CHAPTER 4: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the potential effects of the Proposed Actions on community facilities in the Project Area and surrounding Study Area. The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities, including schools, health care facilities, child care centers, libraries, and fire and police protection services. City Environmental Quality Review (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.

The analysis of community facilities and services was conducted in accordance with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance and was based on the latest data and guidance provided by City agencies, including the New York City Department of Education (DOE), the New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS), the New York Public Library (NYPL), the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA), and the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

A preliminary assessment determined that the Proposed Actions exceeded CEQR thresholds for public schools, child care centers, and public libraries; therefore, a detailed analysis was conducted for these community facilities. Pursuant to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, a detailed analysis was not required for outpatient health care facilities and police and fire protection services because the Proposed Actions would not result in a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before; however, a qualitative assessment of these facilities and services is provided. Based on the detailed analyses performed for potential impacts on public schools, child care centers, and public libraries, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to result in significant adverse impacts to elementary schools, intermediate schools, high schools, or public libraries; however, the Proposed Actions are anticipated to result in any potentially significant adverse impacts to publicly funded child care centers. Mitigation measures are discussed in Chapter 21, "Mitigation."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Proposed Actions are not anticipated to result in a significant adverse impact to public schools. The Project Area falls within the boundaries of New York City Community School District (CSD) 31, Sub-district 4. The Proposed Actions would introduce approximately 1,125 total students, including approximately 537 elementary school students, 230 intermediate school students, and 358 high school students over the No-Action Condition. The elementary school utilization rate would increase from 123.87 percent in the No-Action Condition to 128.80 percent in the With-Action Condition (a 4.93-percentage-point increase), with a deficit of 3,151 elementary school seats. According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, a significant adverse impact may result if a proposed action would result in (i) a utilization rate equal to or greater than 100 percent, and (ii) an increase in the collective utilization rate of equal to or greater than 5 percentage points between the No-Action and With-Action conditions. Therefore, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to result in a significant adverse impact to elementary schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4.

In the With-Action Condition, intermediate would continue to operate under capacity (less than 100 percent utilization rate). Therefore, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to have a significant adverse impact on intermediate schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4.

The high school utilization rate would increase from 108.60 percent in the No-Action Condition to 110.63 percent in the With-Action Condition (a 2.03-percentage-point increase), with a deficit of 1,852 high school seats. According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, a significant adverse impact may result if a proposed action would result in (i) a utilization rate equal to or greater than 100 percent, and (ii) an increase in the collective utilization rate of equal to or greater than 5 percentage points between the No-Action and With-Action conditions. Therefore, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to result in a significant adverse impact to high schools within the Borough of Staten Island.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

The Proposed Actions have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact on publicly funded child care centers. Under the With-Action Condition, approximately 1,061 new low- to moderate-income units would be developed by 2030. Based on the child care multipliers provided in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, this development would generate approximately 95 children under the age of six who could be eligible for publicly funded child care programs. With the addition of these children, there would be a deficit of 98 slots in the 1.5-mile Study Area by 2030 (125.59 percent utilization), and the Proposed Actions would increase the utilization rate by approximately 24.80 percentage points over the No-Action Condition.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact on child care centers may result, warranting consideration of mitigation, if a proposed action would result in both (i) a collective utilization rate of the group child care centers in the study area that is greater than 100 percent in the With-Action Scenario; and (ii) an increase of 5 percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate of the child care centers in the study area between the No-Action and With-Action scenarios.

Because (i) the Proposed Actions would result in a 24.80-percentage-point increase in the Child Care Study Area's utilization rate and (ii) child care centers would operate over capacity (greater than 100 percent utilization rate) in the With-Action Condition, the Proposed Actions have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact to publicly funded child care centers.

LIBRARIES

The Proposed Actions are not anticipated to result in significant adverse impacts to public libraries. There are two NYPL branches located within a 0.75-mile radius of the Project Area: the NYPL-Stapleton Branch and the St. George Library Center. The Proposed Actions would introduce an estimated 6,571 additional residents to the libraries' combined catchment area over the No-Action Condition. The Proposed Actions would result in an increase in the combined catchment area population of greater than 5 percent, which may result in a noticeable change in the delivery of library services. However, as discussed in the analysis in this chapter, increasing demand for online

access to electronic research and resources, the SimplyE mobile app,[1] and the interlibrary loan system would make space available for increased patron capacity and programs to serve the future population. Therefore, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to result in potentially significant adverse impacts to public libraries.

POLICE, FIRE, AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

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

C. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

The purpose of the preliminary screening is to determine when a community facilities assessment is required. In accordance with 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 potential effect that the physical change may have on the service delivery. New population added to an area as a result of an action would use existing services, which may result in potential "indirect" effects on service delivery. Depending on the size, income characteristics, and age distribution of the new population, there may be effects on public schools, libraries, or child care centers.

DIRECT EFFECTS

Projected Development Site 1 (Block 488, Lot 71) is currently overbuilt to approximately 1.85 floor area ratio (FAR) of commercial uses; in the No-Action Condition, it would be tenanted by a conforming community facility use. In the With-Action Condition, the site is anticipated to be redeveloped with a mixed-use commercial/residential building. However, the community facility use in the No-Action Condition is assumed to be a community or cultural center, which is not a community facility use that requires analysis under CEQR (*i.e.,* a public school, child care center, library, health care facility, or police or fire service station). Projected Development Site 19 (Block 526, Lots 19, 21, and 25) contains 10,120 square feet (sf) of existing community facility space, which is currently used as a cultural center. This use would remain in the No-Action Condition. Under the With-Action Condition, the community facility use on Projected Development Site 19 would be altered by reducing the size of the facility from 10,120 sf to 8,324 sf. However, because the facility on Projected Development Site 19 is not a community facility that requires an analysis under CEQR (*i.e.,* a public school, child care center, library, health care facility, or police or fire service station), an

[1] SimplyE is a new mobile application that gives library cardholders the ability to browse, borrow, and read more than 300,000 free e-books from the NYPL.

analysis of direct impacts would not be required for the purposes of this community facilities assessment.

Therefore, the Proposed Actions would neither permanently nor temporarily alter a community facility, and there would be no displacement or physical alteration to a community facility. In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the Proposed Actions would not result in any direct effects to community facilities. Therefore, an analysis of direct effects is not warranted.

INDIRECT EFFECTS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* includes thresholds that provide guidance in making an initial determination of whether a detailed analysis is necessary to determine potential impacts. Table 4-1 lists the *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds for each community facility analysis area. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action exceeds the threshold for a specific facility, a more detailed analysis is warranted. A preliminary screening analysis was conducted to determine if the Proposed Actions would exceed established *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds warranting further analysis. Based on this screening, the Proposed Actions warrant a detailed analysis for public elementary, intermediate, and high schools; publicly funded child care centers; and public libraries. Detailed analysis is not required for police and fire protection or health care facilities.

Table 4-1: Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria

Community Facility	Threshold for Detailed Analysis
Public Schools	50 or more elementary/intermediate school students or 150 or more high school students
Child Care Centers (Publicly Funded)	More than 20 eligible children under age six based on the number of low- to moderate-income units
Libraries	More than 5 percent increase in ratio of residential units to libraries in the borough
Police Protection	Introduction of a sizable new neighborhood
Fire Protection	Introduction of a sizable new neighborhood
Health Care Facilities (Outpatient)	Introduction of a sizable new neighborhood
Source(s): *CEQR Technical Manual, Chapter 6, "Community Facilities, and Services."*	

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends conducting a detailed analysis of public schools if a proposed action would generate 50 or more elementary/intermediate school students and/or 150 or more high school students. As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," in the Reasonable Worst Case Development Scenario (RWCDS), the Proposed Actions would result in an increase of 2,557 dwelling units. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* student generation rates for Staten Island (0.21 elementary school students per unit; 0.09 intermediate school students per unit; and 0.14 high school students per unit), the Proposed Actions would generate approximately 1,125 additional students (approximately 537 elementary school students, 230 intermediate school students, and 358 high school students). Because these increments exceed the thresholds of 50 additional elementary and intermediate school students and 150 additional high school students, a detailed analysis of the Proposed Actions' effects on elementary, intermediate, and high schools was conducted.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action would add 20 or more children under age six eligible for child care, a detailed analysis of its potential effects on publicly funded child care centers is warranted. This threshold is based on the number of low-income and low- to moderate-income units generated by a proposed action (217 dwelling units in Staten Island).[2] The Proposed Actions are expected to result in a net increase of approximately 2,557 dwelling units, of which 1,061 are expected to be affordable units. In the With-Action Condition, sites within the proposed Mandatory Inclusionary Housing (MIH) areas (Bay Street Corridor and Canal Street Corridor Project Areas) would be subject to the MIH program and would provide between 25 percent and 30 percent affordable residential units in qualifying developments depending on the chosen MIH option(s).[3] In addition, sites may utilize affordable housing subsidies to produce additional affordable housing at a range of income levels; the amount and levels of affordability would vary depending on the programs utilized. On publicly controlled sites, the affordable program would be determined based on an agreement reached in conjunction with disposition of the site. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would yield more than 20 children under the age of six eligible for publicly funded child care, which exceeds the CEQR threshold and requires a detailed analysis of publicly funded child care centers.

LIBRARIES

Potential impacts on libraries can result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed action that generates a 5-percent increase in the average number of residential units served per branch (equivalent to a 652-unit increase in Staten Island)[4] may cause significant adverse impacts on library services and, therefore, requires further analysis. The Proposed Actions are expected to generate 2,557 incremental dwelling units over the No-Action Condition. Therefore, the Proposed Actions exceed the CEQR threshold, and a detailed analysis of libraries is warranted.

POLICE, FIRE, AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

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

The Project Area is served by the New York City Police Department's (NYPD) 120th Precinct, located north of the Bay Street Corridor Project Area at 78 Richmond Terrace, adjacent to City Disposition Site 1. The 120th Precinct serves the entire North Shore of Staten Island north of the Staten Island

[2] *CEQR Technical Manual* (2014), Chapter 4, "Community Facilities," Table 6-1.
[3] The Proposed Actions intend to apply Option 1, Option 2 and the Workforce Option to the proposed MIH areas coterminous with the Bay Street Corridor and Canal Street Corridor MIH areas.
[4] *CEQR Technical Manual* (2014), Chapter 4, "Community Facilities," Table 6-1.

