East New York Rezoning Proposal
Chapter 4: Community Facilities and Services

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the potential effects of the Proposed Actions and associated reasonable worst-case development scenario (RWCDS) on community facilities in and around the proposed rezoning area. The 2014 *City Environmental Quality Review* (CEQR) *Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities, including schools, health care, child care, libraries, and fire and police protection services. 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.

As described in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the East New York Rezoning proposal consists of a series of land use actions (collectively, the "Proposed Actions") that would facilitate the incremental development (compared to No-Action conditions) of 6,312 dwelling units (DU), including 3,447 affordable DU; 557,290 sf of commercial uses; 457,870 sf of community facility uses (including a 1,000-seat PS/IS school); and 1,138 accessory parking spaces; and a net reduction of 27,035 sf of industrial uses on 80 projected development sites.

The analysis of community facilities and services has been conducted in accordance with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines and the latest data and guidance from agencies such as the New York City Department of Education (DOE), the New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS), the Brooklyn Public Library (BPL), the New York City School Construction Authority (SCA), and the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

Pursuant to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, detailed analyses of potential indirect impacts on public elementary, intermediate, and high schools, public libraries, and publicly funded child care centers were conducted for the Proposed Actions. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* screening methodology, detailed analyses of outpatient health care facilities and police and fire protection services are not warranted, although they are discussed qualitatively. As described in the following analysis and summarized below, the Proposed Actions would result in a significant adverse impact on elementary and intermediate schools and child care centers. No significant adverse high school impacts or library impacts would result.

Public Schools

The rezoning area falls within the boundaries of four New York City Community School District (CSD) sub-districts: Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 19 and Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 23 compared to No-Action conditions. The RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions would introduce a net increment of 3,471 total students, with approximately 1,830 elementary school students, 757 intermediate school students, and 884 high school students; the majority of these action-generated students would be generated by projected development sites located within CSD 19. In addition, in the future with the Proposed Actions, it is assumed that projected development site 66 would include a 1,000 seat PS/IS school with 682 PK-5 seats and 318 IS (6^{th} to 8^{th} grade) seats. The site 66 PS/IS school is expected to be operational by the 2020-2021 academic year.

In the 2030 future with the Proposed Actions, CSD 19 Sub-district 2 would experience significant adverse elementary and intermediate school impacts. CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 98.8 percent to 110.1 percent in the With-Action condition (an 11.2 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 761 elementary school seats. CSD 19, Sub-district 2 intermediate schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 101.7 percent to 112.9 percent in the With-Action condition (an 11.3 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 404 elementary school seats. As elementary and intermediate schools within this sub-district would operate over capacity in the With-Action condition, with an increase of five percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions (the CEQR impact threshold), a significant adverse impact to this sub-district would result.

Although the CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary school utilization rate would exceed 100 percent in the future with the Proposed Actions, as the Proposed Actions would result in a 1.5 percent increase in the utilization rate between No-Action and With-Action conditions, less than the five percent impact threshold, no significant adverse impact would occur within this sub-district. However, as the With-Action PS/IS school is not expected to be completed until the 2020-2021 academic year, the net 457 elementary students anticipated in CSD 19 Sub-district 1 prior to the With-Action school's development would result in an elementary school utilization rate of 135.7 percent in 2020 (Q2). With an increase of 14.4 percent over No-Action conditions anticipated in 2020 (Q2), this would constitute a significant adverse impact, but because the impact would last only until 2020 (Q3), the impact is considered to be temporary. As CSD 19, Sub-district 1 intermediate schools would continue to operate below capacity (96.3 percent utilization) in the 2020 (Q2) temporary impact analysis year and the 2030 With-Action condition, no significant adverse intermediate school impacts would result.

CSD 23, Sub-districts 1 and 2 elementary and intermediate schools would continue to operate with available capacities in the future With-Action condition and, therefore, would not experience significant adverse impacts.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the determination of impact significance for high schools is conducted at the borough level. In the future With-Action condition, the Brooklyn high school utilization rate is expected to increase by 1.1 percentage points over the No-Action condition, for a With-Action utilization rate of 112.8 percent and a shortfall of 10,807 seats. As the increase in the collective high school utilization rate would be less than the five percentage point impact threshold, no significant adverse impacts to Brooklyn high schools are anticipated.

Libraries

The Proposed Actions would not result in significant adverse impacts to libraries. Six BPL branches are located within a ¾-mile radius of the rezoning area: the Saratoga, Brownsville, Stone Avenue, Arlington, New Lots, and Cypress Hill Branches. The Proposed Actions would introduce an estimated 18,801 additional residents to the libraries' combined catchment area (compared to No-Action conditions). For the Saratoga, Brownsville, Stone Avenue, and New Lots Branches, the catchment area population increases resulting from the Proposed Actions would be less than five percent, which would not result in a noticeable change in the delivery of library services. The Arlington and Cypress Hill Branches' catchment area population are both expected to increase by more than five percent in the future with the Proposed Actions, which may represent a significant adverse impact on library services according to the *CEQR Technical Manual*. However, many of the residents in the catchment areas for the Arlington and Cypress Hills Branch libraries also reside in the catchment areas for other nearby libraries and would also be served by these libraries, such as the New Lots Branch, which is expected to have the highest holdings-per-resident ratio in the future With-Action condition. Residents in the study area would have access to the entire BPL system through the interlibrary loan system and could have volumes delivered directly to their nearest library branch. In addition, residents would also have access to libraries near their place of work. Therefore, the population introduced by the Proposed Actions is not expected to result in a significant adverse impact on public libraries.

Child Care Services

The Proposed Actions would result in a significant adverse impact on publicly funded child care facilities. The RWCDS for the Proposed Actions is expected to introduce approximately 3,447 low- to moderate-income units by 2030. Based on the most recent child care multipliers in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, this development would generate approximately 614 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 187 slots in the study area by 2030 (103.1 percent utilization), and the Proposed Actions would result in an increase in the utilization rate of approximately 10.3 percentage points over the No-Action condition.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse child care impact may result, warranting consideration of mitigation, if a proposed action would increase the study area's utilization rate by at least five percentage points and the resulting utilization rate would be 100 percent or more. As the Proposed Actions would result in a 10.3 percentage point increase in the study area child care facility utilization rate and child care centers would operate over capacity in the future With-Action condition the Proposed Actions would result in a significant adverse impact to publicly funded group child care.

Police, Fire, and Health Care Services

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 rezoning 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 neighborhood where none existed before, and a detailed analysis of indirect effects on these community facilities is not warranted.

C. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

The purpose of the preliminary screening is to determine where a community facilities assessment is required. As recommended by the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a community facilities assessment is warranted if a project has the potential to result in either direct or indirect effects on community facilities. If a project would physically alter a community facility, whether by displacement of the facility or other physical change, this "direct" effect triggers the need to assess the service delivery of the facility and the potential effect that the physical change may have on that service delivery. New population added to an area as a result of 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

There are no direct effects.

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 those *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds for each community facility analysis area. If a proposal exceeds the threshold for a specific facility, a more detailed analysis is warranted. A preliminary screening analysis was conducted to determine if the Proposed Actions and associated RWCDS would exceed established *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds warranting further analysis. Based on that screening, the Proposed Actions trigger a detailed analysis for public elementary, intermediate, and high schools, publicly funded child care centers, and public libraries.

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
Libraries	More than five percent increase in ratio of residential units to libraries in the borough
Health Care Facilities (Outpatient)	Introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood
Child Care Centers (Publicly Funded)	More than 20 eligible children under age six based on the number of low- to moderate-income units
Fire Protection	Introduction of a sizeable new neighborhood
Police Protection	Introduction of a sizeable ne neighborhood

Source: *CEQR Technical Manual.*

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. Based on the RWCDS net increment of 6,312 residential units (compared to No-Action conditions) and the CEQR student generation rates for Brooklyn (0.29 elementary school students per unit, 0.12 intermediate school students per unit, and 0.14 high school students per unit), the Proposed Actions would generate approximately 3,471 total students, with approximately 1,830 elementary school students, 757 intermediate school students, and 884 high school students. This number of students warrants a detailed analysis of the Proposed Actions' effects on elementary, intermediate, and high schools.

