase the libraries study area population by approximately 2.9 percent over the No-Action condition, less than the CEQR threshold for impact significance.

Holdings per Resident

With approximately 119,655 holdings at study area libraries and a With-Action population of 144,086, the holdings per resident ratio would decrease from 0.85 under No-Action conditions to 0.83 under future With Action conditions.

Table 4-10 provides a summary of population, holdings, and holdings per resident for existing, No-Action, and With-Action conditions for the libraries study area.

Table 4-10, Libraries Study Area: Population, Holdings, and Holdings per Resident

	Existing	No-Action	With-Action
Population	130,975	140,014	144,086
Popution % Increase	n/a	6.9% Existing to No-Action	2.9% No-Action to With-Action
Holdings	119,655	119,655	119,655
Holdings/resident	0.91	0.85	0.83

Impact Determination

The holdings per resident ratio for the study area branch libraries under 2019 With-Action conditions would be 0.83 to 1. The proposed action/RWCDS would increase the study area population by 2.9 percent, which is below the CEQR threshold of 5 percent for impact significance. Accordingly, the proposed action is not expected to have any adverse impacts on library services within the study area.