Expressway. The area consists of detached homes, multifamily dwellings, apartment houses, public housing developments, and federally subsidized housing.

The Project Area is served by the Fire Department of New York (FDNY). There are two firehouses located near the Project Area. Engine 155 Ladder 78 is located at 14 Brighton Avenue, one block north of City Disposition Site 2. Engine 153 Ladder 77 is located at 74 Broad Street, across the street from the Canal Street Corridor Project Area to the south. In addition, FDNY Marine Company 9 is located to the east of Stapleton Waterfront Phase III Sites A and B1 at 305 Front Street.

The two types of ambulances in the City are 911 providers and those providing inter-facility transport. Municipal FDNY and hospital-based ambulances are the sole providers of 911 services and Emergency Medical Services (EMS). There are no EMS stations located within the vicinity of the Project Area. However, the three EMS providers that serve the North Shore include FDNY EMS Station 22, located at 460 Brielle Avenue; Richmond University Hospital, located at 355 Bard Avenue; and North Shore Rescue Squad, located at 228 Granite Avenue.

According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, health care facilities include public, proprietary, and nonprofit facilities that accept government funds (usually in the form of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements) and that are available to any member of the community. Examples of these types of facilities include hospitals or public health clinics. There are two hospitals and health care clinics located within the vicinity of the Project Area. Staten Island University Hospital – Bay Street Health Center is located directly north of the Bay Street Corridor Project Area at 57 Bay Street. Richmond University Medical Center (RUMC) – Bayley Seton Hospital is located south of the Canal Street Corridor Project Area at 75 Vanderbilt Avenue. RUMC is the closest hospital to the Project Area and is likely to be used by the residents and workers of the area. As described in the *2015 Richmond University Medical Center Annual Report*, although RUMC was originally designed to serve 22,000 people annually, the medical center receives over 65,000 emergency department and outpatient visits annually.[5]

D. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

METHODOLOGY

The analysis assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Actions on public elementary, intermediate, and high schools serving the Project Area. According to the guidance presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, CEQR analyzes potential impacts only on public schools operated by the DOE; private and parochial schools within the Study Area are not included in the analysis of schools.[6]

The demand for community facilities and services is directly related to the type and size of the new population generated by development under the With-Action Condition. As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the Proposed Actions would result in a net increase of 2,557 dwelling units over the No-Action Condition. Based on the multipliers listed in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions would result in a net increase of

[5] *2015 Richmond University Medical Center Annual Report* (http://rumcsi.org/Uploads/Public/Documents/FINAL%2015-RUMC-3020-Annual-Report-Final_web.pdf)
[6] Pursuant to CEQR guidance, the public schools analysis does not consider charter schools.

approximately 537 elementary school students, 230 intermediate school students, and 358 high school students (a net increase of 1,125 total students). According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, this level of development warrants a detailed analysis of elementary, intermediate, and high schools.

Following the methodologies outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the community school district's sub-district in which the project is located. As indicated in Figures 4-1 and 4-2, the Project Area falls within the boundaries of CSD 31, Sub-district 4 (the "Elementary and Intermediate School Study Area"). Table 4-2 below summarizes the number of new residential units and new elementary, intermediate, and high school students that are expected to result from the Projected Development Sites due to the Proposed Actions. While the number of high school students generated by residential units is included in Table 4-2, high school students may attend any high school in the City if they meet the admissions criteria, and high schools compete to attract students based on specialized programs and overall reputation. Consequently, high school capacity assessments are not performed for small, localized study areas. The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that the borough in which a project is located should serve as the Study Area for high school analyses (High School Study Area).

Table 4-2: Projected Development Sites and Associated Number of Projected Incremental Students by Respective CSD Sub-District

Study Area	Total Dwelling Units (No-Action to With-Action Increment)	Number of Projected Elementary Students	Number of Projected Intermediate Students	Number of Projected High School Students
CSD 31, Sub-district 4	2,557	537	230	358

A schools analysis presents the most recent capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates for elementary, intermediate, and high schools in the respective study areas. Future conditions for the No-Action Condition are forecast based on enrollment projections and proposed development projects.[7] The future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments in the school's study area to DOE's projected enrollment, and comparing that number with projected school capacity. DOE's most recent enrollment projections (Projected 2016-2025) were provided by DCP.[8] In addition, any new school projects identified in the DOE 2015-2019 Five-Year Capital Plan (and/or subsequent amendments) are included if construction has begun. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, some schools may be included in the analysis if they are in the DOE Five-Year Capital Plan but are not yet under construction if the lead agency, in consultation with the SCA, concurs that it is appropriate.

To determine With-Action school utilization rates, the net elementary and intermediate school population anticipated to be generated by the Projected Development Sites was added to CSD 31, Sub-district 4; the net high school students generated by all Projected Development Sites under the RWCDS was added to the borough-wide future high school population. The effect of the new students on the capacity of schools within the respective study areas was then evaluated. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact may occur if a proposed action would result in

[7] School Construction Authority, "Projected New Housing Starts for the 2015-2019 Capital Plan."
[8] Updated enrollment projections by Statistical Forecasting were provided by DCP.

(i) a utilization rate of the elementary and/or intermediate schools that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the future With-Action Condition; and (ii) an increase of 5 percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

As described above, elementary and intermediate schools in New York City are located in geographically defined school districts. As shown in Figure 4-1, the Project Area is located within the boundaries of CSD 31, Sub-district 4. Elementary and intermediate schools analyzed within the Elementary and Intermediate School Study Area are defined by one of four categories: (i) elementary (PS) schools, which serve grades Pre-K through 5; (ii) intermediate (IS) schools, which serve grades 6 through 8; (iii) secondary schools, which serve grades 6 through 12; and (iv) K-8 schools, which serve grades Pre-K through 8. For utilization analysis purposes, the elementary/PS components of PS/IS and K-8 schools have been combined; the intermediate/IS components of PS/IS and IS/HS schools have been combined; and the high school components of secondary schools have been combined.

Tables 4-3 through 4-5 describe the existing enrollment, capacity, and utilization rates for elementary, intermediate, and high schools in their respective study areas. In instances where school buildings house more than one organization, these organizations are listed separately.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-3 and Figure 4-2, there are 22 elementary schools within the Elementary and Intermediate School Study Area. As indicated below, within Sub-district 4 of CSD, elementary schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 118.56 percent and a deficit of 1,882 seats.[9]

The Bay Street Corridor Project Area, Stapleton Waterfront Phase III Sites, and three City disposition sites are zoned for the same elementary schools within CSD 31, Sub-district 4. Fort Hill Collaborative Academy, P.S. 16, and P.S. 74 are the zoned elementary schools for these areas. P.S. 78 is the zoned elementary school for the Canal Street Corridor Project Area.

[9] One transportable classroom, located within P.S. 19, was included in the existing conditions analysis for enrollment calculations; its capacity was excluded.


