A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the potential effect of the proposed actions on services provided by public or publicly funded community facilities. Private facilities and services, such as private schools, are not assessed. A preliminary analysis was initially conducted to determine if the proposed actions would exceed the established thresholds in the *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* for community facilities and if more detailed analyses would therefore be necessary. Where detailed analyses are required, this chapter describes existing conditions and examines and compares conditions in the future without the proposed actions with conditions in the future with the proposed actions to determine potential impacts on community facilities and services.

As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," in order to assess the possible short- and long-term effects of the proposed actions, a reasonable worst-case development scenario (RWCDS) was developed. The RWCDS projects that the proposed actions could result in a net increase of 1,383 residential units on the projected development sites, 348 of which would be affordable, and a net decrease of 74,439 square feet of commercial space. To be conservative in the analysis, it is assumed that the 348 affordable units would target a low-income population and the remaining units would target a high-income population, as defined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. With a weighted average household size of 1.97 persons for the primary study area based on 2000 Census data, the additional 1,383 dwelling units would add an estimated 2,724 residents to the rezoning area. This chapter concludes that while the proposed actions would result in an added demand for community facilities and services, it is not expected to result in the direct displacement of any community facilities, and no significant impacts are expected.

SCREENING LEVEL ASSESSMENT

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a community facilities screening analysis for any proposed action that adds 100 or more residential units. Since the RWCDS for the proposed actions would exceed this threshold, an analysis of community facilities has been undertaken.

As shown in Table 4-1, different types of community facilities have different thresholds. In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a preliminary analysis was conducted to determine if the proposed actions would exceed the established thresholds for different types of community facilities and if more detailed analysis would therefore be necessary.

Table 4-1
Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria

Community Facility	Threshold
Public schools	More than 50 elementary/middle school or 150 high school students
Libraries	Greater than 5 percent increase in ratio of residential units to libraries in borough
Health care facilities (outpatient)	More than 600 low- to moderate-income units
Day care centers (publicly funded)	More than 50 eligible children based on number of low- to moderate-income units by borough
Fire protection	Direct effect only
Police protection	Direct effect only

Source: *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*, 2001.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

By 2017, the RWCDS would introduce approximately 1,383 new housing units. Of these, 348 would be affordable units and the remaining units would be market-rate. Based on Table 3C-2 in the *CEQR Technical Manual,* the proposed actions would generate approximately 183 elementary/middle school students, and 48 high school students. Since the proposed actions would generate more than 50 elementary/middle school students, further analysis of the proposed actions' potential effects on elementary and intermediate schools is required. Since the proposed actions are expected to generate fewer than 150 high school students, an analysis of public high schools is not required.

LIBRARIES

Potential impacts on libraries may result from an increased user population. A noticeable change in service delivery is likely to occur only if a library is displaced or altered, or if a proposed action introduces a large residential population. As described in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action would increase the average number of residential units served by library branches in the borough in which it is located by more than 5 percent, it may cause significant impacts on library services and require further analysis.

Based on Table 3C-3 in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed action in the borough of Manhattan that generates an additional 901 residential units would create a 5 percent increase in the number of units served per branch. For analysis purposes, the RWCDS would generate 1,383 units by 2017 and, therefore, additional analysis is necessary.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

An analysis of health care facilities is generally conducted for a proposed action that introduces a sizable number of new low- or moderate-income residents, who may rely on nearby emergency and other outpatient clinic services. If the proposed actions would generate more than 600 low- to moderate-income units, there may be increased demand on local public health care facilities, which may warrant further analysis. The RWCDS for the proposed actions would generate approximately 348 affordable units, which is below the CEQR threshold requiring a detailed analysis of health care facilities. Therefore, no further analysis is required, and no significant adverse impacts on the provision of health care services are expected to result from the proposed actions.

DAY CARE CENTERS

Pursuant to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed action that would produce substantial numbers of subsidized, low- to moderate-income family housing units may generate a sufficient number of children eligible for subsidized day care to affect the availability of slots at public day care centers. If a proposed action generates 50 or more eligible children, further analysis may be appropriate.

As detailed in Table 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, 357 low-income or 417 low- to moderate-income units in Manhattan would yield 50 children eligible for public day care. The RWCDS would generate approximately 348 affordable units. For analysis purposes, all of these units are being conservatively assessed as low-income units. Even using this conservative analysis, the proposed actions would result in fewer units than the CEQR threshold requiring a detailed analysis of day care centers. The proposed actions are not expected to result in any significant adverse impacts to day care.

FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION

For police and fire protection services, the *CEQR Technical Manual* suggests that a detailed assessment of service delivery be conducted if a proposed action would affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a fire station or police precinct house. While the development projected in the RWCDS would not result in such direct effects, given the scale of projected development, this chapter addresses police and fire protection services as well, for the purpose of providing a more comprehensive assessment of potential effects on community services.

B. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for an analysis of educational facilities generally coincides with the local planning zone within the Community School District (CSD) serving the site of the proposed action. The primary study area incorporates portions of New York City Department of Education (DOE) Planning Zones 2 and 3 of CSD 1, which encompasses the area of Manhattan north of Delancey Street, south of East 14th Street, east of the Bowery, and west of the East River, as well as a small area south of Delancey Street in DOE Planning Zone 1 of CSD 2. Therefore, this analysis considers the elementary and intermediate schools located within these planning zones, as listed in Table 4-2 and shown on Figure 4-1.

Due to the relatively large size of the primary study area, elementary and intermediate school students generated from the proposed actions could be assigned to a number of the primary and intermediate schools within the CSDs serving the study area. Students generally attend the schools they are assigned to, but under certain conditions, they could opt to attend any of the schools within CSD 1 or 2, depending on which CSD they live in.

This analysis focuses on the potential impacts to schools located within the planning zones incorporated by the primary study area, since children residing in the primary study area would most likely attend elementary and intermediate schools in these zones. In addition, potential impacts to CSD 1 and CSD 2 as a whole are also analyzed, since students may also attend schools within their district but outside their immediate vicinity. As population shifts within a school district change over time, DOE can adjust attendance zones within districts to improve the composition and utilization of the affected school(s). This analysis focuses on elementary and junior high schools because DOE assigns students to specific schools at these levels.