Libraries

Potential impacts on libraries can result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed action that generates a five percent increase in the average number of residential units served per branch (equivalent to a 734 unit increase in Brooklyn) may cause significant adverse impacts on library services and require further analysis. The RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions is expected to add a net 6,312 DU over the No-Action condition. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would exceed this threshold, and a detailed analysis of libraries is warranted.

Child Care Services

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 impact on publicly funded child care facilities is warranted. This threshold is based on the number of low-income and low- to moderate-income units generated by a proposed action (110 units in Brooklyn). As described previously, the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions is expected to add a net 6,312 DU, of which 3,447 are expected to be affordable units provided through the Inclusionary Housing Program (IHP), over the No-Action condition. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would yield more than 20 children under age six eligible for publicly funded child care, exceeding the CEQR thresholds requiring a detailed analysis of child care facilities.

Police, Fire, and Health Care Services

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 rezoning 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 neighborhood where none existed before and a detailed analysis of indirect effects on these community facilities is not warranted. For informational purposes, a description of existing police, fire, and health care facilities serving the rezoning area is provided below.

The rezoning area is served by the New York City Police Department's (NYPD's) 73rd and 75th Precincts. The Ocean Hill neighborhood of the rezoning area (west of Broadway Junction) is served by the 73rd Precinct, which encompasses 1.9 square miles of the Ocean Hill and Brownsville neighborhoods and serves approximately 86,468 residents. The 73rd Precinct House is located at 1470 East New York Avenue, approximately four blocks southwest of the rezoning area. The East New York portion of the rezoning area (east of Broadway Junction) is served by the 75th Precinct, which encompasses approximately 8.4 square miles of the Broadway Junction, Highland Park, Cypress Hills, East New York, City Line, New Lots, Starrett City, and Spring Creek neighborhoods and serves approximately 183,328 residents. The 75th Precinct House is located at 1000 Sutter Avenue, approximately two blocks south of the rezoning area. As stated in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the NYPD independently reviews staffing levels against a precinct's population, area coverage, crime levels, and other local factors, and makes service and resource adjustments as necessary.

The rezoning area is served by Battalions 39 and 44 of the Fire Department of New York's (FDNY's) Division 15. Division 15 extends from Bushwick to the north, City Line to the east, Kings Bay to the south, and Prospect Park to the west (an approximately 35.4 square mile area) and serves approximately 1,185,388 residents. Fire Battalion 39 of Division 15 encompasses 6.1 square miles of the Cypress Hills, City Line, East New York, and Starrett City neighborhoods and serves approximately 141,770 residents. Fire Battalion 44 of Division 15 encompasses 3.2 square miles of Ocean Hill, Broadway Junction, Brownsville, and Highland Park neighborhoods and serves approximately 122,587 residents. The rezoning area is also served by ten fire companies; the Ocean Hill neighborhood of the rezoning area is served by Engine Company 233, Ladder Company 176, and Ladder Company 120, and the East New York neighborhood of the rezoning area is served by Ladder Company 175, Engine Company 332, Engine Company 236, Engine Company 290, Ladder Company 103, Engine Company 225, and Ladder Company 107. There are two fire houses located within the rezoning area: the Engine 332 Ladder 175 Fire House is located at 165 Bradford Street and the Engine 236 Fire House is located at 998 Liberty Avenue. FDNY continually evaluates the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or locations of fire stations and makes any necessary adjustments.

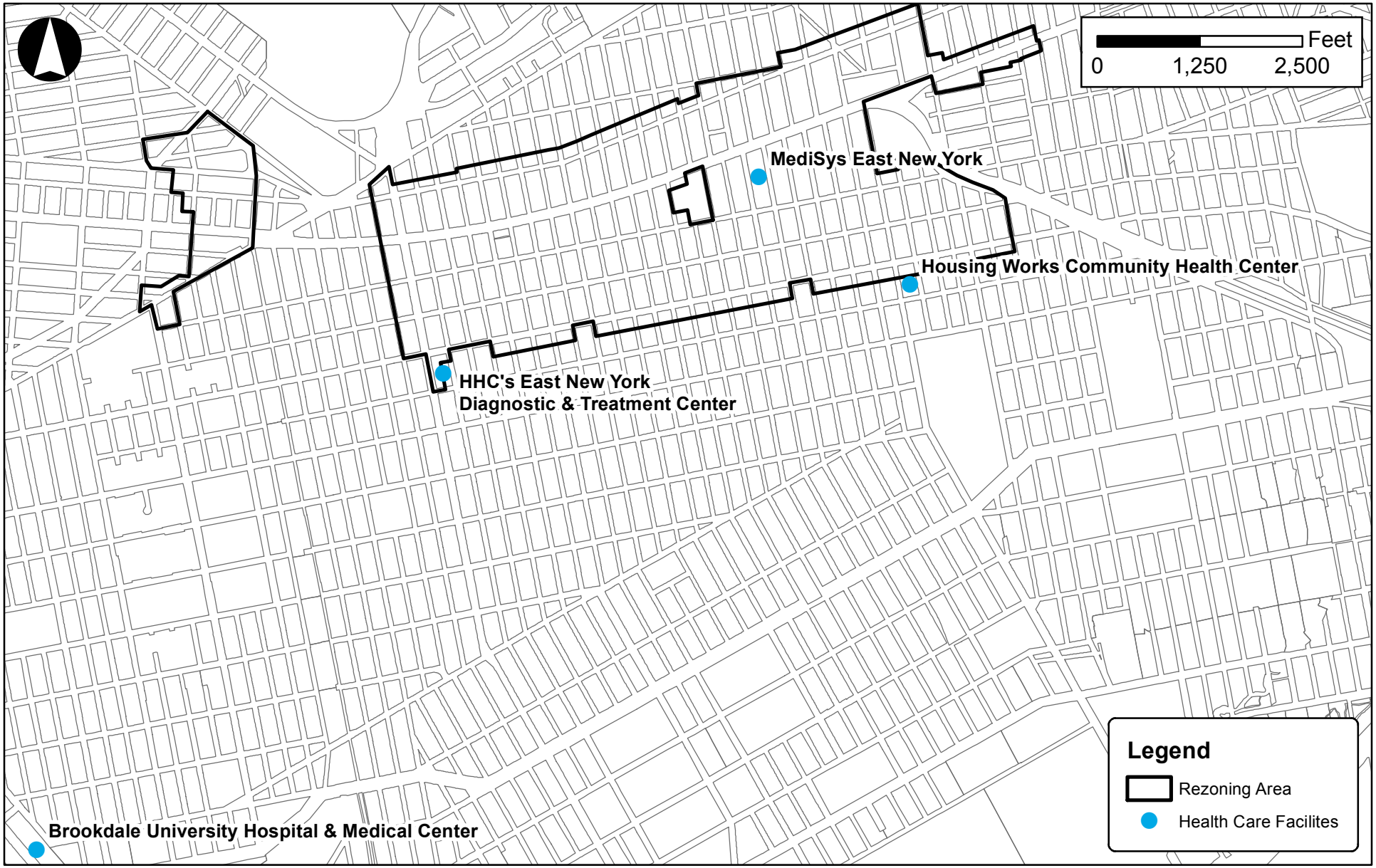
There are two types of ambulances in the City—911 providers and those providing inter-facility transport. Municipal FDNY and hospital-based ambulances are the sole providers of 911 services, and they operate that system under contract with Emergency Medical Services (EMS). One EMS station is located within the rezoning area at 265 Pennsylvania Avenue: EMS Station 39. In addition, EMS Station 44 is located less than one mile from the rezoning area at 266 Rockaway Avenue.