CSD 31
Sub-district 4
Elizabethport
Staten Island
Richmond Ter
Forest Ave
Victory Blvd
Hook Rd
Hudson River
Kill Van Kull
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
Newark Bay
Arthur Kill
Bayonne Brg
E 5th St
W 3rd St
W 2nd St
W 1st St
Castleton Ave
Henderson Ave
Brighton Ave
Cary Ave
Delafield Ave
Post Ave
Clove Rd
College Ave
Maine Ave
Caswell Ave
Auburn Ave
Purdy Ave
N Gannon Ave
S Gannon Ave
Little Clove Rd
Narrows Rd N
Narrows Rd S
Westwood Ave
Willowbrook Rd
Harold St
Rockland Ave
Ocean Ter
Wilson Ter
W Fingerboard Rd
Old Town Rd
Four Corners Rd
Todt Hill Rd
Forest Hill Rd
Richmond Hill Rd
Richmond Ave
Victory Blvd
Travis Ave
Willowbrook Park
CUNY College of Staten Island
Clove Lakes Park
Silver Lake Park
Barrett Park
Alison Park
Walker Park
Snug Harbor
Fort Wadsworth
Meredith Woods
Fresh Kills Park
Wm T Davis Wildlife Refuge
Staten Island Mall
Staten Island Industrial Park
Manner's Marsh Park
Hook Marine Terminal
NS-New York Container Terminal
Jackson Park
Shooters Island
Kill Van Kull Park
Blood Root Valley (Greenbelt)
Ocean Breeze Park
Reed's Basket Willow Swamp Park
Elis Pond
Doer Park
Fatlands Mass Fill
Richmond Ter
Western Ave
Holland Ave
Lockman Ave
Harbor Rd
Union Ave
Van Pelt Ave
Van Name Ave
Simonson Ave
Lake Ave
Granite Ave
Morningstar Rd
Walker St
Trantor Pl
Villa Ave
Port Richmond Ave
Decker Ave
Hepberton Ave
Treadwell Ave
Sharpe St
Faber St
Rector St
Jewett Ave
Forest Ave
Oakland Ave
Bard Ave
Howard Ave
Van Duzer St
Targee St
Broad St
Front St
Bay St
Vanderbilt Ave
Park Hill Ave
Willow Ave
Skyline Dr
Clifton Ave
Hylan Blvd
St Johns Ave
Tompkins Ave
School Rd
Mosel Ave
Lily Pond Ave
Ocean Ave
Major Ave
McClean Ave
Olympia Blvd
Benton Ave
Delaware Ave
Cromwell Ave
Garretson Ave
Jacobus Ave
Burgher Ave
Ridge Ave
Benedict Rd
Parkinson Ave
Stuyvesant Pl
St Marks Pl
Westervelt Ave
York Ave
Jersey St
Lafayette Ave
Davis Ave
Pelton Ave
Bard Ave
Broadway
N Burgher Ave
Bement Ave
Hart Blvd
St Paul's Ave
Gulf Ave
Clem St
Felton St
Forty Ave
Arlene St
Graham Ave
Chelsea Rd
South Ave
Travis Ave
Freedom Ave
Loop Rd
Bradley Ave
Buchanan Ave
Mountain View Ave
Ganesvoort Blvd
Fanning St
Slosson Ave
Manor Rd
Wardwell Ave
Willard Ave
Livermore Ave
Crystal Ave
Colfield Ave
Bryson Ave
Woodley Ave
Willowbrook Rd
Richmond Ave
Willow Rd E
Willow Rd W
Goethals Rd N
Goethals Rd S
10th Ave
12th Ave
Wild Ave
Klondike Ave
Nome Ave
Ring Rd
Essex Dr
Murat Ave
Boulevard of Heroes
Brielle Ave
Todt Hill Rd
Four Corners Rd
Benton Ave
Olympia Blvd
Sand Ln
Major Ave
Lily Pond Ave
Ocean Ave
Tompkins Ave
Hylan Blvd
Clifton Ave
Skyline Dr
Vanderbilt Ave
Park Hill Ave
Willow Ave
Front St
Bay St
Broad St
Van Duzer St
Targee St
Howard Ave
Bard Ave
Oakland Ave
Silver Lake Park Rd
Hess Park
Forest Ave
Castleton Ave
Victory Blvd
St Paul's Ave
Cary Ave
Delafield Ave
Post Ave
Clove Rd
Castleton Ave
Broadway
N Burgher Ave
Bement Ave
Pelton Ave
Davis Ave
Bard Ave
Henderson Ave
Brighton Ave
Lafayette Ave
Jersey St
York Ave
Westervelt Ave
St Marks Pl
Stuyvesant Pl
Richmond Ter
Walker Park
Snug Harbor
Alison Park
Victory Blvd
Hook Rd
Hudson River
Kill Van Kull
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
Newark Bay
Arthur Kill
Bayonne Brg
E 5th St
W 3rd St
W 2nd St
W 1st St
Lord Ave
Kill Van Kull Park
Shooters Island
Jackson Park
Elizabethport
1st St
2nd St
3rd St
Front St
Jersey St
Hook Marine Terminal
NS-New York Container Terminal
Manner's Marsh Park
Holland Ave
Western Ave
Richmond Ter
Newark Bay
Forest Ave
South Ave
Lockman Ave
Harbor Rd
Union Ave
Van Pelt Ave
Van Name Ave
Simonson Ave
Lake Ave
Granite Ave
Morningstar Rd
Walker St
Trantor Pl
Villa Ave
Port Richmond Ave
Decker Ave
Hepberton Ave
Treadwell Ave
Sharpe St
Faber St
Rector St
Jewett Ave
Forest Ave
Oakland Ave
Bard Ave
Howard Ave
Van Duzer St
Targee St
Broad St
Front St
Bay St
Vanderbilt Ave
Park Hill Ave
Willow Ave
Skyline Dr
Clifton Ave
Hylan Blvd
St Johns Ave
Tompkins Ave
School Rd
Mosel Ave
Lily Pond Ave
Ocean Ave
Major Ave
McClean Ave
Olympia Blvd
Benton Ave
Delaware Ave
Cromwell Ave
Garretson Ave
Jacobus Ave
Burgher Ave
Ridge Ave
Benedict Rd
Parkinson Ave
Old Town Rd
Four Corners Rd
Todt Hill Rd
Forest Hill Rd
Richmond Hill Rd
Richmond Ave
Victory Blvd
Travis Ave
Willowbrook Park
CUNY College of Staten Island
Clove Lakes Park
Silver Lake Park
Barrett Park
Alison Park
Walker Park
Snug Harbor
Fort Wadsworth
Meredith Woods
Fresh Kills Park
Wm T Davis Wildlife Refuge
Staten Island Mall
Staten Island Industrial Park
Manner's Marsh Park
Hook Marine Terminal
NS-New York Container Terminal
Jackson Park
Shooters Island
Kill Van Kull Park
Blood Root Valley (Greenbelt)
Ocean Breeze Park
Reed's Basket Willow Swamp Park
Elis Pond
Doer Park
Fatlands Mass Fill
Richmond Ter
Western Ave
Holland

Table 4-3: CSD 31, Sub-district 4 Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2016-2017Academic Year

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment[2]	Target Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
1	Fort Hill Collaborative Elementary School – P.S. 16	80 Monroe Ave.	Pre-K – 5	146	59	-87	247%
1	P.S. 16	80 Monroe Ave.	Pre-K – 5	557	558	1	100%
2	P.S. 74	211 Daniel Low Terr.	Pre-K – 5	310	218	-92	142%
3	P.S.13	191 Vermont Ave.	Pre-K – 5	881	556	-325	158%
4	P.S. 78 / P.S. 14	100 Tompkins Ave.	Pre-K – 5	874	716	-158	122%
5	P.S. 18	221 Broadway	Pre-K – 5	575	559	-16	103%
6	P.S. 19	780 Post Ave.	Pre-K – 5	529	464	-65	136%
6	P.S. 19 - Transportable Classroom	780 Post Ave.	Pre-K – 5	100	-	-	-
7	P.S. 20	161 Park Ave.	Pre-K – 5	482	201	-281	240%
8	P.S.21	168 Hooker Pl.	Pre-K – 5	380	348	-32	109%
9	P.S.22	1860 Forest Ave.	Pre-K – 5	1018	920	-98	111%
10	P.S.29	1581 Victory Blvd.	Pre-K – 5	689	462	-227	149%
11	P.S.30	200 Wardwell Ave.	Pre-K – 5	812	659	-153	123%
12	P.S.31	55 Layton Ave.	Pre-K – 5	418	511	93	82%
13	P.S.35	60 Foote Ave.	Pre-K – 5	392	199	-193	197%
14	P.S.44	80 Maple Pkwy	Pre-K – 5	912	769	-143	119%
15	P.S.45	58 Lawrence Ave.	Pre-K – 5	873	701	-172	125%
16	P.S.57	140 Palma Dr.	Pre-K – 5	714	735	21	97%
17	The Harbor View School - P.S. 59	300 Richmond Terr.	Pre-K – 5	244	475	231	51%
18	P.S.65	98 Grant St.	Pre-K – 5	426	324	-102	131%
19	Forest Avenue Community Educational Complex/The Port Richmond School for Visionary Learning	1625 Forest Avenue	Pre-K – 5	55	260	205	21
20	P.S. 861	280 Regis Dr.	Pre-K – 5	632	443	-189	143%
CSD 34, Sub-district 4 Subtotals				**12,019**	**10,137**	**-1,882**	**118.56%**

Source(s): *Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Report (Blue Book), 2016-2017 School Year, New York City Department of Education.*

Note(s):

[1] Refer to Figure 4-2.

[2] Includes transportable school enrollment.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

As described in Table 4-4 and illustrated in Figure 4-2, there are a total of six intermediate schools within the Elementary and Intermediate School Study Area. As indicated below, within Sub-district 4 of CSD 31, intermediate schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 84.56 percent with a surplus of approximately 839 seats.

The Bay Street Corridor Project Area, Stapleton Waterfront Phase III Sites A and B1, and three City disposition sites are zoned for the same intermediate school within CSD 31, Sub-district 4. I.S. 61 is the zoned intermediate school for these areas. I.S. 49 is the zoned intermediate school for the Canal Street Corridor Project Area.

Table 4-4: CSD 31, Sub-district 4 Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2016-2017 Academic Year

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
20	P.S.861[2]	280 Regis Dr.	6 – 8	293	206	-87	143%
21	I.S. 27	11 Clove Lake Pl.	6 – 8	1,004	1,421	417	71%
22	The Eagle Academy for Young Men of Staten Island- I.S. 49	101 Warren St.	6 – 8	192	204	12	94%
22	I.S. 49	101 Warren St.	6 – 8	762	890	128	86%
23	I.S. 51	20 Houston St.	6 – 8	1,287	1,299	12	99%
24	I.S. 61	445 Castleton Ave.	6 – 8	1,053	1,410	357	75%
CSD 34, Sub-district 4 Total				**4,591**	**5,430**	**839**	**84.56%**

Source(s): *Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Report (Blue Book), 2016-2017 School Year, New York City Department of Education.*

Note(s):

[1] Refer to Figure 4-2.

[2] I.S. component based on information supplied by SCA.



FIGURE 4-2: PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL LOCATION MAP
BAY STREET CORRIDOR REZONING AND RELATED ACTIONS

STATEN ISLAND, NY
Map Reference: Basemap: ESRI; Shapefile: NYC Dept of City Planning; SCA School SubDistricts
Prepared by Langan