In addition, since 2003, DOE has been undergoing organizational and administrative changes based on city and federal policy. The city is implementing a new structure that includes New Instructional Divisions, which merge several CSDs located close to one another. The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, a federal initiative, is also being implemented. The No Child Left Behind Act is intended to help all students receive a quality education and attain academic achievement. Several schools in New York City have been identified as "schools in need of improvement." As a result of the No Child Left Behind Act, all students in these schools must be offered the option to transfer to another public school that has not been identified as a "school in need of improvement." Since these initiatives have not been fully implemented, the extent to which they may affect school placement and planning has not been fully determined. Therefore, no changes have been made to the methodology for analyzing school impacts.

Pursuant to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if the detailed analysis finds that a proposed action would cause an increase of 5 percent or more in a deficiency of available seats in the affected schools (those within the study area), a significant adverse impact may result, requiring potential mitigation measures.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

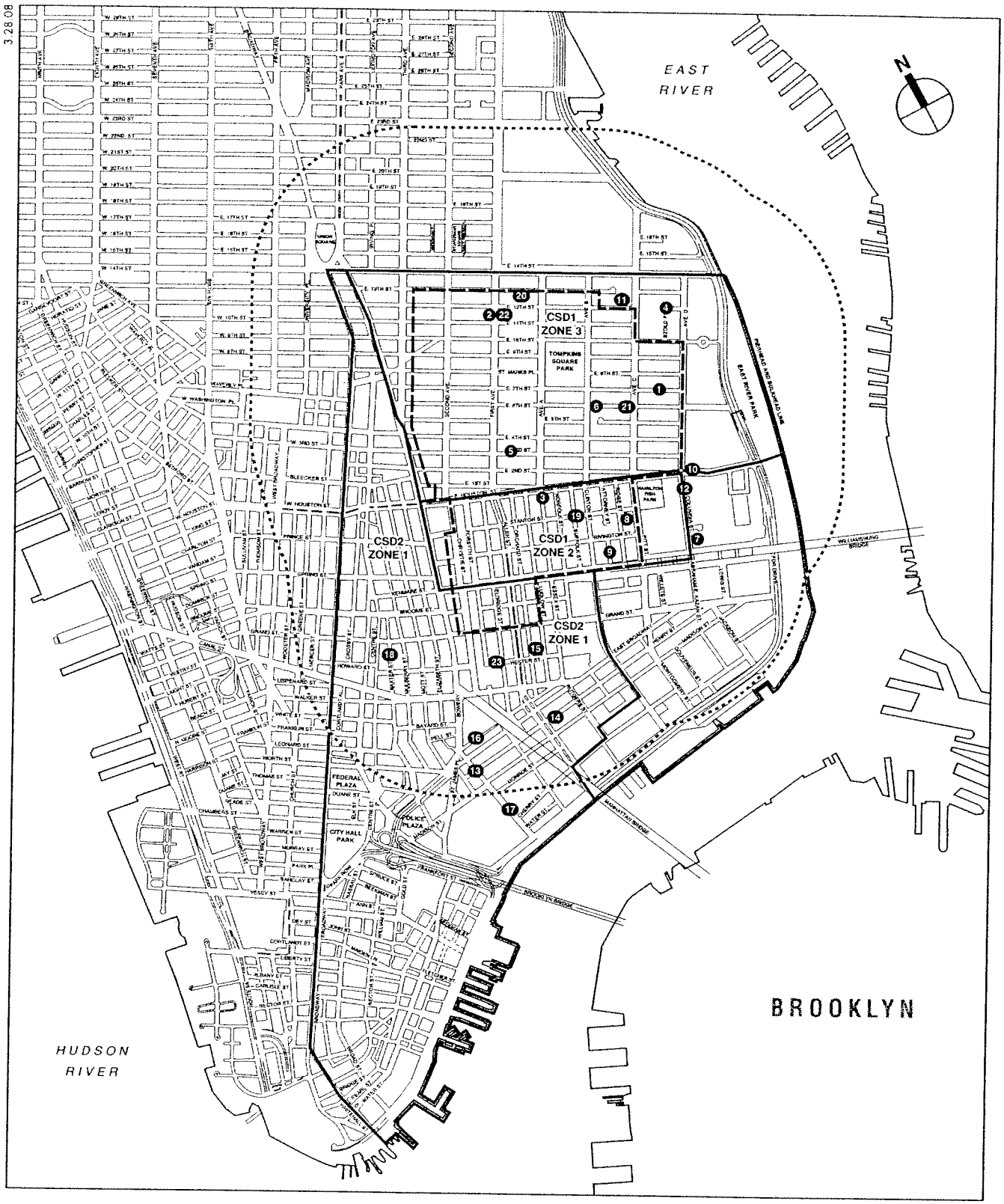
As shown in Table 4-2, most of the schools that serve the primary study area, including those in both CSD 1 and CSD 2, have available capacity. The schools in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 had a total of 1,863 elementary and 571 intermediate school seats available in 2006-2007, with an overall utilization rate of 74 percent for elementary schools and 70 percent for intermediate schools. The schools in CSD 2, Zone 1 had a total of 277 elementary and 355 intermediate school seats available in 2006-2007. The overall utilization rate for elementary and intermediate schools in CSD 2, Zone 1 is 94 and 78 percent, respectively. The elementary and intermediate schools in the entire CSD 1 are also operating under capacity at 75 and 66 percent, respectively. The elementary and intermediate schools in the entire CSD 2 are operating at 102 and 85 percent, respectively.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

In the future without the proposed actions, local school enrollment by 2017 could be affected by general background growth as well as the completion of new residential buildings in the area. As shown in Table 4-3, a total of 1,359 new residential units are planned for the study area (CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 and CSD 2, Zone 1) by the 2017 analysis year. With the exception of 116 affordable units planned for 133 Pitt Street, all of the new units would be market-rate.

The *CEQR Technical Manual,* Table 3C-2, "Projected Public School Pupil Ratios in New Housing Units of All Sizes," summarizes pupil generation rates, based on DOE's analysis of income mix and location (borough) for new residential units. Table 4-4 shows the number of new public school students expected to be generated by the new residential developments identified earlier in Table 4-3.