Under *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, 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. The Brookdale University Hospital and Medical Center is located less than two miles southwest of the rezoning area at 1 Brookdale Plaza, and is likely to be used by the residents and workers of the rezoning area. In 2012/2013, Brookdale University Hospital and Medical Center received over 350,000 emergency department and outpatient visits. In addition, there are three health clinics in the study area: HHC's East New York Diagnostic and Treatment Center, located at 2094 Pitkin Avenue; Housing Works Community Health Center – East New York, located at 2640 Pitkin Avenue; and MediSys East New York, located at 3080 Atlantic Avenue (refer to Figure 4-1).

D. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Methodology

This analysis assesses the potential effects of the Proposed Actions on public elementary, intermediate, and high schools serving the rezoning area. According to the guidelines presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, CEQR



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Figure 4-1
Area Health Care Facilities

analyzes potential impacts only on public schools operated by the DOE[1]; private and parochial schools within the study area are not included in the analysis of schools presented in this chapter.

The demand for community facilities and services is directly related to the type and size of the new population generated by development resulting from the Proposed Actions. As outlined in Chapter 1, "Project Description," the RWCDS would result in a net increment of 6,312 residential units, compared to the No-Action condition. Based on the multipliers presented in Table 6-1a of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions would result in a net increase of approximately 1,830 elementary school students, 757 intermediate school students, and 884 high school students compared to No-Action conditions. According to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, this level of development would trigger a detailed analysis of elementary and intermediate level schools, as well as high schools.

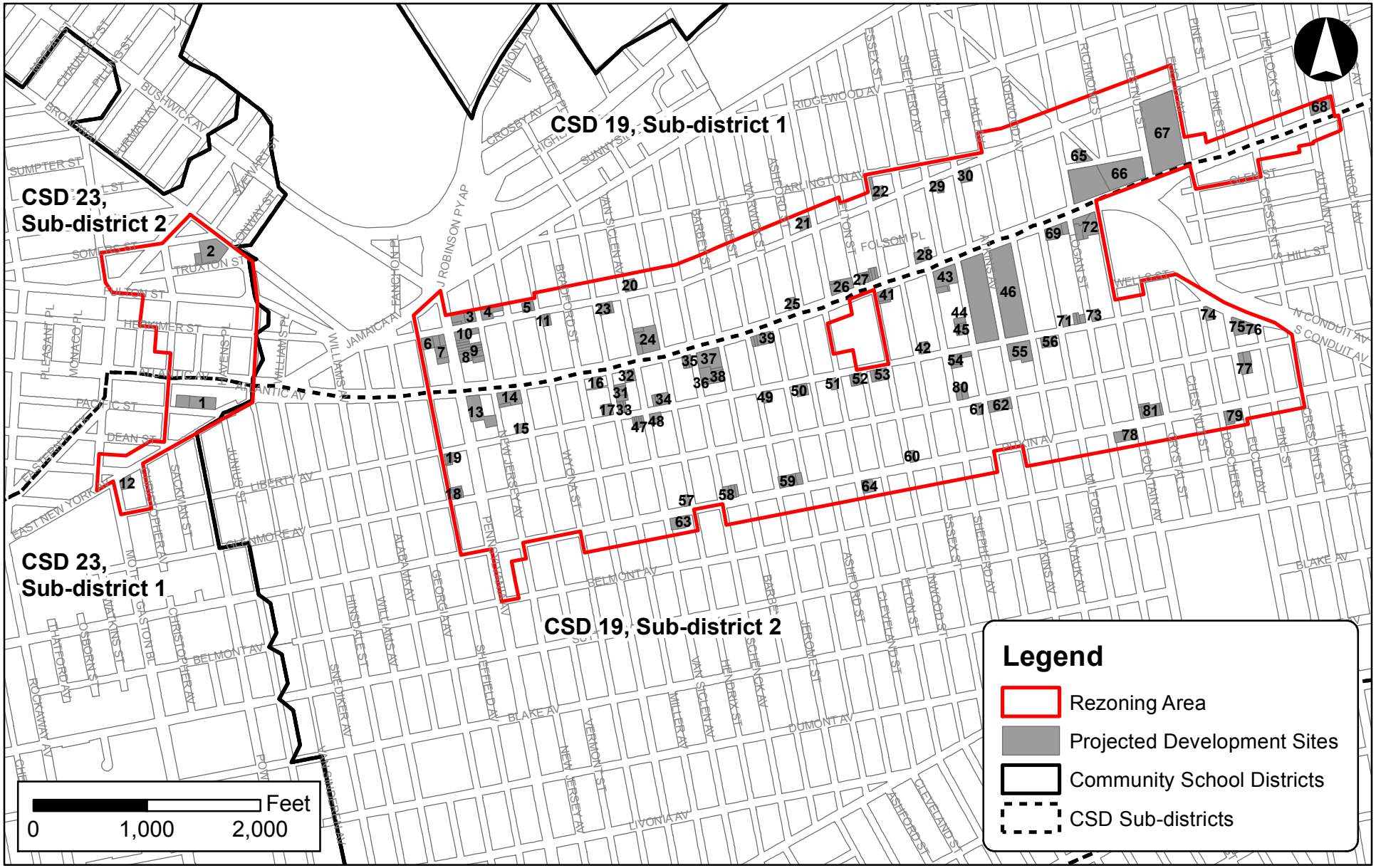
Following the methodologies in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the community school district's "sub-district" ("region," or "school planning zone") in which the project is located. As indicated in Figure 4-2, the rezoning area falls within the boundaries of four New York City Community School District (CSD) sub-districts: Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 19 and Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 23. Table 4-2, below, summarizes the projected development sites that fall within each respective sub-district and the associated number of new residential units and new elementary, intermediate, and high school students resulting from the Proposed Actions. While the number of high school students generated by residential units within each respective school sub-district is presented 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 on the basis of 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.

TABLE 4-2
Projected Development Sites and Associated Number of Projected Incremental Students by Respective CSD Sub-districts

Study Area	Projected Development Sites	Total DU (No-Action to With-Action Increment)	Number of Projected Elementary Students	Number of Projected Intermediate Students	Number of Projected High School Students
CSD 19, Sub-district 1	3-11, 20-30, & 65-68	3,045	883	365	426
CSD 19, Sub-district 2	13-19, 31-64, & 69-81	2,925	848	351	410
CSD 23, Sub-district 1	1 & 12	170	49	20	24
CSD 23, Sub-district 2	2	172	50	21	24
Total	***N/A***	***6,312***	***1,830***	***757***	***884***

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 are then predicted based on enrollment projections and proposed development projects[2]; the future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments in the schools study area to DOE's projected enrollment and then comparing that number with projected school capacity. DOE's most recent enrollment projections (Actual 2011, Projected 2012-2021) are posted on the SCA's website.[3] In addition, any new school projects identified in the DOE 2014-2019 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.

[1] Pursuant to CEQR guidelines, the schools analysis does not consider charter schools.
[2] School Construction Authority, Projected New Housing Starts for the 2014-2019 Capital Plan.
[3] Enrollment projections by the Grier Partnership were used: http://www.nycsca.org.



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Figure 4-2
Rezoning Area CSD Sub-districts

To determine With-Action school utilization rates, the net elementary and intermediate school population generated by each projected development site was added to the respective CSD sub-district; the net high school students generated by all projected development sites under the RWCDS was added to the borough-wide future high school population. In addition, as projected development site 66 would include a 1,000 seat PS/IS school in the With-Action condition, these new school seats were added to the respective CSD sub-district capacity. The effect of the new students introduced by the Proposed Actions under the RWCDS on the capacity of schools within the respective study areas is then evaluated. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact may occur if a proposed action would result in: (1) 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 (2) an increase of five percent or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions.