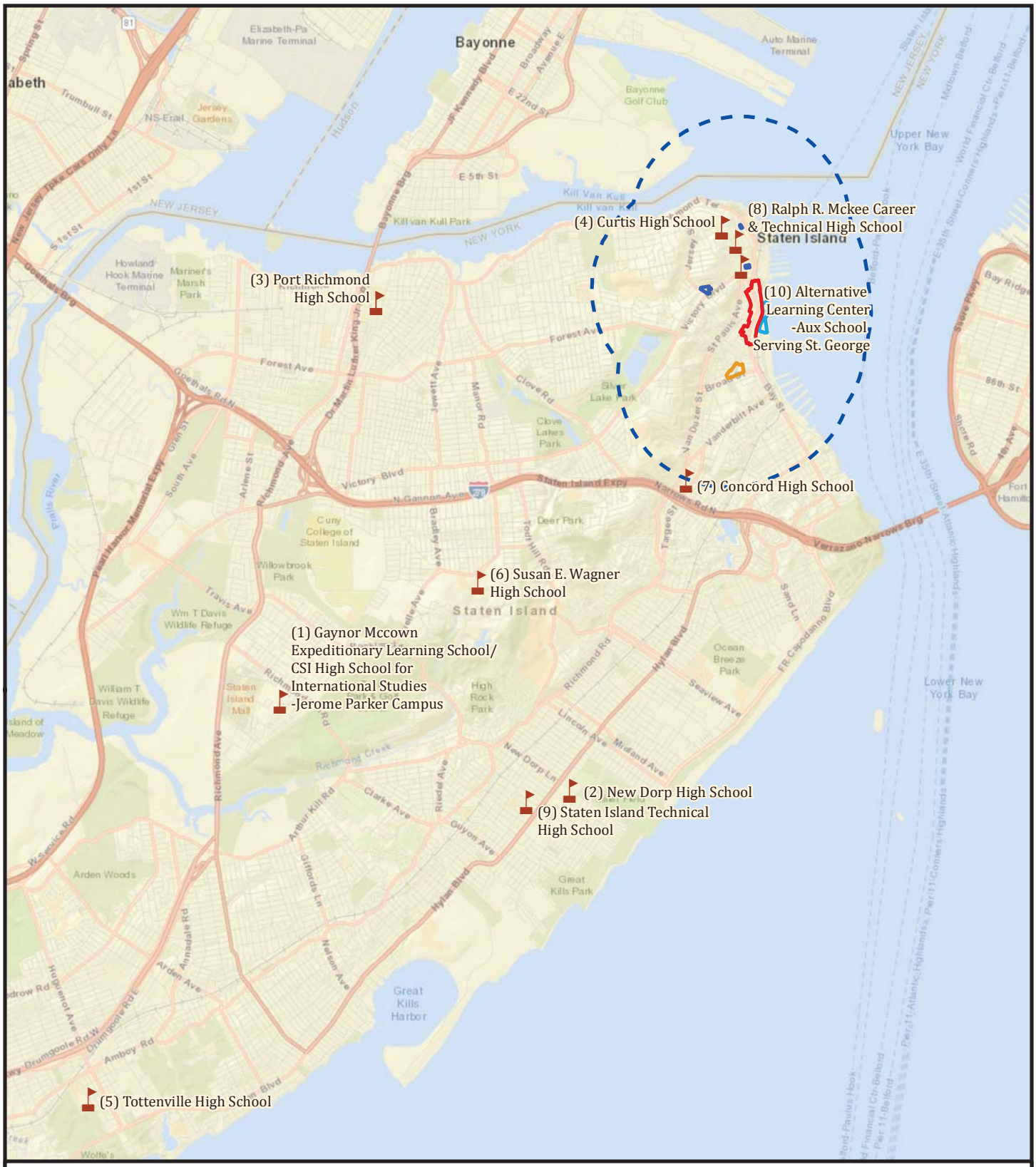
HIGH SCHOOLS

Table 4-5 provides summary capacity, enrollment, and utilization figures for all high schools in Staten Island. As shown in Table 4-5, the borough's high schools operated at a utilization rate of approximately 103.40, percent with a shortfall of 580 seats, in the 2016-2017 school year. Although a 1-mile radius is not used for assessment purposes, as high school students may attend any high school in the City if they meet the admissions criteria, Figure 4-3 illustrates the locations of all high schools within an approximately 1-mile radius of the Project Area, for reference. As shown in Figure 4-3, there are two high schools within 1 mile of the Project Area.

Table 4-5: Staten Island Public High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2016-2017 Academic Year

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
1	Gaynor Mccown Expeditionary Learning School	100 Essex Dr.	9 – 12	440	455	15	97%
1	CSI High School for International Studies/Jerome Parker Campus	100 Essex Drive	9 – 12	491	533	42	92%
2	New Dorp High School	465 New Dorp La.	9 – 12	2,974	3,251	277	91%
3	Port Richmond High School	85 St. Josephs Ave.	9 – 12	1,583	2,026	443	78%
4	Curtis High School	105 Hamilton Ave.	9 – 12	2,558	1,626	-932	157%
5	Tottenville High School	100 Luten Ave.	9 – 12	3,911	3,540	-371	110%
6	Susan E. Wagner High School	1200 Manor Rd.	9 – 12	3,301	2,902	-399	114%
7	Concord High School	109 Rhine Ave.	9 – 12	182	283	101	64%
8	Ralph R. McKee Career and Technical Education High School	290 St Marks Pl.	9 – 12	762	897	135	85%
9	Staten Island Technical High School	485 Clawson St.	9 – 12	1,312	1,242	-70	106%
10	Alternative Learning Center – Aux. School Serving St. George	450 St. Mark's Place	9 – 12	0	26	26	0%
10	Aux. Serv – St. George School S.I.: Pathways to Graduation	450 St. Mark's Place	9 – 12	146	299	153	49%
Borough-wide Totals				**17,660**	**17,080**	**-580**	**103.40%**

Source(s): *DOE, Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2016-2017 School Year.*
Note(s):
[1] Refer to Figure 4-3.
[2] Transportable classroom capacities are excluded.


(8) Ralph R. Mckee Career & Technical High School
(4) Curtis High School
(3) Port Richmond High School
(10) Alternative Learning Center -Aux School Serving St. George
(7) Concord High School
(6) Susan E. Wagner High School
(1) Gaynor Mccown Expeditionary Learning School/ CSI High School for International Studies -Jerome Parker Campus
(2) New Dorp High School
(9) Staten Island Technical High School
(5) Tottenville High School
Bayonne
Staten Island
Upper New York Bay
Lower New York Bay
Verrazano-Narrows Brg
Victory Blvd
Forest Ave
Richmond Ave
Hylan Blvd
Arthur Kill Rd
Great Kills Park
Great Kills Harbor
Willowbrook Park
Curry College of Staten Island
Wm T Davis Wildlife Refuge
William T Davis Wildlife Refuge
Arden Woods
Clove Lakes Park
Silver Lake Park
Ocean Breeze Park
High Rock Park
Deer Park
Kill van Kull Park
Bayonne Golf Club
Auto Marine Terminal
Elizabeth-Pa Marine Terminal
Howland Hook Marine Terminal
Mariner's Marsh Park
Jersey Gardens
Staten Island Mall
NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK
Hudson
Kill Van Kull
Staten Island Expy
Goethals Brg
Bayonne Brg
JF Kennedy Blvd
Pulaski Brg
Outerbridge Crossing
Pearl Harbor Memorial Expy
Richmond Creek
Lincoln Ave
Midland Ave
Seaview Ave
New Dorp Ln
Clarke Ave
Riedel Ave
Guyon Ave
Giffords Ln
Nelson Ave
Arden Ave
Annadale Rd
Amboy Rd
Drumgoole Rd E
Drumgoole Rd W
Huguenot Ave
W Service Rd
Travis Ave
South Ave
Arlene St
Jewett Ave
Manor Rd
Clove Rd
Van Duzer St
Vanderbilt Ave
Bay St
St Pauls Ave
Broadway
Jersey St
Richmond Ter
Victory Blvd
Narrows Rd N
Targee St
Todt Hill Rd
Bradley Ave
Richmond Rd
Hylan Blvd
Sand Ln
FR Capodanno Blvd
Seaview Ave
Shore Rd
86th St
Bay Ridge
Fort Hamilton
Financial Ctr-Belford
Per 11-Belford
Per 11-Conners Highlands
Per 11-Atlantic Highlands
Per 11-Port Jervis
Per 11-Pavilion Hook
Per 11-Sea Girt
Per 11-Spring Lake
Per 11-Bradley Beach
Per 11-Asbury Park
Per 11-Bay Head
Per 11-Point Pleasant
Per 11-Lakewood
Per 11-Lakehurst
Per 11-Toms River
Per 11-Barnegat
Per 11-Manahawkin
Per 11-Ocean City
Per 11-Sea Isle City
Per 11-Avalon
Per 11-Stone Harbor
Per 11-Wildwood
Per 11-Cape May
Per 11-Cape May Point
Per 11-Lewes
Per 11-Rehoboth Beach
Per 11-Bethany Beach
Per 11-Fenwick Island
Per 11-Ocean City
Per 11-Salisbury
Per 11-Crisfield
Per 11-Smith Island
Per 11-Tangier Island
Per 11-Onancock
Per 11-Cape Charles
Per 11-Kiptopeke
Per 11-Norfolk
Per 11-Virginia Beach
Per 11-Kitty Hawk
Per 11-Nags Head
Per 11-Ocracoke
Per 11-Morehead City
Per 11-Wrightsville Beach
Per 11-Southport
Per 11-Georgetown
Per 11-Charleston
Per 11-Hilton Head
Per 11-Savannah
Per 11-Brunswick
Per 11-Fernandina Beach
Per 11-Jacksonville
Per 11-St Augustine
Per 11-Daytona Beach
Per 11-Cape Canaveral
Per 11-Vero Beach
Per 11-Fort Pierce
Per 11-Stuart
Per 11-Palm Beach
Per 11-Lake Worth
Per 11-Boca Raton
Per 11-Fort Lauderdale
Per 11-Hollywood
Per 11-Miami
Per 11-Key Biscayne
Per 11-Key Largo
Per 11-Islamorada
Per 11-Marathon
Per 11-Key West
Per 11-Dry Tortugas
Per 11-Marquesas Keys
Per 11-Boca Grande
Per 11-Fort Myers Beach
Per 11-Sanibel Island
Per 11-Naples
Per 11-Marco Island
Per 11-Everglades City
Per 11-Chokoloskee
Per 11-Flamingo
Per 11-Cape Sable
Per 11-Tavernier
Per 11-Key Largo
Per 11-Miami
Per 11-Fort Lauderdale
Per 11-Hollywood
Per 11-Boca Raton
Per 11-Lake Worth
Per 11-Palm Beach
Per 11-Stuart
Per 11-Fort Pierce
Per 11-Vero Beach
Per 11-Cape Canaveral
Per 11-Daytona Beach
Per 11-St Augustine
Per 11-Jacksonville
Per 11-Fernandina Beach
Per 11-Brunswick
Per 11-Savannah
Per 11-Hilton Head
Per 11-Charleston
Per 11-Georgetown
Per 11-Southport
Per 11-Wrightsville Beach
Per 11-Morehead City
Per 11-Ocracoke
Per 11-Nags Head
Per 11-Kitty Hawk
Per 11-Virginia Beach
Per 11-Norfolk
Per 11-Kiptopeke
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Per 11-Onancock
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Per 11-Lakewood
Per 11-Manahawkin
Per 11-Bradley Beach
Per 11-Asbury Park
Per 11-Bay Head
Per 11-Point Pleasant
Per 11-Spring Lake
Per 11-Sea Girt
Per 11-Pavilion Hook
Per 11-Port Jervis
Per 11-Conners Highlands
Per 11-Bellford
Per 11-Belford

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

In the No-Action Condition, future utilization rates of public elementary, intermediate, and high schools serving the Project Area and surrounding study areas would be affected by changes in enrollment, mainly due to aging of the existing student body and new arrivals, as well as changes in capacity and number of available seats within the CSD Sub-district and borough-wide schools.

ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

As noted above, SCA provides future enrollment projections by district for up to ten years. The latest available enrollment projections for 2025 have been used in this analysis to project student enrollment in 2030. These enrollment projections focus on the natural growth of the City's student population and other increases in populations that do not account for new residential development planned in the area ("No-Build" projects). The SCA also provides data on the number of new elementary and intermediate school students expected from new housing in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 based on capital planning work. In addition to the SCA 10-year high school enrollment projections, the 2030 No-Action high school enrollment was calculated by applying a multiplier of 0.14, according to Table 6-1a in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, to the number of new housing units anticipated in the borough by 2030 (2,988).[10] The anticipated No-Action elementary and intermediate school enrollment for the Sub-district and No-Action high school enrollment for the Borough of Staten Island are presented in Table 4-7 and Table 4-8, respectively.

PROJECTED CAPACITY CHANGES

As outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, No-Action school capacity changes considered in a community facilities analysis include information on proposed and adopted "Significant Changes in School Utilization" and the DOE's 2015-2019 Five Year Capital Plan. The SCA directs that the latest proposed or adopted Five Year Capital Plan (or plan amendment) be used in the No-Action school analysis. The most recent Five Year Capital Plan Proposed Amendment (February 2018) identifies capacity changes for CSD 31, Sub-district 4 (North Shore). Changes to the capacity of Staten Island high schools are detailed in Table 4-6.

Projected Community School District 31, Sub-District 4 Capacity Changes

The most recent Five Year Capital Plan Proposed Amendment (February 2018) proposes an additional 748 elementary school seats to CSD 31, Sub-district 4 at 357 Targee Street; the estimated completion date is June 2022.[11] There are also 309 intermediate school seats proposed for I.S. 82 at 104 Gordon Street; the estimated completion date is September 2018.[12] In total, anticipated capacity changes to P.S. and I.S. schools in CSD 31, Sub-District 4 are expected to result in a total net increase of 1,057 seats.

[10] New York City School Construction Authority, "Projected New Housing Starts as Used in 2016-2025 Enrollment Projection, 2015-2019 Capital Plan."
[11] Five Year Capital Plan Proposed Amendment (February 2018), DOE and SCA, pg. C11.
[12] Ibid.

Projected Staten Island High School Capacity Changes

Staten Island high schools are expected to increase in capacity by the 2030 analysis year. As shown in Table 4-6, the most recent Five Year Capital Plan Proposed Amendment (February 2018) includes 345 additional seats to Curtis High School; the estimated completion date is September 2017.[13] In total, anticipated capacity changes to high schools in Staten Island are expected to result in a net increase of 345 high school seats.

Table 4-6: 2030 No-Action Staten Island High School Capacity Changes

School District/School	Grade Level	Capacity Change over 2016-2017 Capacity
P.S. at 357 Targee Street	Primary School	748
I.S. 82	Intermediate School	309
Curtis High School	High School	345
Total Proposed Primary Seats		748
Total Proposed Intermediate Seats		309
Total Proposed High School Seats		345
Total Proposed School Seats (All)		**1,402**

Source(s): *Five Year Capital Plan Proposed Amendment (February 2018), DOE and SCA*

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Elementary schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 currently operate over capacity (greater than 100 percent collective utilization rate) and are expected to continue operating over capacity in the 2030 No-Action Condition. In the No-Action Condition, CSD 31, Sub-district 4 elementary school capacity is expected to increase by 748 seats, and enrollment is expected to increase from approximately 12,019 students under existing conditions to approximately 13,483 students. Therefore, the collective utilization rate is expected to increase from approximately 118.56 percent in existing conditions to approximately 123.87 percent in the No-Action Condition, with a deficit of approximately 2,598 seats.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

Intermediate schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 currently operate under capacity (less than 100 percent collective utilization rate) and are anticipated to continue operating under capacity in the No-Action Condition. In the No-Action Condition, CSD 31, Sub-district 4 intermediate school capacity is expected to increase by 309 seats, and enrollment is expected to decrease from approximately 4,591 students under existing conditions to approximately 4,577 students. Therefore, the collective utilization rate is expected to decrease from approximately 84.56 percent in existing conditions to approximately 79.76 percent in the No-Action Condition, with a surplus of approximately 1,162 seats.

[13] Ibid, pg. 21. It should be noted that while the Curtis High School Annex has been opened since September 2017, the additional 345 seats are not accounted for in the *DOE, Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2016-2017 School Year.* Therefore, the 345 additional high school seats are included in the No-Action Condition.

Table 4-7: 2030 Estimated No-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Study Area	Projected 2030 Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by No-Action Residential Development[2]	Total No-Action Enrollment[3]	Capacity[4]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Elementary Schools						
CSD 31, Sub-district 4	13,062	421	13,483	10,885	-2,598	123.87
Intermediate Schools						
CSD 31, Sub-district 4	4,365	211	4,577	5,739	1,162	79.76

Note(s):
[1] DOE Enrollment Projections (Actual 2015, Projected 2016-2025). Projections for 2025, the latest year for which enrollment projections are available were assumed for the 2030 analysis year, pursuant to CEQR.
[2] SCA, Projected New Housing Starts for the 2015-2019 Capital Plan.
[3] Includes incremental elementary (1 student) and intermediate (1 student) students generated on the Projected Development Sites between existing conditions and the No-Action Condition.
[4] Reflects anticipated capacity changes in Table 4-6.

HIGH SCHOOLS

High schools in Staten Island currently operate over capacity (greater than 100 percent collective utilization rate), and are expected to continue to operate over capacity in the No-Action Condition. In the No-Action Condition, Staten Island high school capacity is expected to increase by 345 seats, and enrollment is expected to increase from approximately 17,660 students under existing conditions to approximately 18,501 students. Therefore, the collective utilization rate is expected to increase from approximately 103.40 percent in existing conditions to approximately 108.6 percent in the No-Action Condition, with a deficit of 1,494 seats.

Table 4-8: 2030 Estimated No-Action Staten Island High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Study Area	Projected 2030 Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by No-Action Residential Development[2]	Total No-Action Enrollment[3]	Capacity[4]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Staten Island	18,501	418	18,919	17,425	--1,494	108.57%

Note(s):
[1] DOE Enrollment Projections (Actual 2015, Projected 2016-2025). Projections for 2025, the latest year for which enrollment projections are available were assumed for the 2030 analysis year, pursuant to CEQR.
[2] SCA Capital Division, Housing Pipeline.
[3] Includes incremental high school students (1 student) generated on the Projected Development Sites between existing conditions and the No-Action Condition.
[4] Reflects anticipated capacity changes noted in Table 4-6.

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

As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," it is assumed that the Proposed Actions would introduce 2,557 additional dwelling units to the Project Area. Based on *CEQR Technical Manual* student generation rates, the Proposed Actions would generate a total of approximately 1,125 new

students to CSD 31, Sub-district 4, including approximately 537 elementary school students, 230 intermediate school students, and 358 high school students.

Table 4-9: Estimated Number of Elementary and Intermediate Students Introduced in the Study Area in the 2030 Future With the Proposed Actions

Study Area	Housing Units	Students Introduced by the Proposed Development Sites		
		Elementary	Intermediate	High School
CSD 31, Sub-district 4	2,557	537	230	-
Staten Island	2,557	-	-	358

Note(s):
Based on student generation rates presented in Table 6-1a of the CEQR Technical Manual, Chapter 6, "Community Facilities and Services."

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-10, in the With-Action Condition, elementary school enrollment in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 would exceed capacity. Elementary school enrollment would increase from 13,483 students in the No-Action Condition to 14,020 students in the With-Action Condition. Therefore, the elementary school collective utilization rate for CSD 31, Sub-district 4 would increase from approximately 123.87 percent in the No-Action Condition to approximately 128.80 percent in the With-Action Condition (a 4.93-percentage-point increase), with a deficit of approximately 3,135 elementary school seats.

Table 4-10: 2030 Estimated With-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Study Area	Projected 2030 Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by With-Action Residential Development[2]	Total With-Action Enrollment	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)	Change in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
Elementary Schools							
CSD 31, Sub-district 4	13,483	537	14,020	10,885	-3,135	128.80	+4.93
Intermediate Schools							
CSD 31, Sub-district 4	4,577	230	4,807	5,739	932	83.76	+4.01

Note(s):
[1] Refer to Table 4-7.
[2] Refer to Table 4-7.
[3] Capacity based on No-Action capacity presented in Table 4-7.

As discussed above, according to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact may occur if a proposed action would result in both (i) a utilization rate of the elementary schools in the sub-district study area that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the With-Action Condition; and (ii) an increase of 5 percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions.

Under the Proposed Actions, it is anticipated that the collective elementary school utilization rate in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 elementary schools would be 128.80 percent, which is an incremental increase of 4.93 percentage points over the No-Action Condition. Therefore, although elementary schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 would continue to operate over capacity in the With-Action Condition (greater than 100 percent collective utilization rate), because the incremental increase in the collective elementary school utilization rate of 4.93 percentage points is below the CEQR threshold of 5 percentage points, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to have a significant adverse indirect effect on elementary schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4.