The utilization rate for school facilities in the future without the proposed actions was calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from known future proposed residential developments to the projected enrollment from DOE, and then comparing that number with projected development capacity.



Elementary and Intermediate Schools in Study Area

Figure 4-1

Table 4-2
Public School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization: 2006-2007 School Year

Map ID No.[1]	School	Address	Enrollment	Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Program Utilization (percent)
		Elementary Schools[3]				
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3						
1	PS 15[4]	333 East 4th Street	243	334	91	73
2	PS 19[5]	185 First Avenue	312	465	153	67
3	PS 20	166 Essex Street	655	905	250	72
4	PS 34	730 East 12th Street	397	481	84	83
5	PS 63	121 East 3rd Street	218	368	150	59
	Neighborhood School		266	258	-8	59
6	PS 64[6]	600 East 6th Street	282	397	115	71
	The Earth School		314	284	-30	111
7	PS 110	285 Delancey Street	470	452	-18	104
8	PS 140*	123 Ridge Street	249	320	71	78
9	PS 142	100 Attorney Street	441	708	267	62
10	PS 188*	442 East Houston Street	256	374	118	68
11	Children's Workshop School	610 East 12th Street	246	232	-14	106
	East Village Community School		169	156	-13	108
12	New Explorations into Science, Technology, and Math (N.E.S.T.+m)[7]	111 Columbia Street	879	1,526	647	58
Total in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3			**5,397**	**7,260**	**1,863**	**74**
CSD 1			**5,931**	**7,959**	**2,028**	**75**
CSD 2, Zone 1						
13	PS 1	8 Henry Street	611	797	186	77
14	PS 2	122 Henry Street	708	935	227	76
15	PS 42	71 Hester Street	710	722	12	98
16	PS 124	40 Division Street	1,011	884	-127	114
17	PS 126*	80 Catherine Street	368	546	148	73
18	PS 130	143 Baxter Street	1,083	914	-169	118
Total in CSD 2, Zone 1			**4,521**	**4,798**	**277**	**94**
CSD 2			**14,822**	**14,502**	**-320**	**102**
		Intermediate Schools[8]				
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3						
19	Marta Valle Secondary School[9]	145 Stanton Street	207	331	124	63
20	East Side Community High School[10]	420 East 12th Street	188	323	135	58
21	Tompkins Square Middle School	600 East 6th Street	334	435	101	77
22	IS 301	185 First Avenue	207	270	63	77
	IS components of PS 140 and 188		401	558	148	73
Total in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3			**1,346**	**1,917**	**571**	**70**
CSD 1			**2,650**	**4,027**	**1,377**	**66**
CSD 2, Zone 1						
23	IS 131[11]	100 Hester Street	879	1,100	221	80
	IS components of PS 126		308	422	114	73
Total in CSD 2, Zone 1			**1,187**	**1,522**	**335**	**78**
CSD 2			**6,246**	**7,309**	**1,063**	**85**

Notes:
1 See Figure 4-1.
2 Capacity reflect Target Capacity numbers, which assumes reduced class sizes of 20 children per class for grades K through 3.
3 Elementary school enrollment and capacity figures include the PS component of PS/IS schools. The total enrollment and capacity figures for CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3; CSD 1; CSD 2, Zone 1; and CSD 2 also include the PS component of PS/IS schools. PS/IS schools are identified by an asterisk.
4 The PS 15 building also houses the Girl's Preparatory Charter School.
5 PS 19 and IS 301 share the same building.
6 PS 64, the Earth School, and Tompkins Square Middle School all share the same building.
7 The NEST + m School serves grades K through 12.
8 Intermediate school enrollment and capacity figures include the IS component of IS/HS schools. The total enrollments capacity figures for CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3, include the IS components of PS/IS and IS/HS schools. IS/HS schools are identified by an asterisk.
9 Marta Valle Secondary School shares a building Lower East Side Preparatory High School.
10 East Side Community High School shares the same building Urban Assembly School of Business for Young Women.
11 IS 131 shares building space with Pace High School.

Source: New York City Department of Education, *Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Report*, 2006-2007 School Year; School Construction Authority.

Table 4-3
Future Without the Proposed Actions: Expected Residential Development

Project Name/Location	CSD/Zone	Total Units[1]
105 Norfolk Street (Blue Condo)	1/2	32
180 Orchard Street	1/2	18
188 Ludlow Street	1/2	243
40 Delancey Street (140 Forsyth Street)	1/2	57
196 Stanton Street (aka 145 Ridge Street)	1/2	53
133 Pitt Street (357 E Houston Street) - affordable	1/2	116
101 Ludlow Street/92 Delancey Street	1/2	58
100 Delancey Street	1/2	21
401 East 8th Street	1/3	20
654 East 12th Street	1/3	23
421 East 13th Street	1/3	92
229 East 13th Street	1/3	28
110 Third Avenue (Toll Brothers)	1/3	76
123 Third Avenue	1/3	60
136-138 East Broadway	2/1	22
48 Canal Street	2/1	23
21 Ludlow Street	2/1	20
183 East Broadway	2/1	21
41-43 Bond Street	2/1	32
25 Bond Street	2/1	23
40 Bond Street	2/1	26
37 East 4th Street	2/1	147
50 Orchard Street	2/1	25
86 Canal Street	2/1	23
50 Franklin Street	2/1	72
31 Monroe Street	2/1	28
	Total	**1,359**

Note:
[1] With the exception of the 116 affordable units planned for 133 Pitt Street, all planned units would be market-rate.
Source: New York City Department of City Planning, December 2007.

Table 4-4
Future Without the Proposed Actions: Projected New Housing Units and Estimated Number of Students Generated

Income Level of Units	Total Units[1,2]	Projected Elementary Students	Projected Middle School Students	Total Elementary and Intermediate Students Generated
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3	897	94	19	113
CSD 2, Zone 1	462	46	9	55
Total	**1,359**	**141**	**28**	**169**

Notes:
[1] Projected new housing units as shown in Table 4-3.
[2] All units are market-rate with the exception of 116 affordable units in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3.
Sources: The numbers of students generated are based on the generation rates in Table 3C-2, "Projected Public School Pupil Ratios in New Housing Units of All Sizes," *CEQR Technical Manual*, 2001. High-income ratios were used for market-rate housing and low-income ratios were used for affordable housing as defined on page 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

The DOE utilizes enrollment projections by district up to 10 years into the future using cohort survival methodology based on birth rates and grade-retention ratios. In applying these enrollment projections, it is important to note that school enrollment and utilization conditions in the city can change substantially over a long time span, such as up to 2017. Since DOE's enrollment projections are only calculated for 10 years into the future, it was determined that the last year for which projections were calculated (2015) would be held constant to project elementary and intermediate school enrollments for the 2017 analysis year.