Existing Conditions

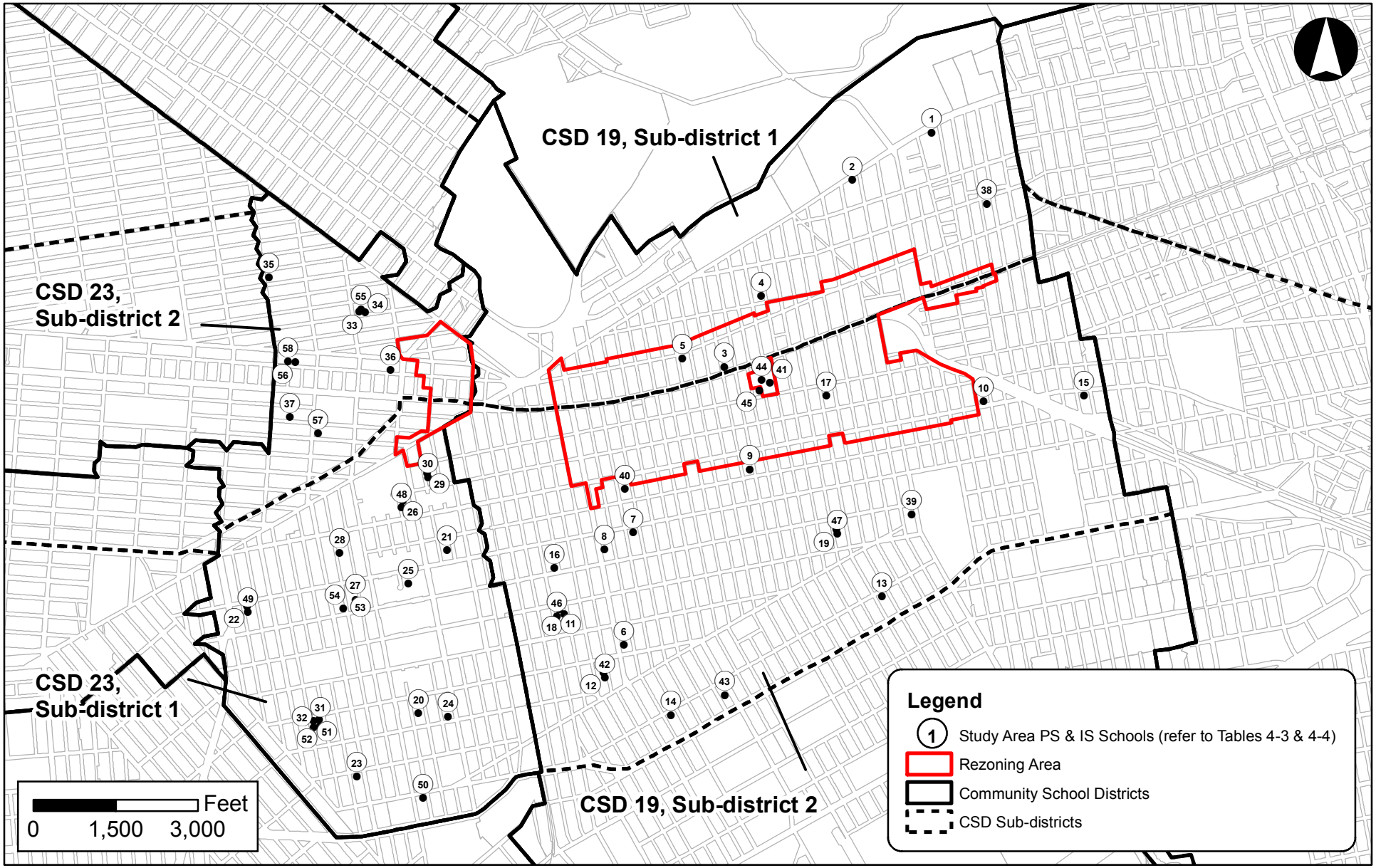
As described above, elementary and intermediate schools in New York City are located in geographically defined school districts. As shown in Figure 4-2, the rezoning area is located within the boundaries of four CSD sub-districts: Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 19 and Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 23. Analyzed study area elementary and intermediate schools are defined by one of four categories: elementary (PS) schools, which serve grades Pre-K through 5; intermediate (IS) schools, which serve grades 6 through 8; secondary schools, which serve grades 6 through 12; and 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 provide 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 Figure 4-3, there are a total of 37 elementary schools within the study area, including five within Sub-district 1 of CSD 19, 14 within Sub-district 2 of CSD 19, 13 within Sub-district 1 of CSD 23, and five within Sub-district 2 of CSD 23. As indicated in Table 4-3, within CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 113.0 percent with a shortfall of 397 seats and Sub-district 2 elementary schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 84.4 percent with 1,207 available seats. Within CSD 23, Sub-district 1 has an existing elementary school utilization rate of approximately 78.6 percent with 1,118 available seats, and Sub-district 2 has an existing elementary school utilization rate of approximately 59.4 percent, with 761 available seats.

While not included in the quantitative analysis pursuant to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, it should be noted that there are several charter schools in the study area sub-districts that serve elementary students. The 325-seat First East New York Charter School is located in CSD 19, Sub-district 1; six charter schools serving elementary students (First East New York Charter School, UFT Charter School, Invictus Preparatory Charter School, Achievement First Aspire Charter School, Hyde Leadership Charter School, and Achievement First Apollo Charter School) are located in CSD 19, Sub-district 2; four charter schools serving elementary students (Brownsville Collegiate Charter School, Leadership Prep Brownsville Charter [two locations], and U.C. Leadership Prep Ocean Hill) are located in CSD 19, Sub-district 1; and two charter schools serving elementary students (Ocean Hill Collegiate Charter School and Achievement First Charter School) are located in CSD 23, Sub-district 2. All of these charter schools are located in DOE buildings.



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Figure 4-3
Study Area Elementary and Intermediate Schools

TABLE 4-3
Study Area Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2013-2014 Academic Year

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 19, Sub-district 1							
1	P.S. 7 – Abraham Lincoln School	858 Jamaica Avenue	PK-5	1,073[3]	742	-331	144.6
2	P.S. 65	696 Jamaica Avenue	K-5	644	620	-24	103.9
3	P.S. 89 – Cypress Hills	265 Warwick Street	PK-8[4]	262	271	9	96.7
4	P.S. 108 – Sal Abbracciamento	200 Linwood Street	PK-5	891	855	-36	104.2
5	P.S. 290 – Juan Morel Campos	135 Schenck Avenue	PK-5	574[3]	559	-15	102.7
CSD 19, Sub-district 1 Subtotals				***3,444***	***3,047***	***-397***	***113.0***
CSD 19, Sub-district 2							
6	P.S. 13 – Roberto Clemente	557 Pennsylvania Avenue	PK-5	494	760	266	65.0
7	P.S. 149 – Danny Kaye	700 Sutter Avenue	PK-5	667	831	164	80.3
8	P.S. 149 – Danny Kaye (Annex)	373 Pennsylvania Avenue	PK-5	72	77	5	93.5
9	P.S. 158 – Warwick	400 Ashford Street	PK-5	552	745	193	74.1
10	P.S. 159 – Isaac Pitkin	2781 Pitkin Avenue	K-6	854[3]	687	-167	124.3
11	P.S. 174 – Dumont	574 Dumont Avenue	4, 5, & 8[4]	136	270	134	50.4
12	P.S. 190 – Sheffield	590 Sheffield Avenue	PK-5	201	373	172	53.9
13	P.S. 202 – Ernest S. Jenkyns	982 Hegeman Avenue	PK-5, 8[4]	388	660	272	58.8
14	P.S. 213 – New Lots	580 Hegeman Avenue	PK-5	440	641	201	68.6
15	P.S. 214 – Michael Friedsam	2944 Pitkin Avenue	PK-5	991[3]	738	-253	134.3
16	P.S. 328 – Phyllis Wheatley	330 Alabama Avenue	PK-6[4]	333	365	32	91.2
17	P.S. 345 – Patrolman Robert Bolden	111 Berriman Street	PK-5	689	977	288	70.5
18	Brooklyn Gardens Elementary School	574 Dumont Avenue	PK-3	175	100	-75	175.0
19	East New York Elementary School of Excellence	605 Shepherd Avenue	PK-5	556	531	-25	104.7
CSD 19, Sub-district 2 Subtotals				***6,548***	***7,755***	***1,207***	***84.4***