Shortly before the issuance of the DEIS, new data from the SCA was released related to projected public school ratios, enrollment projections, and projected new housing starts. The indirect effects analysis on public elementary schools will need to be re-analyzed, and there is a possibility that a public schools impact may be identified given this new data. If a significant adverse impact is identified, the FEIS will consider potential mitigation measures. Please refer to Chapter 21, "Mitigation", for potential mitigation measures pertaining to public schools.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-10, in the With-Action Condition, intermediate school enrollment in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 would not exceed capacity. Intermediate school enrollment would increase from approximately 4,577 students in the No-Action Condition to approximately 4,807 students in the With-Action Condition. Therefore, the intermediate school collective utilization rate for CSD 31, Sub-district 4 would increase from approximately 79.76 percent in the No-Action Condition to approximately 83.76 percent in the With-Action Condition (a 4.01-percentage-point increase), with a surplus of approximately 932 intermediate school seats.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact may occur if a proposed action would result in both (i) the utilization rate of the intermediate schools in the sub-district study area is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the With-Action Condition; and (ii) there is an increase of 5 percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions.

Under the Proposed Actions, it is anticipated that the collective intermediate school utilization rate in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 would be approximately 83.76 percent, which is an incremental increase of 4.01 percentage points over the No-Action Condition. Therefore, because intermediate schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4 would continue to operate under capacity, and the incremental increase in the collective intermediate school utilization rate would be below the CEQR threshold of 5 percentage points, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to have a significant adverse indirect effect on intermediate schools in CSD 31, Sub-district 4.

Shortly before the issuance of the DEIS, new data from the SCA was released related to projected public school ratios, enrollment projections, and projected new housing starts. The indirect effects analysis on public intermediate schools will need to be re-analyzed, and there is a possibility that a public schools impact may be identified given this new data. If a significant adverse impact is identified, the FEIS will consider potential mitigation measures. Please refer to Chapter 21, "Mitigation", for potential mitigation measures pertaining to public schools.

HIGH SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-11, in the With-Action Condition, Staten Island high schools are expected to operate over capacity (more than 100 percent collective utilization rate). High school enrollment in Staten Island would increase from approximately 18,919 students in the No-Action Condition to approximately 19,277 students in the With-Action Condition. Therefore, the high school collective utilization rate in Staten Island would increase from approximately 108.60 percent in the No-Action Condition to approximately 110.63 percent in the With-Action Condition (a 2.03-percentage-point increase), with a deficit of 1,852 high school seats. Therefore, the Proposed Actions are not anticipated to result in any potential significant adverse indirect effect on high schools.

Table 4-11: Estimated With-Action Staten Island High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Projected 2030 Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by the Proposed Action[2]	Total With-Action Enrollment	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)	Change in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
18,919	358	19,277	17,425	-1,852	110.63%	2.05%

Note(s):
[1] Refer to Table 4-8.
[2] Refer to Table 4-8.
[3] Refer to Table 4-8.

E. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLICLY FUNDED CHILD CARE CENTERS

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 through the age of 12. A CEQR analysis focuses on services for children under age six, because eligible children aged 6 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. Generally, children in families that have incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level are financially eligible. However, 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. Eligibility for this program is limited to families with incomes at 130 percent or less of the federal poverty level.

The City's affordable housing market is fixed to the Area Median Income (AMI) rather than the federal poverty level. For the purposes of CEQR analysis, because family incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level fall under 80 percent of AMI, 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, given that eligibility for subsidized child care is not defined strictly by income, taking into account family size and other reasons for care.

Because there are no locational requirements for enrollment in child care centers, and some parents or guardians choose a child care center close to their place of work rather than their residence, the service area of these facilities can be fairly large and is not subject to strict delineation geographically. However, for the purposes of this analysis, publicly funded group child care centers within approximately 1.5 miles of the Project Area were identified (the "Child Care Study Area").[14] ACS provided the most recent information regarding publicly funded group child care centers within the Study Area, including their current capacity, enrollment, and number of available slots. In accordance with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, family child care and voucher slots were not included in the analysis.

The child care center enrollment in the No-Action Condition was estimated by multiplying the number of new low-income and low- to 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 No-Action Condition. In accordance with CEQR guidance, the child care-eligible population introduced by the Proposed Actions were also estimated using the child care multipliers. The With-Action 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 5 percentage points or more in the collective capacity of child care centers serving the study area, a significant adverse impact may result.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

As shown in Table 4-12 and Figure 4-4, there are currently four publicly funded child care centers operating within the Child Care Study Area that have a combined capacity of 383 slots and 23 available slots (a 93.99 percent collective utilization rate). As noted above, while family-based child care centers and informal care arrangements provide additional slots in the Child Care Study Area, these slots are not included in this quantitative analysis.

Table 4-12: Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Project Area

Map No.[1]	Name	Address	Enrollment	Budget Capacity	Available Slots	Utilization (%)
1	Children's Aid Society, Inc.	159 Broadway	113	114	1	99.12%
2	Staten Island Mental Health Society, Inc.	16 Osgood Ave.	101	103	2	98.06%
3	Staten Island Mental Health Society, Inc.	100 Brighton Ave.	105	111	0	94.59%
4	Friends of Crown Heights Educational Centers, Inc.	195 Gordon St.	41	55	14	74.55
		Total	**360**	**383**	**23**	**93.99%**

[14] As outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the Child Care Study Area can range from 1.5 miles (in non-transit-rich areas) to somewhat larger than 1.5 miles (in transit-rich areas). Compared to other areas of New York City, the area surrounding the Project Area is not as transit-rich and thus a 1.5-mile radius was determined to be the appropriate as the Child Care Study Area for the Proposed Actions.

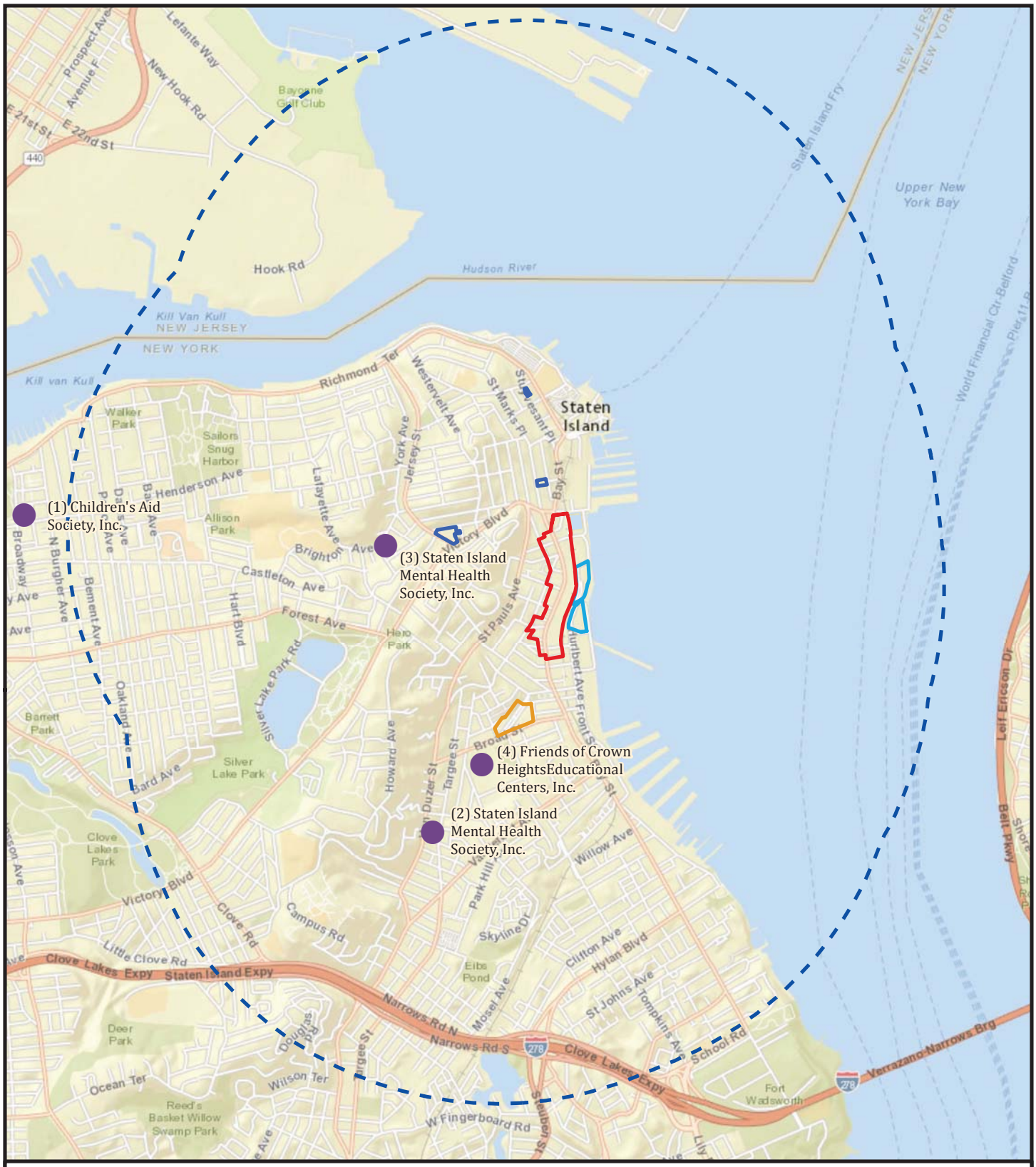

FIGURE 4-4: PUBLIC CHILD CARE CENTERS STUDY AREA
BAY STREET CORRIDOR REZONING AND RELATED ACTIONS

STATEN ISLAND, NY

Map Reference: Basemap: ESRI; Shapefile: NYC Dept of City Planning
Prepared by Langan

- Bay Street Corridor Project Area
- Canal Street Corridor Project Area
- City Disposition Sites
- Stapleton Waterfront Phase III Sites
- Study Area (1.5-mile radius)
- Public Child Care Centers

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

N

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

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," there are a number of proposed or ongoing residential "No-Build" developments within the surrounding area that would be completed by the 2030 analysis year, in addition to the No-Action development anticipated on the Projected Development Sites identified in the RWCDS. For the purposes of the child care analysis, only the affordable residential units anticipated to be generated by No-Build projects are used to project the 2030 No-Action child care enrollment. In total, approximately 353 new affordable housing units are projected by 2030 (Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy, Table 2-9"). No-Build affordable housing projects include URBY Phase 1a and 1b, Lighthouse Point Development, 533 Bay Street, and 125 Edgewater. However, 533 Bay Street (Block 490, Lot 4) is anticipated to be developed with 67 dwelling units of senior housing; therefore, for the purposes of this child care analysis, these 67 dwelling units of senior housing are excluded, and the child care analysis in this chapter considers approximately 286 new affordable housing units projected by 2030.