Several school projects are expected to be built within CSD 2 in the future without the proposed actions. The Beekman School, a new 630-seat Kindergarten through grade 8 school in Lower Manhattan, is under construction. Additional capacity for P.S. 234 in Lower Manhattan is being added in a 143-seat annex in a neighboring residential building that is under construction. Although none of these seats are located within Zone 1, these sited projects, which are both under construction, would add 773 additional seats to CSD 2's overall elementary capacity.

According to the DOE/School Construction Authority (SCA) Five-Year Capital Plan Amendment Fiscal Years 2005-2009 (November 2007), several other school projects are expected to be designed and/or developed. Design money has been allocated for a 110-seat addition for P.S. 51, with the construction funding expected in the 2010-2014 Five Year Capital Plan. Design money has also been allocated for a new 630-seat school facility in the Hudson Yards Rezoning Area. This project's construction funding would also be expected in the 2010-2014 Five Year Capital Plan. These two projects were planned as mitigation for the Hudson Yards/Special West Chelsea rezoning actions.

Two Education Construction Fund projects are also expected to be developed, including a new intermediate school facility at the site of the former P.S. 151 (currently under construction) and a replacement project for P.S. 59 that would add some new capacity to that school. P.S. 59 will be moved to a leased space at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital (MEETH) in September 2008; this leased space will allow some additional capacity during the interim period while the new facility is built. The leased space will have approximately 500 seats; the replacement space will have approximately 700 seats. A new PS/IS school facility has been proposed for Lower Manhattan at Battery Park City's Site 2B. This space will accommodate 952 seats. Finally, the plan has allocated funding for a 501-seat leased space; the site is yet to be determined. Together, it is anticipated that new projects would provide an additional 3,890 elementary/intermediate school seats, either fully funded in the 2005-2009 Plan or partially funded in the 2005-2009 Plan with completion expected in the 2010-2014 Capital Plan (including seats identified as mitigation for the Hudson Yards/Special West Chelsea rezoning).

School seats that have not been sited, are not under construction or have finalized construction contracts, or will be provided for in a future capital plan, are not included in the quantitative analysis. However, the proposed seats would help alleviate the projected shortage of seats in CSD 2.

Based on DOE's enrollment projections, CSD 1 is expected to include 5,215 elementary students and 2,124 intermediate school students in 2017. Since existing elementary student enrollment in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 is approximately 90.9 percent of existing elementary student enrollment in CSD 1 as a whole and existing intermediate school enrollment in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 is approximately 50.8 percent of existing intermediate school enrollment in CSD 1 as a whole, these ratios were applied to the projected enrollments for CSD 1 to arrive at projected enrollments for CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3. The same methodology was applied to calculate projected enrollments for CSD 2, Zone 1, so that the projected enrollments in 2017 for CSD 2

include 16,527 elementary students and 6,597 intermediate school students, and the corresponding projected enrollments for CSD 2, Zone 1 are 4,958 elementary students and 1,322 middle school students, or approximately 30.5 and 19 percent of existing enrollment in CSD 2 as a whole, respectively.

When the additional 94 new elementary school students and 19 new intermediate school students expected to be introduced by No Build development projects in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 are added to the projected enrollments for CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3, elementary schools in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 will be operating at 66 percent capacity with 2,420 available seats, and intermediate schools in the same region will be operating at 57 percent capacity with 819 available seats. The elementary and intermediate schools in all of CSD 1 would also have excess capacity operating at 67 percent and 53 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, elementary schools in CSD 2, Zone 1 will be operating at 104 percent capacity with a shortage of 206 available seats, and intermediate schools in the same region will be operating at 87 percent capacity with 191 available seats. Similarly, the elementary schools in all of CSD 2 would also be operating above capacity at 109 percent. Intermediate schools would be operating below capacity, 93 percent, with 532 available seats. Therefore, in the future without the proposed actions, the capacity of schools serving the primary study area in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 and in CSD 1 as a whole is expected to be adequate for the needs of school-age children in the area. Intermediate schools would also operate below capacity. However, the elementary schools serving the primary study area in CSD 2, Zone 1 and in CSD 2 as a whole would be operating above capacity (see Table 4-5).

Table 4-5
Future Without the Proposed Actions: Projected Enrollment

Schools	DOE Projected Enrollment in 2017	Students Projected from New Residential Development	2017 No Build Enrollment	Program Capacity[1]	Available Seats	Program Utilization (percent)
Elementary Schools						
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3	4,746	94	4,840	7,260	2,420	66
CSD 1	5,215	94	5,309	7,959	2,650	67
CSD 2, Zone 1	4,958	46	5,004	4,798	-206	104
CSD 2	16,527	46	16,573	15,254	-1,319	109
Intermediate Schools						
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3	1,079	19	1,098	1,917	819	57
CSD 1	2,124	19	2,143	4,027	1,884	53
CSD 2, Zone 1	1,332	9	1,331	1,552	191	87
CSD 2	6,957	9	6,966	7,498	532	93

Sources: New York City Department of Education, Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Report, 2005-2006 School Year; The Grier Partnership and New York City School Construction Authority, Enrollment Projections 2006 to 2015, New York City Public Schools, Volume II: Narrative Report, January 2007.
Notes: Program capacity includes additional seats from expansion at PS 234 Annex, Beekman School, and PS 59 at MEETH.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

The RWCDS for the proposed actions would result in the construction of approximately 1,383 dwelling units, of which 348 units would be affordable housing and the remaining 1,035 units would be market-rate. Based on the methodology presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the

proposed actions would generate approximately 183 elementary and middle school children, including 152 elementary and 31 middle school students (see Table 4-6).