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-3.
[2] Target capacity sets a goal of a reduced class size of 20 for grades K-3 and 28 for grades 4-5, and is used by the DOE for capital planning purposes.
[3] Includes transportable school enrollment.
[4] PS component based on information supplied by the SCA
Sources: DOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2013-2014 School Year.*

TABLE 4-3 (continued)
Study Area Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2013-2014 Academic Year

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 23, Sub-district 1							
20	P.S. 41 – Francis White	411 Thatford Avenue	K-8[4]	386	577	191	66.9
21	P.S. 150 – Christopher	364 Sackman Street	K-5	213	297	84	71.7
22	P.S. 156 – Waverly	104 Sutter Avenue	PK-5	784	764	-20	102.6
23	P.S. 165 – Ida Posner	76 Lott Avenue	PK-8[4]	331	393	62	84.2
24	P.S. 184 – Newport	273 Newport Avenue	PK-8[4]	435	619	184	70.3
25	P.S. 284 – Lew Wallace	213 Osborn Street	PK-8[4]	365	425	60	85.9
26	P.S. 298 – Dr. Betty Shabazz	85 Watkins Street	PK-6[4]	261	453	192	57.6
27	P.S./I.S. 323	210 Chester Street	PK-8[4]	263	384	121	68.5
28	P.S. 327 – Dr. Rose B. English	111 Bristol Street	PK-8[4]	427	553	126	77.2
29	P.S. 332 – Charles H. Houston	51 Christopher Avenue	5	23	20	-3	115.0
30	Christopher Avenue Community School	51 Christopher Avenue	PK-5	244	320	76	76.3
31	P.S. 446	76 Riverdale Avenue	PK-4	269	263	-6	102.3
32	General D. Chappie James Elementary School of Science	76 Riverdale Avenue	5	95	146	51	65.1
		CSD 23, Sub-district 1 Subtotals		***4,096***	***5,214***	***1,118***	***78.6***
CSD 23, Sub-district 2							
33	Brooklyn Landmark Elementary School	251 McDougal Street	PK-3	148	197	49	75.1
34	P.S. 73 – Thomas S. Boyland	251 McDougal Street	4, 5, & 8[4]	126	289	163	43.6
35	P.S. /I.S. 137 – Rachel Jean Mitchell	121 Saratoga Avenue	PK-8[4]	197	293	96	67.2
36	P.S. 155 – Nicholas Herkimer	1355 Herkimer Street	PK-8[4]	343	520	177	66.0
37	P.S. 178 – Saint Clair McKelway	2163 Dean Street & 1784 Park Place	PK-8[4]	299	575	276	52.0
		CSD 23, Sub-district 2 Subtotals		***1,113***	***1,874***	***761***	***59.4***

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-3.
[2] Target capacity sets a goal of a reduced class size of 20 for grades K-3 and 28 for grades 4-5, and is used by the DOE for capital planning purposes.
[3] Includes transportable school enrollment.
[4] PS component based on information supplied by the SCA
Sources: DOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2013-2014 School Year.*

Of the 24 projected development sites located within CSD 19, Sub-district 1, PS 290 – Juan Morel Campos is the zoned elementary school serving projected development sites 3-11, 20, 23, and 24; PS 108 – Sal Abbracciamento is the zoned elementary school serving projected development sites 21, 22, and 25-30; PS 65 is the zoned elementary school serving projected development sites 65-67; and PS 7 – Abraham Lincoln School is the zoned elementary school serving projected development site 68. Of the 53 projected development sites located within CSD 19, Sub-district 2, PS 149 – Danny Kaye is the zoned elementary school serving projected development sites 13-17, 31-34, 47, and 48; PS 158 – Warwick is the zoned elementary school serving projected development sites 35-39, 49-52, 58, 59, 63, and 64; PS 159 – Isaac Pitkin is the zoned elementary school serving projected development sites 74-77, 79, and 81; and PS 345 is the zoned elementary school serving projected development sites 41-46, 53-56, 60-62, 69-73, 78, and 80. Elementary school students on projected development sites 18 and 19, which are also located within CSD 19, Sub-district 2, have the option to attend PS 13 – Roberto Clemente, PS 149 – Danny Kaye, PS 557, PS 174 – Dumont, or PS 328 – Phyllis Wheatley. CSD 23 is a full elementary choice district with no zoned schools. As such, the three projected development sites located within CSD 23 (sites 1, 2, and 12) are not zoned to any specific schools.

Intermediate Schools

As shown in Figure 4-3, there are a total of 36 intermediate schools within the study area, including two within Sub-district 1 of CSD 19, 12 within Sub-district 2 of CSD 19, 14 within Sub-district 1 of CSD 23, and eight within Sub-district 2 of CSD 23. As indicated in Table 4-4, within CSD 19, Sub-district 1 intermediate schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 73.0 percent with 356 available seat and Sub-district 2 intermediate schools have an existing utilization rate of approximately 70.7 percent with 1,204 available seats. Within CSD 23, Sub-districts 1 and 2 have existing utilization rates of approximately 65.8 and 54.4 percent, respectively, with 1,121 and 904 available seats, respectively. It should be noted that CSDs 19 and 23 operate middle school "choice" programs instead of "zoned" middle schools.

TABLE 4-4
Study Area Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2013-2014 Academic Year

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 19, Sub-district 1							
3	P.S. 89[4] – Cypress Hills	265 Warwick Street	PK-8	184	190	350	96.8
38	I.S. 171 – Abraham Lincoln	538 Ridgewood Avenue	6-8	780	1,130	6	69.0
		CSD 19, Sub-district 1 Subtotals		***964***	***1,320***	***356***	***73.0***
CSD 19, Sub-district 2							
11	P.S. 174 – Dumont	574 Dumont Avenue	4, 5, & 8[4]	86	170	84	50.6
13	P.S. 202 – Ernest S. Jenkyns	982 Hegeman Avenue	PK-5, 8[4]	103	175	72	58.9
16	P.S. 328 – Phyllis Wheatley	330 Alabama Avenue	PK-6[4]	52	57	5	91.2
39	J.H.S. 218 – James P. Sinnott	370 Fountain Avenue	6-8	487	634	147	76.8
40	J.H.S. 292 – Margaret S. Douglas	300 Wyona Street	6-8	727	831	104	87.5
41	J.H.S. 302 – Rafael Cordero	350 Linwood Street	7 & 8	546	627	81	87.1
42	I.S. 311 – Essence School	590 Sheffield Avenue	6-8	149	439	290	33.9
43	East New York Family Academy	2057 Linden Boulevard	6-12[3,4]	183	112	-71	163.3
44	Vista Academy	350 Linwood Street	6 & 7	114	229	115	49.8
45	Liberty Avenue Middle School	350 Linwood Street	6 & 7	140	171	31	81.9
46	School of the Future Brooklyn	574 Dumont Avenue	6 & 7	76	186	110	40.9
47	East New York Middle School of Excellence	605 Shepherd Avenue	6-8	242	478	236	50.6
		CSD 19, Sub-district 2 Subtotals		***2,905***	***4,109***	***1,204***	***70.7***

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-3.
[2] Target capacity sets a goal of a reduced class size of 28 for grades 6-8, and is used by the DOE for capital planning purposes.
[3] IS component based on information supplied by the SCA.
[4] Includes transportable school enrollment.
Sources: DOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2013-2014 School Year.*

While not included in the quantitative analysis pursuant to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, it should be noted that there are several charter schools in the study area sub-districts that serve intermediate students. The 325-seat First East New York Charter School is located in CSD 19, Sub-district 1; three charter school serving intermediate students (First East New York Charter School, UFT Charter School, and Invictus Preparatory Charter School) are located in CSD 19, Sub-district 2; the 431-seat Brownsville Collegiate Charter School is located is CSD 23, Sub-district 1; and two charter schools serving intermediate students (Ocean Hill Collegiate Charter School and Achievement First Charter School) are located in CSD 23, Sub-district 2. All of these charter schools are located in DOE buildings.