Based on *CEQR Technical Manual* generation rates, the additional 286 No-Build affordable housing units are expected to generate 26 additional publicly funded, child care-eligible children under age six to the Study Area, resulting in a total publicly funded child care center enrollment of 386.

As shown in Table 4-13, it is anticipated that the publicly funded child care center utilization rate would increase from approximately 93.99 percent in existing conditions (a surplus of 23 slots) to approximately 100.78 percent in the No-Action Condition (a deficit of 3 slots), which is an approximate 6.79-percentage-point increase. Therefore, child care centers in the Child Care Study Area would operate over capacity (more than a utilization rate of 100 percent).

Table 4-13: Comparison of Budget Capacity, Enrollment, Available Slots, and Percent Utilized for the 2018 Existing Conditions and the 2030 No-Action Condition

	Enrollment	Budget Capacity	Available Slots	Utilization (%)
Existing Conditions	360	395	23	93.99%
2030 No-Action Condition	386	395	-3	100.78%
No-Action Increment	**26**	**0**	**-26**	**6.79%**
Source(s): *CEQR Technical Manual, Chapter 6, "Community Facilities and Services," Table 6-1b.*				

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

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that a detailed analysis of child care centers is required when a proposed action would produce substantial numbers of subsidized low- to moderate-income family housing units that may generate a sufficient number of eligible children to affect the availability of slots at publicly funded child care centers in the area. In the With-Action Condition, it is anticipated residential development on the Projected Development Sites would include approximately 1,061 affordable dwelling units by 2030, which is a net increase of 1,061 affordable dwelling units over the No-Action Condition. Residents with incomes no greater than approximately 80 percent AMI, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), would be eligible to apply for these affordable units, many of which would have the potential to be eligible for subsidized child care services.

Table 4-14: Projected Number of Publicly Funded Child Care Children Generated by the Proposed Actions

Affordable Dwelling Units Generated by the Proposed Actions	Generation Ratio per Unit (Children ≤ Age 6)	Number of Children ≤ Age 6 Generated
1,061	0.09	95
Source(s): *CEQR Technical Manual, Chapter 6, "Community Facilities and Services," Table 6-1b.*		

Based on Table 6-1b in the *CEQR Technical Manual,* the 1,061 additional affordable dwelling units in the With-Action Condition would generate approximately 95 additional children under the age of six that would potentially be eligible for publicly funded child care services (Table 4-14). As shown in Table 4-15, the collective utilization rate in the Child Care Study Area would increase from approximately 100.78 percent in the No-Action Condition to approximately 125.59 percent in the With-Action Condition (an approximately 24.80-percentage-point increase), with a deficit of approximately 98 slots in the Child Care Study Area.

Table 4-15: Comparison of Budget Capacity, Enrollment, Available Slots, and Percent Utilized for the 2030 Future No-Action and With-Action Conditions

	Enrollment	Budget Capacity	Available Slots	Utilization (%)
2030 No-Action Condition	386	383	-3	100.78%
2030 With-Action Condition	481	383	-98	125.59%
With-Action Increment	**95**	**0**	**-95**	**24.80%**
Source(s): *CEQR Technical Manual, Chapter 6, "Community Facilities and Services," Table 6-1b.*				

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse child care center impact could result if a proposed action results in (i) a collective utilization rate greater than 100 percent in the With-Action Condition; and (ii) an increase of 5 percentage points or more in the collective capacity of child care centers serving the study area over the No-Action Condition.

The Proposed Actions would add approximately 95 children that would be potentially eligible for subsidized child care to the Child Care Study Area, which would result in a utilization rate of approximately 125.59 percent (a 24.80-percentage-point increase over the No-Action Condition). Therefore, because publicly funded child care centers in the Child Care Study Area would be expected to operate over capacity in the With-Action Condition, the Proposed Actions have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact on publicly funded group child care centers. Please refer to Chapter 21, "Mitigation", for mitigation measures pertaining to child care centers.

Additional factors may limit the number of children requiring publicly funded child care slots in ACS-contracted child care centers. In such cases, families in the 1.5-mile Child Care Study Area could utilize different alternatives. For example, families could make use of homes licensed to provide family child care, instead of publicly funded group child care centers. Parents of eligible children may also use ACS vouchers to finance care at private child care centers within the Child Care Study Area. The voucher system has the potential to encourage the development of new private child care centers to meet the growing demand in the area under the With-Action Condition. Finally, eligible children are not restricted to a specific geographic area. The ACS voucher system allows parents and guardians to make use of public and private child care providers beyond the Child Care Study Area.

F. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLIC 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 0.75 miles; this is referred to as the library's "catchment area." This libraries analysis compares the population generated by the Proposed Actions with the catchment area population(s) of the libraries available within an approximately 0.75-mile area around the Project Area (the "Library Study Area"). There are two NYPL neighborhood branches within a 0.75-mile radius of the Project Area (Figure 4-5).

To determine the existing population of each library's catchment area, 2012-2016 American Community Survey (ACS) data was collected for all census tracts that fall within 0.75 miles of the respective library within the Project Area's overall catchment area (Figure 4-5). The catchment area populations in the No-Action and With-Action conditions were determined by multiplying the number of new housing units expected to be complete by the 2030 analysis year by the average household size of the Community District within which the housing unit is located in (based on 2010 U.S. Census data). The catchment area populations in the With-Action Condition were estimated by adding the anticipated population that would result from the Proposed Actions. The anticipated residents introduced by each Projected Development Site were assigned to each library within a 0.75-mile radius of the site. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if an action would increase a library's catchment area population by 5 percentage points or more over the No-Action Condition, and if this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact could occur. Although a 5 percent or more increase in the library catchment area population is considered the CEQR threshold for determining if a significant adverse impact on public libraries would occur, it also considers if the increase would impair the delivery of library services. Recent upgrades and digitalization of library holdings have allowed for a larger population to access library resources electronically. Therefore, this analysis does not solely rely on CEQR thresholds to determine if the Proposed Actions would result in significant adverse impacts to public libraries.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Project Area is served by the NYPL system, which includes 12 libraries on Staten Island. As indicated in Figure 4-5, there are two NYPL neighborhood branches within a 0.75-mile radius of the Project Area: the Stapleton Branch and St. George Library Center. Table 4-16 below provides the catchment area population for each library, as well as the respective holdings-per-resident ratios, based on the census tract population within a 0.75-mile radius of each library (Figure 4-6). The libraries within the overall catchment area for the Project Area have a combined 108,939 holdings.[15] The two public libraries serving the Project Area are described in more detail below.

[15] Branch holdings as of January 2014. Provided by DCP.

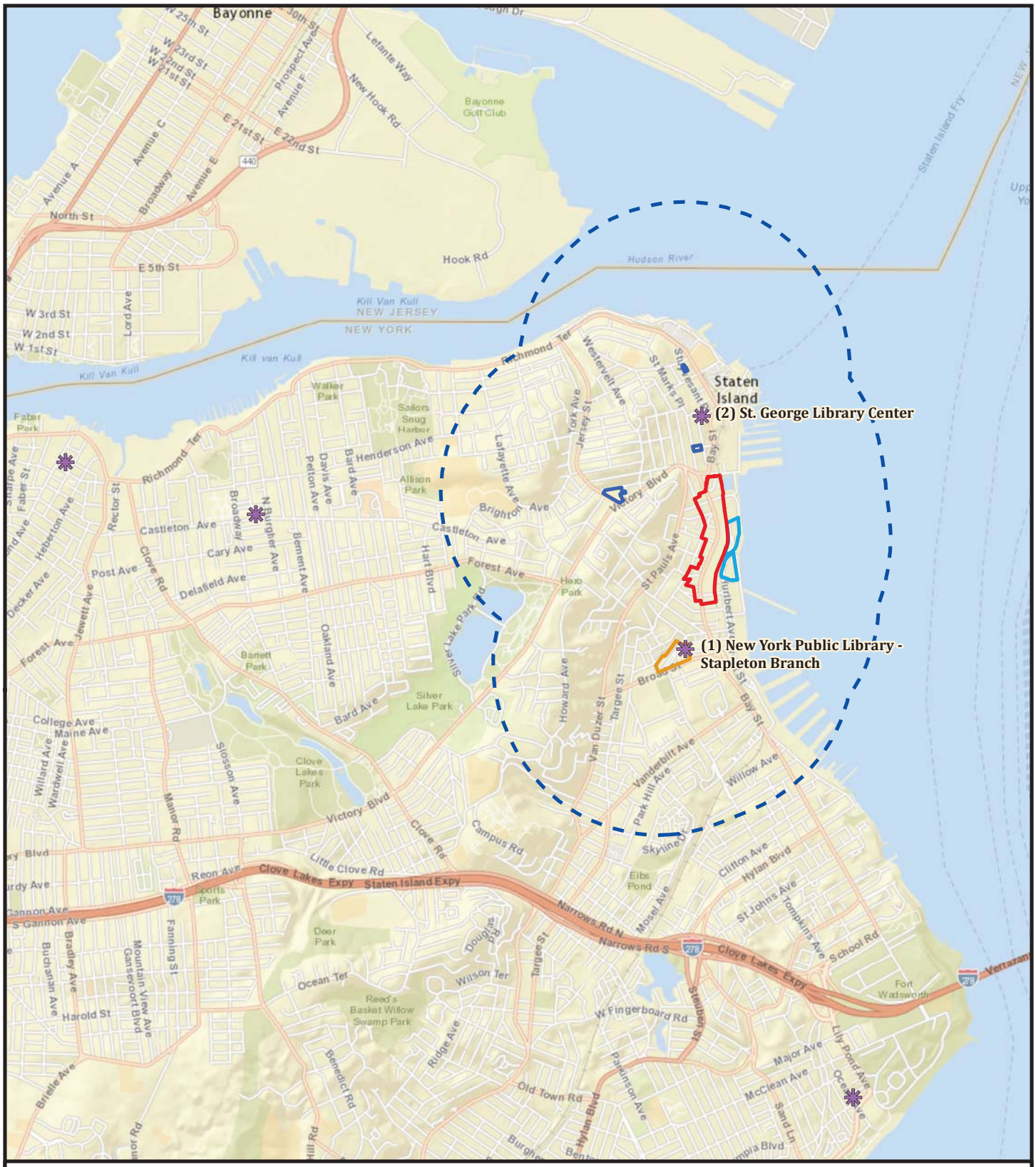

FIGURE 4-5: LIBRARIES WITHIN STUDY AREA
BAY STREET CORRIDOR REZONING AND RELATED ACTIONS

STATEN ISLAND, NY

Map Reference: Basemap: ESRI; Shapefile: NYC Dept of City Planning, MapPLUTO Data
Prepared by Langan