Table 4-6
Future With the Proposed Actions: Projected New Housing Units and Estimated Number of Students Generated

Housing Unit Types	Housing Units	Elementary School Students	Intermediate School Students	Total Students Generated
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3				
Market-rate	916	92	18	110
Affordable	294	41	9	50
Total	**1,210**	**133**	**27**	**160**
CSD 2, Zone 1				
Market-rate	118	12	2	14
Affordable	54	8	2	9
Total	**172**	**19**	**4**	**23**
Grand Total	**1,382**	**152**	**31**	**183**

Source: The numbers of students generated are based on the generation rates included in Table 3C-2, "Projected Public School Pupil Ratios in New Housing Units of All Sizes," *CEQR Technical Manual*, 2001. The proposed actions's market-rate housing units would be expected to target a high-income population and the affordable housing units would be expected to target a low-income population as defined on page 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

As shown in Table 4-7, elementary and intermediate schools within CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 and CSD 1 as a whole will be operating well below capacity in 2017, and therefore would be able to accommodate the students introduced as a result of the proposed actions. Counting the 133 new elementary students projected for CSD 1, elementary schools in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 would be operating at 68 percent capacity with 2,287 available seats. Similarly, all intermediate schools within CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 are underutilized and have the capacity for the 27 intermediate school students generated by the proposed actions in CSD 1, as intermediate schools in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 would be operating at 59 percent with 792 available seats. Furthermore, elementary and intermediate schools in CSD 1 as a whole would also continue to operate well-below capacity at 68 and 54 percent, respectively (see Table 4-7).

Considering the 19 new elementary students projected for CSD 2, elementary schools in CSD 2, Zone 1 would continue to operate above capacity at 105 percent with a deficiency of 225 seats. Similarly, all intermediate schools within CSD 2, Zone 1 would continue to operate below capacity (88 percent), with 187 available seats. Elementary schools in CSD 2 as a whole would continue to operate above capacity at 109 percent. Intermediate schools in CSD 2 would operate below capacity at 93 percent (see Table 4-7).

Table 4-7
Future With the Proposed Actions: Projected Enrollment

Schools	2017 No Build Enrollment	Project Generated Students	2017 Enrollment with Proposed Actions	Program Capacity	Available Seats	Program Utilization (percent)
Elementary Schools						
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3	4,840	133	4,973	7,260	2,287	68
CSD 1	5,309	133	5,442	7,959	2,517	68
CSD 2, Zone 1	5,004	19	5,023	4,798	-225	105
CSD 2	16,573	19	16,592	15,254	-1,338	109
Intermediate Schools						
CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3	1,098	27	1,125	1,917	792	59
CSD 1	2,143	27	2,170	4,027	1,857	54
CSD 2, Zone 1	1,331	4	1,335	1,522	187	88
CSD 2	6,966	4	6,970	7,498	528	93

Sources: New York City Department of Education, Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization Report, 2005-2006 School Year; The Grier Partnership and New York City School Construction Authority, Enrollment Projections 2006 to 2015, New York City Public Schools, Volume II: Narrative Report, January 2007.

Overall, there would be sufficient capacity at the elementary and intermediate schools in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 and CSD 1 as a whole to handle the students generated by the proposed actions. Intermediate schools would also operate below capacity. In the future with the proposed actions, elementary schools in CSD 2, Zone 1 and CSD 2 as a whole would continue to operate above capacity, as in the future without the proposed actions. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action would cause an increase of 5 percent or more in a deficiency of available seats in the affected schools (those within the study area), a significant adverse impact may result, warranting consideration of mitigation. Since the proposed actions would result in an increase of approximately 1 percent in the deficiency of available seats in elementary and intermediate schools in both CSD 2, Zone 1 and CSD 2 as a whole, no significant adverse impacts are expected.

C. LIBRARIES

The proposed actions would result in more than 901 new residential units in Manhattan, the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold requiring a detailed public libraries analysis. The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines library branch catchment areas as the distance that one might be expected to travel for such services, typically not more than ¾-mile. All public libraries within a ¾-mile radius of the primary study area are included in the assessment. To determine the population of the ¾ mile study area, Census 2000 data were assembled for all census tracts that are at least 50 percent within the study area. Pursuant to the *CEQR Technical Manual,* if a proposed action would increase the study area population by 5 percent or more over no action levels, and this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact could occur, warranting identification of potential mitigation measures.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The New York Public Library (NYPL) system serves all of Manhattan, including the study area, in addition to the Bronx and Staten Island. NYPL is a privately managed, nonprofit corporation

with a public mission, operating with both private and public financing. The library system is managed by a President and Board of Trustees. NYPL comprises a set of scholarly research collections and a network of community libraries. The system includes 4 research libraries and 85 branch libraries, including 39 in Manhattan, and serves 2.21 million cardholders. NYPL hosts over 50 million collection items, including roughly 20 million books, and 27,790 adult and children's programs.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines library branch catchment areas as the distance that one might be expected to travel for such services, typically not more than ¾-mile. The NYPL operates one central library and eight Manhattan branch libraries in an approximate ¾-mile radius surrounding the primary study area (see Figure 4-2). Libraries provide free and open access to books, periodicals, electronic resources and non-print materials. Reference career services, internet access, and educational, cultural and recreational programming for adults, young adults and children are also provided. Table 4-8 provides the name, address, and total volumes for each of the branch libraries in the study area; map ID numbers correspond to Figure 4-2.

Table 4-8
Library Services in Study Area

Map ID No.[1]	Library Name	Address	Holdings[2]
1	Ottendorfer Branch	135 Second Avenue	41,283
2	Tompkins Square Branch	331 East 10th Street	50,792
3	Mulberry Street Branch	10 Jersey Street	59,112
4	Hamilton Fish Park Branch	415 East Houston Street	47,329
5	Seward Park Branch	192 East Broadway	64,542
6	Chatham Square Branch	33 East Broadway	92,496
7	Jefferson Market Branch	425 Avenue of the Americas	66,767
8	Epiphany Branch	228 East 23rd Street	45,728
		Total	**422,321**

Notes:
[1] See Figure 4-2.
[2] Volumes include all formats.
Sources: New York Public Library Office of Government and Community Affairs, April 11, 2008.