TABLE 4-4 (continued)
Study Area Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2013-2014 Academic Year

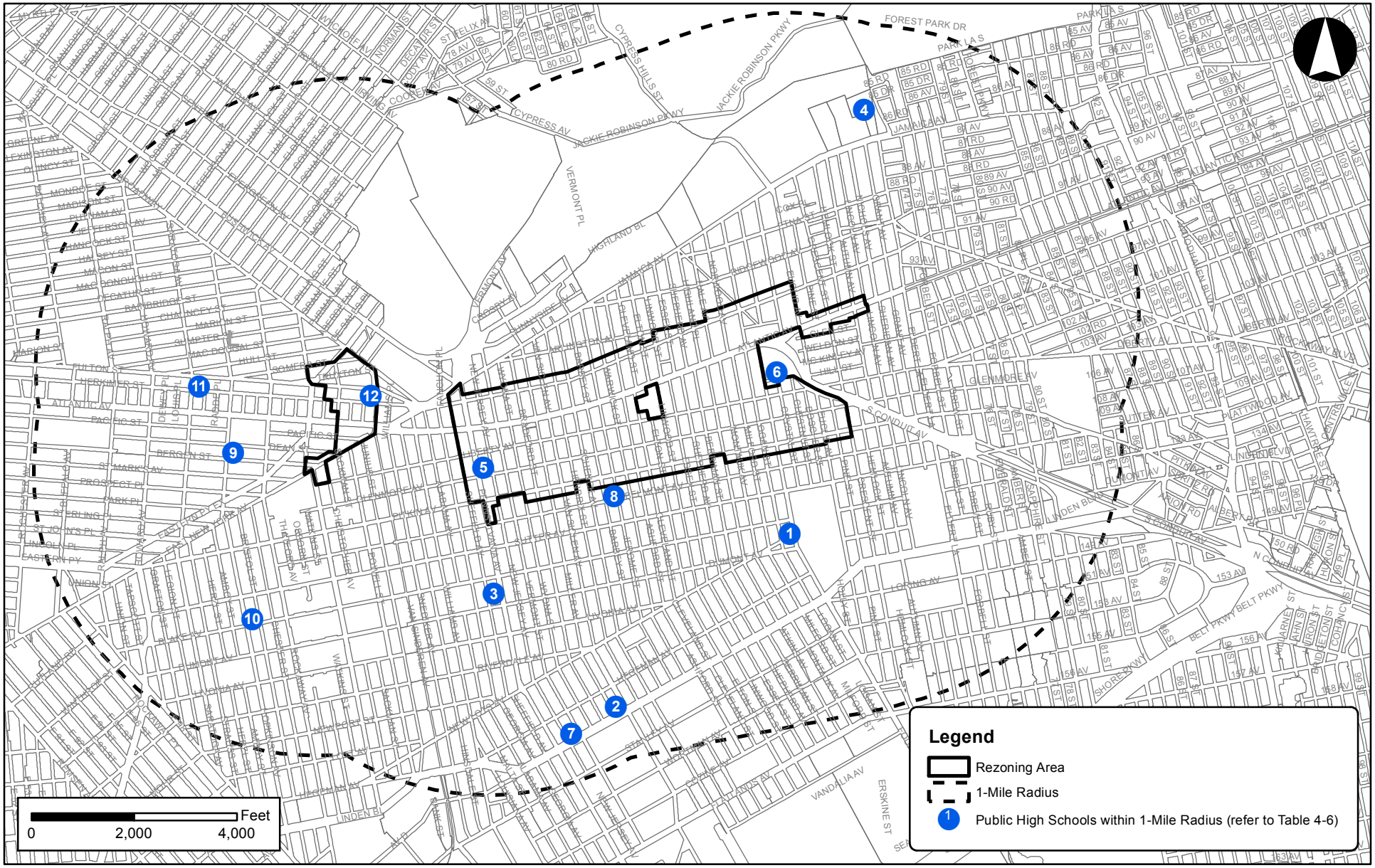
Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 23, Sub-district 1							
20	P.S. 41 – Francis White	411 Thatford Avenue	K-8[3]	167	249	82	67.1
23	P.S. 165 – Ida Posner	76 Lott Avenue	PK-8[3]	141	167	26	84.4
24	P.S. 184 – Newport	273 Newport Avenue	PK-8[3]	136	193	57	70.5
25	P.S. 284 – Lew Wallace	213 Osborn Street	PK-8[3]	222	258	36	86.0
26	P.S. 298 – Dr. Betty Shabazz	85 Watkins Street	PK-5[3]	36	63	27	57.1
27	P.S./I.S. 323	210 Chester Street	PK-8[3]	188	275	87	68.4
28	P.S. 327 – Dr. Rose B. English	111 Bristol Street	PK-8[3]	207	268	61	77.2
48	Brownsville Collaborative Middle School	85 Watkins Street	6-8	120	189	69	63.5
49	I.S. 392	104 Sutter Avenue	6-8	266	360	94	73.9
50	Kappa V	985 Rockaway Avenue	6-8	233	428	195	54.4
51	General D. Chappie James Middle School of Science	76 Riverdale Avenue	8	87	111	24	78.4
52	Riverdale Avenue Middle School	76 Riverdale Avenue	6 & 7	49	150	101	32.7
53	Mott Hall Bridges Academy	210 Chester Street	6-8	213	430	217	49.5
54	Teachers Prep	226 Bristol Street	6-12[3]	92	137	45	67.2
CSD 23, Sub-district 1 Subtotals				***2,157***	***3,278***	***1,121***	***65.8***

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-3.
[2] Target capacity sets a goal of a reduced class size of 28 for grades 6-8, and is used by the DOE for capital planning purposes.
[3] IS component based on information supplied by the SCA.
[4] Includes transportable school enrollment.
Sources: DOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2013-2014 School Year.*

Both CSD 19 and CSD 23 are part of the Middle School Choice Program, however, projected development sites within CSD 19 have "zoned priority" to specific intermediate level schools within the district. Projected development sites 3-17, 20-33, 41-48, 50-56, 61, 62, 64, 69-74, and 78-81 have zoned priority to Vista Academy, the Liberty Avenue Middle School, and IS 302 – Rafael Cordero; projected development sites 65-68 have zoned priority to IS 171 – Abraham Lincoln and Highland Park Community School. Projected development sites 18, 19, 39, 49, 57-60, and 63 (in CSD 19, Sub-district 2) are zoned to JHS 292 – Margaret S. Douglas, and projected development sites 75-77 (in CSD 19, Sub-district 2) are zoned to IS 218 – James P. Sinnott. The three projected development sized located within CSD 23 (sites 1, 2, and 12) are not zoned to any specific schools.

High Schools

Table 4-5 provides summary capacity, enrollment, and utilization figures for all high schools in Brooklyn. As shown in Table 4-5, the borough's high schools had a utilization rate of approximately 87.1 percent with a 12,435 available seats in the 2013-2014 academic year. Although a one-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 4-4 shows the locations of all high schools within an approximate one-mile radius of the rezoning area for reference. As shown in Table 4-6, there are 19 high schools within one mile of the rezoning area.