FIGURE 4-6: LIBRARY CATCHMENT AREAS
BAY STREET CORRDOR REZONING AND RELATED ACTIONS

STATEN ISLAND, NY

Map Reference: Basemap: ESRI; Shapefile: NYC Dept of City Planning, MapPLUTO Data

Prepared by Langan

Table 4-16: Public Libraries Serving the Project Area

Map No.[1]	Library Name	Address	Holdings[2]	Catchment Area Population[3]	Holdings per Resident
1	New York Public Library (NYPL) – Stapleton Branch	132 Canal Street	28,296	29,265	0.97
2	St. George Library Center	5 Central Avenue	80,643	20,327	3.97

Note(s):
[1] Refer to Figure 4-5.
[2] Branch holdings as of January 2014. Provided by DCP.
[3] 2012-2016 ACS total population for census tracts with 0.75-mile radius of the library.

The Stapleton Branch of the NYPL is located within the Canal Street Corridor Project Area on Canal Street, adjacent to Tappen Park. The branch originally opened in 1907 as a single-story brick and limestone building designed by Carrère and Hastings and funded by Andrew Carnegie. In 2010, the library was temporarily closed due to extensive expansion and renovation. On June 11, 2013, the library was reopened with a new modern addition to the building. The branch serves the diverse community of Stapleton, presenting programs for a variety of age groups and providing access to technology, books, magazines, and other forms of media.[16] As shown in Table 4-16, the Stapleton Branch Center serves a catchment area of approximately 29,265 residents and has approximately 28,296 holdings, which is a holdings-per-resident ratio of approximately 0.97.

The St. George Library Center of the NYPL is located north of the Bay Street Corridor Project Area between City Disposition Sites 1 and 3. The branch was opened on June 26, 1907, as the largest library on Staten Island. The building was designed by Carrère and Hastings, who also designed the Stapleton Branch of the NYPL located to the south in the neighborhood of Stapleton. Carrère and Hastings were also the architects for the adjacent Borough Hall and County Court House. The Main Reading Room features a striking beamed ceiling. Stained glass windows created by New York artist David Wilson are situated directly behind the circulation desk. The lower panes of the stained glass reveal spectacular views of the New York harbor. In 2001, the branch was renovated, providing more computers for public use, a computer lab in the Center for Reading and Writing, and new carpeting and paint throughout the building.[17] As indicated in Table 4-16, the St. George Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 20,327 residents, with approximately 80,643 holdings, which is a holdings-per-resident ratio of approximately 3.97.

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

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," in addition to the minimal No-Action development anticipated on the Projected Development Sites, there are a number of new residential developments expected to occur by 2030 that would increase the population within the Library Study Area. Table 4-17 summarizes the No-Action development anticipated within each library catchment area. As several developments are located within more than one catchment area, in such instances,

[16] https://www.nypl.org/locations/stapleton
[17] https://www.nypl.org/about/locations/st-george-library-center

the residents were assigned to the closest library, which residents from the development would be expected to frequent the most often.

Table 4-17: Anticipated No-Action Residential Development within Each Library Catchment Area

Library Catchment Area	Catchment Area Population[1]	Population Introduced in the No-Action Condition[2]	Total No-Action Population
NYPL – Stapleton Branch	29,265	3,583	32,848
St. George Library Center	20,327	306	20,633

Source(s): *Table DP04: Selected Housing Characteristics, NYC Community Districts, 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (NYC-Staten Island Community District 1--Port Richmond, Stapleton & Mariner's Harbor PUMA 3903, New York).*

Note(s):

[1] 2012-2016 ACS total population for census tracts with 0.75-mile radius of the library.

[2] Residential units located within more than one library catchment area are assigned to the closest library/libraries for analysis purposes. Residents calculated based on 2.74 persons per residential units in Staten Island Community District (CD) 1.

For analysis purposes, the number of holdings in each of the library branches is assumed to remain the same in 2030. Based on this assumption, Table 4-18 shows the anticipated holdings-per-resident ratios of the two libraries in the No-Action Condition. The No-Action holdings-per-resident ratios would range from 0.86 to 3.91. The NYPL Stapleton Branch would decrease by 0.11 holdings-per-residents as compared to existing conditions, and the St. George Library Center would decrease by 0.06 holdings-per-resident as compared to existing conditions.

Table 4-18: No-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios

Library Name	No-Action Holdings[1]	No-Action Catchment Area Population[2]	No-Action Holdings Per Resident
NYPL – Stapleton Branch	28,296	32,848	0.86
St. George Library Center	80,643	20,633	3.91

Note(s):

[1] Branch holdings as of January 2014. Provided by DCP.

[2] Refer to Table 4-17.

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

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project or action increases the study area population by 5 percentage points or more as compared to the No-Action Condition, this increase may impair the delivery of library services to the study area, and a significant adverse impact could occur.

As described above, the Proposed Actions would result in a net increase of 2,557 residential units over the No-Action Condition. These 2,557 residential units in the With-Action Condition are expected to introduce an estimated 6,571 new residents to the Study Area by 2030, with 5,087 residents introduced within the Stapleton Branch Catchment Area and 1,484 residents introduced

within the St. George Library Center Catchment Area. As several Bay Street Corridor Projected Development Sites are located within more than one catchment area, in such instances, the residents from the Projected Development Sites were assigned to the closest library, which residents from the development would be expected to frequent the most often.

Table 4-19 summarizes the Proposed Development Sites that fall within each respective library's 0.75-mile catchment area, and the resulting catchment area population increases. Under the Proposed Actions, the catchment area population of the NYPL Stapleton Branch and St. George Library Center is expected to increase by 15.49 percent and 7.19 percent, respectively, over the No-Action Condition.

Table 4-19: Anticipated With-Action Library Catchment Area Population Increases

Library Catchment Area	No-Action Population[1]	Projected Development Sites within Catchment Area[2]	Population Introduced in With-Action Condition[3]	Total With-Action Population	Increase in Catchment Area Population over No-Action Condition (%)
NYPL – Stapleton Branch	32,848	Bay Street Corridor Projected Development Sites No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17; Canal Street Corridor Projected Development Sites; and Stapleton Waterfront Phase III Sites A[4] and B1	5,087	37,935	15.49%
St. George Library Center	20,633	Bay Street Corridor Projected Development Sites No. 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10; Disposition Site 2; Stapleton Waterfront Phase III Site A[4]	1,484	22,117	7.19%

Source(s): *2012-2016 ACS Data.*
Note(s):
[1] Refer to Table 4-17.
[2] Projected development sites located within more than one library catchment area are assigned to the most proximate library/libraries.
[3] Assumes 2.74 persons per dwelling unit for residential units in Staten Island CD 1.
[4] Stapleton Waterfront Phase III Site A's With-Action residents were split between Stapleton and St. George catchment areas.

Table 4-20 presents the With-Action holdings-per-resident ratios for the Library Study Area. The holdings-per-resident ratio would decrease to 0.75 for the NYPL Stapleton Branch and 3.65 for the St. George Library Center.

Table 4-20: With-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios

Library Name	With-Action Holdings[1]	With-Action Catchment Area Population[2]	With-Action Holdings Per Resident
NYPL – Stapleton Branch	28,296	37,935	0.75
St. George Library Center	80,643	22,117	3.65

Note(s):
[1] Branch holdings as of January 2014. Provided by DCP. Assumes no change in With-Action Condition.
[2] Refer to Table 4-17. [2] Refer to Table 4-19.

As the library catchment area populations for the NYPL Stapleton Branch and St. George Library Center would increase by more than 5 percentage points from the No-Action Condition, this level of increase may result in a noticeable change in the delivery of library services at these branches.

Although the population introduced by the Proposed Actions would result in an increase of more than 5 percentage points compared to the No-Action Condition, no significant adverse impacts on the NYPL branches in the Library Study Area are anticipated. Many of the residents in the NYPL-Stapleton Branch are within the catchment area of the St. George Library Center, which has a greater holdings and a smaller catchment population. Although there are no additional, public libraries within the immediate vicinity of the Project Area, residents in the Library Study Area would also have access to three NYPL libraries less than three miles of the Project Area and the entire NYPL system through the interlibrary loan system, which delivers books to the nearest library branch. Therefore, as noted above, there are more library resources available to Library Study Area residents than are reflected in this quantitative analysis. In addition, residents would also have access to libraries near their place of work. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the trend toward increased electronic research, the SimplyE mobile app,[18] and the interlibrary loan system would make space available for increased patron capacity and programs to serve the future population.

For these reasons, the Proposed Actions would not result in any potentially significant adverse impacts on library services.

[18] SimplyE is a new mobile application that gives library cardholders the ability to browse, borrow, and read more than 300,000 free e-books from the NYPL.