ANDREW HEISKELL BRAILLE AND TALKING BOOK CENTRAL LIBRARY

The Andrew Heiskell Braille and Talking Book Central Library provides the following collections: talking books on cassette, magazines on cassette, magazines in Braille, talking books and magazines in many languages, Braille books, "Playaway" (self-contained audiobooks and players), descriptive videos, large print books and magazines, and reference books. The National Federation of the Blind (NFB) Newsline includes hundreds of newspapers available in synthetic speech for eligible readers using a touch-tone telephone. In fact, to borrow Talking Books, Cassette Playback Machines, and/or Braille Books, residents must meet eligibility requirements, submit an application and provide proper certification, and be registered with the library. In addition, scores and music instruction on cassette, records, and in Braille and large print are available from the Music Services division. Other services include tours of the library, demonstrations of equipment, class visits, information on and referral to other disability-related resources, a fully equipped recording studio where volunteers narrate Talking Books, reading tables wired for use with audio playback equipment, optional high-intensity lighting, and

adaptive technology. Programs offered at the library include a book discussion group and computer classes.

BRANCH LIBRARIES

All of the branch libraries offer a wide selection of reading materials for people of all ages as well as computers with free internet access. They also offer special programs, such as reading hours, book groups, puppet shows, films, lectures, and more. Special collections range from Art and Children's Literature to Ethnic Heritage and World Languages to Health Information, History and Social Services, and more. The Ottendorfer Branch offers special artist's exhibitions, and includes a historic German-language collection. An art gallery is featured at the Tompkins Square Branch. Both the Hamilton Fish Park and the Chatham Square Branches offer English Classes for Speakers of Other Languages. In addition, the Hamilton Fish Park Branch has collections of materials in both English and Spanish. The Chatham Square Branch is home to the Chinese Heritage collection. The Seward Park Branch is home to the Lower East Side Heritage collection. The Jefferson Market Branch houses a special collection on New York and Greenwich Village history as well as a large general reference collection and a wide collection of picture books, fiction, and reference materials for children. The Epiphany Branch offers an array of adult, young adult, and children's collections and includes a modern auditorium, available for community group meetings and library programs. The Mulberry Street Branch recently opened in May 2007.

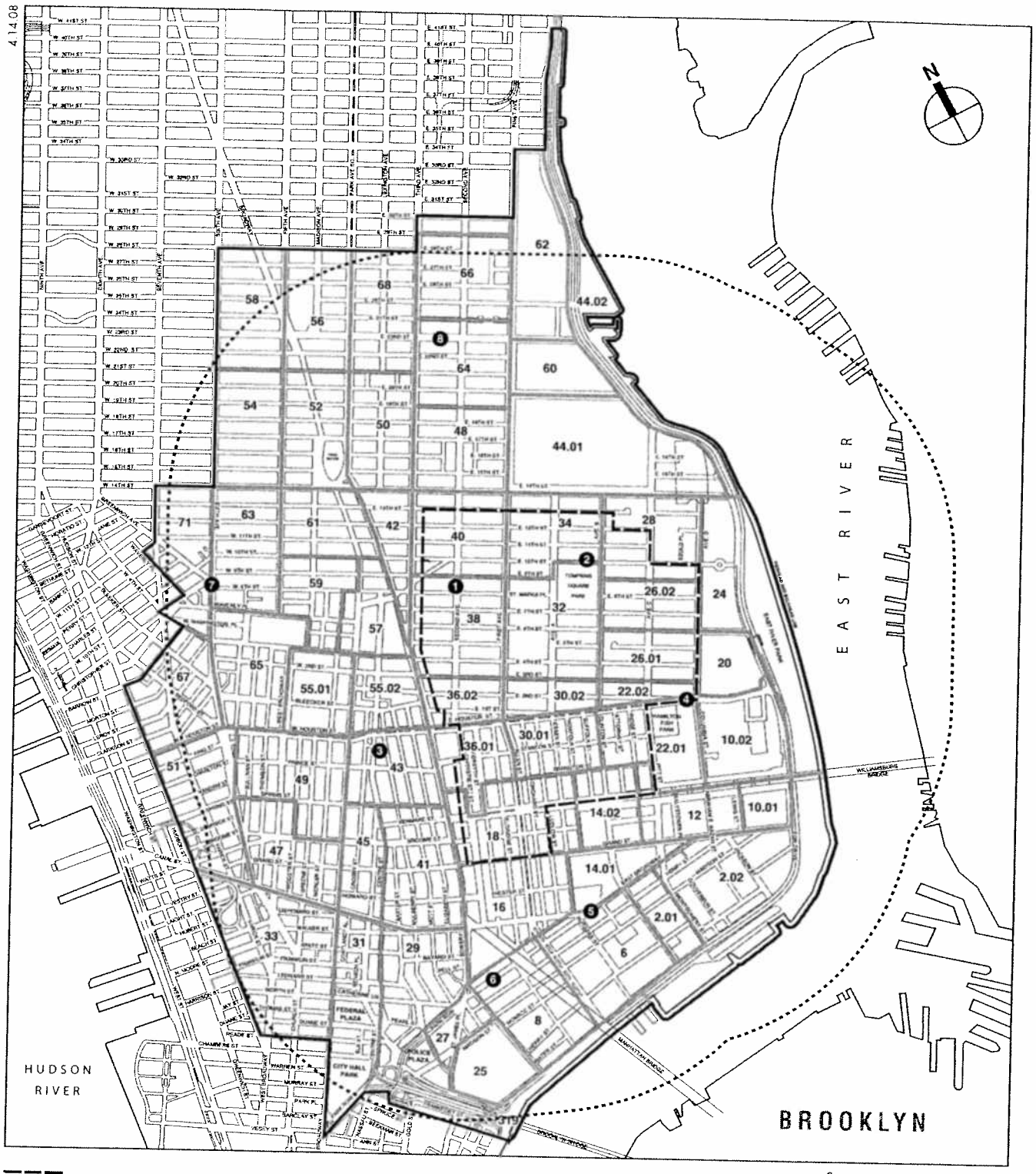
To determine the population of the library service area, 2000 Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall at least 50 percent within the ¾-mile library study area. Based on census data for those census tracts falling entirely or mostly within the ¾-mile study area, the study area had a residential population of 313,770 in 2000. Thus, the study area has a volumes-to-residents ratio of 1.35 volumes per resident.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

As discussed in more detail in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," planned future developments in the vicinity of the primary study area are expected to add approximately 11,402 persons to the ¾ mile study area by 2017. Therefore, the population within ¾ mile of the primary study area is estimated to be approximately 325,172 persons in 2017, which represents nearly a 4 percent increase over existing conditions. As the number of volumes in the study area's libraries is assumed to remain the same in 2017 as in the existing condition, the volumes-to-residents ratio would decrease from 1.35 volumes per resident to 1.30 volumes per resident.