East New York Rezoning Proposal

Figure 4-4
Public High Schools within 1-Mile of the Rezoning Area

TABLE 4-4 (continued)
Study Area Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2013-2014 Academic Year

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address	Grades Served	Enrollment	Target Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
CSD 23, Sub-district 2							
34	P.S. 73 – Thomas S. Boyland	251 MacDougal Street	4, 5, & 8[3]	70	160	90	43.8
35	P.S. /I.S. 137 – Rachel Jean Mitchell	121 Saratoga Avenue	PK-8[3]	97	144	47	67.4
36	P.S. 155 – Nicholas Herkimer	1355 Herkimer Street	PK-8[3]	168	254	86	66.1
37	P.S. 178 – Saint Clair McKelway	2163 Dean Street & 1784 Park Place	PK-8[3]	160	307	147	52.1
55	Brooklyn Environmental Exploration School (BEES)	251 MacDougal Street	6 & 7	52	175	123	29.7
56	Mott Hall IV	1137 Herkimer Street	6-8	204	464	260	44.0
57	Brooklyn Collegiate: A College Board School	2021 Bergen Street	8-12[3]	42	79	37	53.2
58	Eagle Academy for Young Men II	1137 Herkimer Street	6-12[3]	287	401	114	71.6
		CSD 23, Sub-district 2 Subtotals		***1,080***	***1,984***	***904***	***54.4***

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-3.
[2] Target capacity sets a goal of a reduced class size of 28 for grades 6-8, and is used by the DOE for capital planning purposes.
[3] IS component based on information supplied by the SCA.
[4] Includes transportable school enrollment.
Sources: DOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2013-2014 School Year.*

TABLE 4-5
Brooklyn High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization for the 2013-2014 Academic Year

Area	Enrollment[1]	Target Capacity[1,2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Brooklyn	84,275	96,728	12,453	87.1

Notes:
[1] Includes HS component of IS/HS schools, based on information supplied by DCP.
[2] Target capacity sets a goal of a reduced class size of 30 for grades 9-12, and is used by the DOE for capital planning purposes.
Sources: DOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2013-2014 School Year.*

The Future without the Proposed Actions (No-Action Condition)

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

Enrollment Projections

As noted above, the SCA provides future enrollment projections by district for up to ten years. The latest available enrollment projections to 2021 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 population increases that do not account for new residential development planned in the area (No-Action projects). The SCA has also provided data on the number of new elementary and intermediate students expected from new housing in Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 19 and Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 23 based on their capital planning work. In addition to the SCA ten-year high school enrollment projections, the 2030 No-Action high school enrollment was calculated by applying a multiplier of 0.14, per *CEQR Technical Manual* Table 6-1a, to the number of new housing units anticipated

in the borough by 2030 (32,544). The anticipated No-Action elementary and intermediate school enrollment for the study area sub-districts and No-Action high school enrollment for the borough of Brooklyn are presented in Table 4-8 and 4-9, respectively.

TABLE 4-6
Brooklyn High Schools within a One-Mile Radius of the Rezoning Area

Map No.[1]	School Name	Address
1	The School for Classics: An Academy of Thinkers, Writers and Performers	370 Fountain Avenue
	J.H.S. James P. Sinnott	
2	East New York Family Academy	2057 Linden Boulevard
3	FDNY High School for Fire and Life Safety	400 Pennsylvania Avenue
	High School for Civil Rights	
	Performing Arts and Technology High School	
	World Academy for Total Community Health High School	
4	Multicultural High School	999 Jamaica Avenue
	Academy of Innovative Technology	
	Brooklyn Lab School	
	Cypress Hills Collegiate Preparatory School	
5	W.H. Maxwell Career and Technical Education High School	145 Pennsylvania Avenue
6	Transit Tech Career and Technical Education High School	1 Wells Street
7	Pathways to Graduation	1965 Linden Boulevard
8	Brooklyn Collegiate: A College Board School	2021 Bergen Street
9	Frederick Douglas Academy VII High School	226 Bristol Street
	Teachers Prep (High School Level)	
10	Eagle Academy for Young Men II	1137 Herkimer Street
11	Aspirations Diploma Plus High School	1495 Herkimer Street

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-4.
Sources: DOE, *Enrollment – Capacity – Utilization Report, 2013-2014 School Year.*

Projected Capacity Changes

As outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual,* No-Action school capacity changes considered in a community facilities analysis include information on proposed and adopted "Significant Changes in School Utilization" and the DOE's Five Year Capital Plan. The SCA directs that the latest proposed or adopted Five Year Capital Plan (or plan amendment) be use in the No-Action public school analysis; November and February documents are "proposed,'" and plans and/or amendments are adopted by the City Council in June. The latest Five Year Capital Plan amendment was issued in May 2015 and did not identify any capacity changes for CSDs 19 or 23. As such, the capacity changes anticipated in the No-Action condition reflect proposals for Significant Changes in School Utilization that have been adopted by the Panel for Education Policy. In total, these changes are expected to decrease CSD 19, Sub-district 1 intermediate school capacity by 305 seats; decrease CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary and intermediate school capacities by 205 and 989 seats, respectively; CSD 23, Sub-district 1 elementary and intermediate school capacities are expected to decrease by 249 seats and 85 seats, respectively; CSD 23, Sub-district 2 elementary and intermediate school capacities are expected to decrease by 135 and 264 seats, respectively; CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary school capacity is not expected to change. Brooklyn high school capacity is expected to decrease by 8,184 seats by the 2030 analysis year. A description of the No-Action capacity changes affecting the school study areas is provided below.

PROJECTED CSD 19, SUB-DISTRICT 1 ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CAPACITY CHANGES

In the 2014-2015 school year, a new 375-seat intermediate school (19K760) was opened and co-located with the existing I.S. 171 Abraham Lincoln, which serves grades six through eight. In the 2014-2015 school year, the new intermediate school enrolled sixth grade students only, and is expected to add one grade level per year until it reaches full scale and serves students in sixth through eighth grade in 2016-2017. As a result of this co-location, the

capacity of I.S. 171 is expected to decrease from its 2013-2014 capacity of 1,130 seats to 450 seats by the 2016-2017 school year. Combined this opening and co-location would result in a net reduction of 305 intermediate school seats in CSD 19, Sub-district 1. No changes to CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary school capacity are anticipated by the 2030 analysis year.[4]

PROJECTED CSD 19, SUB-DISTRICT 2 ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CAPACITY CHANGES

Several changes to CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary and intermediate schools have recently been approved, which are expected to result in capacity decreases due to future school co-locations, phase-outs, grade truncations, and charter school expansions.

A number of changes to the capacity of the four schools currently located at 19 Linwood Street in CSD 19, Sub-district 2 are anticipated by the 2030 analysis year that are expected to reduce intermediate school capacity by a total of 367 seats. The phase-out of J.H.S. 302 Rafael Cordero began in the 2013-2014 academic year; the intermediate school, which previously served grades six through eight, stopped admitting sixth grade students after the conclusion of the 2012-2013 school year and had a capacity of 627 seats in the 2013-2014 school year. J.H.S. 302 Rafael Cordero will continue to phase-out one grade level at a time until it closes following the 2014-2015 school year. Two new intermediate schools (Vista Academy and Liberty Avenue Middle School) opened in the building in the 2013-2014 school year, with a combined capacity of 400 sixth grade seats, and are expected to increase in capacity to serve grades sixth through eight by the 2015-2016 school year, with a combined future intermediate school capacity of 660. In addition, Achievement First Apollo Charter School, which served grades K through four in the 2013-2014 academic year, is expected to continue to expand, enrolling 890 students in grades K through 8 by the 2017-2018 school year. Pursuant to CEQR methodology, charter school capacity is not included in the quantitative analysis.[5]

P.S. 202 Ernest S. Jenkyns, which previously served grades K through eight, began reducing the number of grades served in the 2013-2014 school year. In the 2013-2014 school year P.S. 202 had a capacity of 660 elementary (K-5) students and 175 intermediate (seventh and eighth grade) students. After the last class of eight grade students graduate in June 2015, P.S. 202 will no longer serve any intermediate school students. In addition, a new public charter school, Achievement First Aspire Charter School opened and co-located with P.S. 202 in the 2013-2014 school year and is expected to increase its capacity, serving 799 K through 8 students by the 2020-2021 school year. As a result of these changes, P.S. 202 is expected to have a capacity of 684 elementary school seats by the 2030 analysis year.[6]

Beginning in the 2014-2015 school year, a new charter school, Explore Envision Charter School, opened and co-located with two existing CSD 19, Sub-district 2 schools: P.S. 190 Sheffield, which had a capacity of 373 elementary seats in the 2013-2014 school year; and I.S. 311 Essence School, which had a capacity of 439 intermediate seats in the 2013-2014 school year. Explore Envision Charter School is expected to reach full capacity, serving grades K through 5, in the 2017-2018 school year. As a result of this co-location, P.S. 190's elementary school capacity is expected to decrease to 198 seats and I.S. 311's intermediate school capacity is expected to decrease to 165 seats.[7]

In the 2013-2014 school year, two new public schools (Brooklyn Gardens Elementary School and School of the Future Brooklyn) opened and co-located with the existing P.S. 174 Dumont. Brooklyn Gardens Elementary School will

[4] DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Opening and Co-location of New District Middle School 19K760 with Existing School I.S. 171 Abraham Lincoln (19K171) in Building K171 Beginning in 2014-2015* (October 25, 2013).