The NYPL reported that the "Life Safety Project" is ongoing for several of the study area's branch libraries, including the Ottendorfer Branch, Tompkins Square Branch, Hamilton Fish Park Branch, Chatham Square Branch, and Epiphany Branch. The scope of the Life Safety Project can encompass the installation of sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, emergency lighting, fire escapes, or closed circuit television systems. Other future planned public library projects in the study area include the exterior renovation of the Jefferson Market Branch, and the HVAC/boiler replacement and Children's Room renovation (nearing completion) at the Epiphany Branch.

While no other specific changes to the NYPL system are proposed for the ¾-mile study area by 2017, it should be noted that NYPL assesses levels of adequacy at branch libraries on a yearly basis by reviewing information such as circulation numbers, library program attendance, number of people that enter the library, public computer usage, and census data. The decision to expand



Libraries
Figure 4-2

or construct a library in a neighborhood is based on increases in population and if the existing library has shown an increase in circulation and utilization rates and does not have the capacity to increase the number of volumes or services offered. In addition, if a community feels that library services in their neighborhood are not adequate, a community board could make it an action item. The NYPL would then begin assessing whether an existing library would need to be expanded or a new library would need to be built.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

Pursuant to the *CEQR Technical Manual,* if a proposed action would increase the study area population by 5 percent or more over no action levels, and this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact could occur, warranting consideration of mitigation. The RWCDS for the proposed actions would introduce approximately 2,723 new residents to the study area, bringing the residential population within ¾-mile of the primary study area to 327,895 persons, or less than 1 percent over conditions in the future without the proposed actions. As a result, the volumes-to-residents ratio would decrease slightly from 1.30 volumes per resident to 1.29 volumes per resident. Since the proposed actions would increase the study area population by less than 5 percent over the future without the proposed actions (the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold), no significant adverse impacts to libraries are expected.

It is anticipated that the existing library facilities could accommodate the expected increase in the study area's residents by 2017. The recent construction of the Mulberry Street Branch was completed in response to growing demand. In any case, the NYPL would continue to evaluate its library utilization rates within the study area in the future based on the factors described above, including population, circulation, program attendance, and computer usage, to determine if additional library services would be needed.

Therefore, the proposed actions are not expected to result in any significant adverse impacts to the provision of library services in the study area.

D. FIRE AND POLICE PROTECTION

This assessment of fire and police protection services involved identifying the fire and police stations serving the primary study area and, in consultation with the New York City Fire Police Department (NYPD) and the Fire Department of New York (FDNY), describing the equipment and staffing levels at each facility as appropriate, describing anticipated changes in study area population and land use as well as any planned changes in police and fire facilities, and assessing the project's incremental effects on fire and police protection services.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

NYPD and FDNY routinely evaluate the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or facilities based on population, response times, crime levels, or other local factors. Therefore, a detailed assessment of service delivery is usually conducted only if a proposed action would directly affect the physical operations of a station house or precinct house. Since the proposed actions would not directly affect existing facilities, a detailed assessment is typically not warranted. However, given the amount of development anticipated as a result of the proposed actions in the primary study area and community concerns raised during the scoping phase, an assessment of fire and police protection services has been provided below.

FIRE PROTECTION

FDNY provides fire protection services in the primary study area. The assessment of impact on fire protection services relates to fire response time (i.e. the amount of time it would take for fire engines to travel from the nearest fire station to the site of the proposed actions or other buildings within the primary service area of that station). However, units responding to a fire are not limited to those closest to it. Normally, more than one engine and ladder company respond to each call and rescue companies also respond to fires or emergencies in high-rise buildings. Each FDNY squad company is capable of operating as an engine, ladder, or rescue company, making the units a very versatile company for incident commanders. Each squad is also part of the FDNY Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Response Group, with each company including a HazMat Tech Unit. FDNY can call on units in other parts of the city as needed.

In New York City, FDNY engine companies carry hoses, ladder companies provide search, rescue, and building ventilation functions, and rescue companies specifically respond to fires or emergencies in high-rise buildings. In addition, the FDNY operates the city's (Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system.

As shown on Figure 4-3, Engine 28 Ladder 11, located at 222 East 2nd Street, is the only fire station located within the primary study area.

POLICE PROTECTION

As shown on Figure 4-3, the portion of the primary study area north of East Houston Street is served by NYPD's 9th Precinct, while the portion south of East Houston Street is served by its 7th (east of Allen Street) and 5th (west of Allen Street) Precincts . The 9th Precinct, located at 19 ½ Pitt Street, is the only police protection facility located within the primary study area (see Figure 4-3). Table 4-9 lists the police precincts serving the primary study area.

Table 4-9
Police Protection Facilities

Police Facility	Address	Facility Type
5th Precinct	19 Elizabeth Street	NYC Police Station
7th Precinct	19 1/2 Pitt Street	NYC Police Station
9th Precinct	130 Avenue C	NYC Police Station
Source: New York Police Department website, Precinct Finder, December 5, 2007.		

Crime within the 5th Precinct service area has generally declined from 2001 to 2006 (see Table 4-10). Total crime within the 5th Precinct service area decreased by nearly one-quarter between 2001 and 2006, with the largest decreases being in grand larceny auto, robbery, burglary, murder, and felony assault (ranging from a decline of approximately 25 percent to nearly 59 percent). To a lesser extent, grand larceny incidents also decreased, dropping over 7 percent from 2001 to 2006. Incidents of rape increased by about two-thirds, and there were five reported cases in 2006. The 5th Precinct's average response time to a critical crime in progress in fiscal year 2007 was 3.98 minutes.[1] This is below the citywide average of 4.23 minutes.

[1] www.nyc.gov, My Neighborhood Statistics, Public Safety and Legal Affairs, 5th Precinct, accessed December 6, 2007.



EV/LES East Village/Lower East Side Rezoning

Police and Fire Facilities

Figure 4-3

Table 4-10
Crime Statistics for the 5th Precinct, 2001 to 2006

Crime	2001	2006	Percent Change
Murder	3	2	-33.3
Rape	3	5	66.6
Robbery	250	132	-47.2
Felony Assault	136	102	-25.0
Burglary	236	151	-36.0
Grand Larceny	657	610	-7.1
Grand Larceny Auto	97	40	-58.7
Total	**1,382**	**1,042**	**-24.6**

Source: New York Police Department, CompStat, Volume 14, Number 48.

The 7th Precinct covers the portion of the primary study area south of East Houston Street and east of Allen Street. Crime within the 7th Precinct service area has generally declined from 2001 to 2006 (see Table 4-11). Total crime within the 7th Precinct service area decreased by 4 percent between 2001 and 2006, with the largest decreases being in rape, burglary, and grand larceny auto, ranging from a decline of approximately 31 percent to 54 percent. To a lesser extent, there were also declines in the incidents of robbery and felony assault. Grand larceny incidents increased by over 55 percent from 2001 to 2006. While the number of murders also increased, the number of incidents reported in 2006 (four) was relatively low compared with other incidents of crime. The 7th Precinct's average response time to a critical crime in progress was 3.99 minutes in fiscal year 2007, also below the citywide average of 4.23 minutes.[1]

Table 4-11
Crime Statistics for the 7th Precinct, 2001 to 2006

Crime	2001	2006	Percent Change
Murder	3	4	33.3
Rape	13	6	-53.8
Robbery	209	173	-17.2
Felony Assault	121	102	-15.7
Burglary	185	127	-31.3
Grand Larceny	233	362	55.3
Grand Larceny Auto	129	83	-35.6
Total	**893**	**857**	**-4.0**

Source: New York Police Department, CompStat, Volume 14, Number 48.

The 9th Precinct covers the northernmost portion of the primary study area. Crime within the 9th Precinct service area has generally declined from 2001 to 2006 (see Table 4-12). Total crime within the 9th Precinct service area decreased by nearly 5 percent between 2001 and 2006, with the largest decreases being in murder and grand larceny auto, both dropping nearly 50 percent, followed felony assault (-16.6 percent) and burglary (-4.7 percent). Increases were reported for rape (16.6 percent), grand larceny (5.1 percent), and robbery (1.2 percent). The 9th Precinct's

[1] www.nyc.gov, My Neighborhood Statistics, Public Safety and Legal Affairs, 7th Precinct, accessed December 6, 2007.

average response time to a critical crime in progress in fiscal year 2007 was 4.18 minutes, just below the citywide average of 4.23 minutes.[1]

Table 4-12
Crime Statistics for the 9th Precinct, 2001 to 2006

Crime	2001	2006	Percent Change
Murder	2	1	-50.0
Rape	12	14	16.6
Robbery	246	249	1.2
Felony Assault	198	165	-16.6
Burglary	316	301	-4.7
Grand Larceny	738	776	5.1
Grand Larceny Auto	151	76	-49.6
Total	**1,663**	**1,582**	**-4.9**

Source: New York Police Department, CompStat, Volume 14, Number 48.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

While no specific planned changes to the fire stations or police precincts serving the primary study area are known, it is noted that NYPD and FDNY routinely evaluate the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or facilities based on population, response times, crime levels, or other local factors. Increased allocations are considered when demand becomes apparent. FDNY and NYPD do not make adjustments based on planned development, but respond to demonstrated need. In 2017, the FDNY and NYPD will continue to evaluate the need for personnel and equipment and make necessary adjustments to adequately serve the area according to demand-based needs.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

The new residential and worker population expected to be introduced to the primary study area as a result of by the proposed actions could increase the demand for fire and police services by 2017. As demonstrated above, NYPD and FDNY do not allocate resources based on proposed or projected developments, but continually evaluate the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or locations of facilities based on population, area coverage, crime levels, and other local factors and make any adjustments necessary to better serve the community (see Appendix B).

It is expected that FDNY would continue to evaluate area operations over time and additional fire and EMS units would be allocated as needed as the development occurs. Similarly, NYPD would continue to evaluate its staffing needs and assign personnel based on a variety of factors, including demographics, calls for service, and crime conditions. There would be no direct displacement of existing FDNY or NYPD facilities by 2017 with the proposed actions and, with continued adjustments in deployment of personnel and equipment, there would be no significant adverse impacts on FDNY or NYPD operations. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts on fire and police protection services are expected to result from the proposed actions.

[1] www.nyc.gov, My Neighborhood Statistics, Public Safety and Legal Affairs, 9th Precinct, accessed December 6, 2007.

E. CONCLUSION

Although the proposed actions would introduce new residents to the East Village and Lower East Side neighborhoods, no significant adverse impacts on community facilities and services would be expected. The RWCDS would generate approximately 152 new elementary and 31 new intermediate school children in the primary study area, for a total of 183 new elementary and intermediate school students combined. Even with this increased enrollment, the public elementary and intermediate schools serving the primary study area in CSD 1, Zones 2 and 3 and CSD 1 as a whole would continue to operate with available capacity. While elementary schools serving the primary study area in CSD 2, Zone 1 and CSD 2 as a whole would continue to operate above capacity with the proposed actions as in the future without the proposed actions; the increase in the deficiency of seats from conditions in the future without the proposed actions would be less than the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold value of 5 percent. Therefore, no significant impacts on public elementary schools would occur as a result of the proposed actions.

The number of new residents added to the ¾-mile study area from the proposed actions would be a very small percentage (less than 1 percent) of the total population of the study area in the future without the proposed actions. Since this percentage is less than the *CEQR Technical Manual* impact criteria threshold of 5 percent, the proposed actions would not cause a significant adverse impact on library resources.

According to the thresholds set forth in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the proposed actions would not have significant adverse impacts on hospitals or health care facilities, or day care facilities. The proposed actions would not affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a fire station or police precinct house, and therefore the proposed actions would not have a significant adverse impact on police and fire services. ✷