[5] DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: Proposed Phase-Out of J.H.S. 302 Rafael Cordero School (19K302) Beginning in 2013-2014* (February 6, 2013). DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Expansion of the Co-location of Achievement First Apollo Charter School (84K774) with J.H.S. 302 Rafael Cordero (19K302) in Building K302 Beginning in 2014-2015* (February 6, 2013).

[6] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: Proposed Grade Truncation of P.S. 202 Ernest S. Jenkyns (19K202) Beginning in 2013-2014* (September 24, 2012). DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Opening and Co-location of Achievement First Aspire (84KTBD) with Existing School P.S. 202 Ernest S. Jenkyns (19K202) in Buildings K202 and K958 Beginning in 2013-2014* (September 24, 2012).

[7] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Co-Location of Explore Envision Charter School Grades K-5 (84KTBD) with Existing Schools P.S. 190 Sheffield (19K190) and Essence School (19K311) in Building K190 Beginning in 2014-2015* (May 2, 2013).

continue to expand from its 2013-2014 capacity of 100 elementary school seats to an anticipated 326 elementary school seats by the 2016-2017 school year; and School of the Future Brooklyn will expand from its 2013-2014 capacity of 186 intermediate school seats to an anticipated 240 intermediate school seats. In conjunction with these expansions, P.S. 174 will be phased out, no longer admitting students beginning in the 2016-2017 school year. Combined, these changes would decrease elementary and intermediate school capacities by 44 seats and 116 seats, respectively.[8]

In addition, P.S. 328 Phyllis Wheatley began phasing out all intermediate levels beginning in 2012-2013. At the conclusion of the 2013-2014 school year, intermediate students were no longer admitted to the school, resulting in a decrease of nine elementary seats and 57 intermediate seats, as compared to 2013-2014 capacity.[9]

PROJECTED CSD 23, SUB-DISTRICT 1 ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CAPACITY CHANGES

Beginning in the 2013-2014 school year, a new full-day, year-round public early childhood program serving children from age six-weeks to five-years-old was opened and co-located with P.S. 41 Francis White, a CSD 19, Sub-district 1 school that serves students in grades Kindergarten through eight. The new public early childhood program expanded in the 2014-2015 school year, with the capacity of P.S. 41 Francis White decreasing accordingly. As a result of these changes CSD 23, Sub-district 1 elementary school capacity decreased by 108 seats and CSD 23, Sub-district 1 intermediate school capacity decreased by 46 seats.[10]

In the 2013-2014 school year, General D. Chappie James Middle School of Science and General D. Chappie James Elementary School of Science were in the process of phasing out; the school will continue to phase out one grade level each year until they both close following the 2014-2015 school year. The seats lost by their phase-outs will be replaced by the two schools that are currently co-located with them: Riverdale Avenue Community School, which served grades Kindergarten through three in the 2013-2014 school year and a new district middle school, which opened in the 2013-2014 school year, admitting sixth grade students. The Riverdale Avenue Community School and new district middle school will continue to expand, reaching their full capacity serving grades Kindergarten through five and six through eight, respectively, by the 2015-2016 school year. As a result of these changes, CSD 23, Sub-district 1 elementary school capacity is expected to increase by 12 seats and CSD 23, Sub-district 1 intermediate school capacity is expected to decrease by 21 seats over 2013-2014 capacity.[11]

Beginning in the 2011-2012 school year, the phase-out of P.S. 332 Charles H. Houston was initiated. The school, which had previously admitted students in grades Kindergarten through eight, was only serving fifth grade students in the 2013-2014 school year, and was closed at the conclusion of that year. In its place, two schools were co-located with P.S. 332, beginning in the 2011-2012 school year: P.S. 401 (the Christopher Avenue Community School) and Leadership Preparatory Ocean Hill Charter School. Both schools began by admitting Kindergarten through second grade students, and are expected to reach their maximum capacities, serving students in grades Kindergarten through five and Kindergarten through eight, respectively, in the 2017-2018 school year.[12]

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[8] DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Opening and Co-location of a New Elementary School (19K557) and a New Middle School (19K663) with Existing School P.S. 174 Dumont in Building K174 Beginning in 2013-2014* (January 31, 2013). DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Phase-Out of P.S. 174 Dumont (19K174) Beginning in 2013-2014* (January 31, 2013).

[9] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Grade Truncation of P.S. 328 Phyllis Wheatley (19K328) to a K-5 School and Extension of the Co-location of Hyde Leadership Charter School – Brooklyn (84K769) in School Building K328 Beginning in 2012-2013* (December 2, 2011).

[10] DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Co-location of a New Public Early Childhood Program, Educare, with Existing School P.S. 41 Francis White (23K041) in Building K041 Beginning in 2013-2014* (October 25, 2012).

[11] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Phase-Out of General D. Chappie James Middle School of Science (23K634) Beginning in 2013-2014* (January 11, 2013). DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Opening and Co-location of a New Middle School (23K668) with Existing Schools Riverdale Avenue Community School (23K446), General D. Chappie Jamies Elementary School (23K631), and General D. Chappie Middle School (23K634) in Building K183 Beginning in 2013-2014* (January 11, 2013).

[12] DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Phase-out of P.S. 332 Charles H. Houston (23K332)* (January 26, 2011). DOE's *Amended Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Co-location of a New School, P.S. 401 (23K401), and the*

In the 2013-2014 school year, Leadership Preparatory Brownsville Charter School's fifth through eighth grade levels were co-located with P.S. 284 Lew Wallace, an existing school serving grades Kindergarten through eight. The capacity of Leadership Preparatory Brownsville Charter School is expected to continue to increase, reaching maximum capacity and enrolling fifth through eighth grade students in the 2016-2017 school year. As a result of this expansion, the capacity of P.S. 284 Lew Wallace is expected to decrease by 84 elementary seats and 51 intermediate seats from its 2013-2014 capacity.[13]

In addition, P.S. 298 Dr. Betty Shabazz began phasing out all intermediate levels beginning in 2012-2013. At the conclusion of the 2013-2014 school year, intermediate students were no longer admitted to the school. In conjunction with this grade truncation, a new intermediate school was opened and co-located with P.S. 298 in the 2012-2013 school year: the Brownsville Collaborative Middle School. The Brownsville Collaborative Middle School added one grade level each year, and reached its full capacity in the 2014-2015 school year, admitting students in grades six through eight. As a result of these changes, elementary school capacity is expected to decrease by 59 seats and intermediate school capacity is expected to increase by 33 seats over 2013-2014 capacity.[14]

PROJECTED CSD 23, SUB-DISTRICT 2 ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL CAPACITY CHANGES

Beginning in the 2013-2014 school year, two new schools (Brooklyn Landmark Elementary School and Brooklyn Environmental Exploration School) opened and co-located with P.S. 73 Thomas S. Boyland, located at 251 McDougal Street. These new schools opened admitting limited grade levels, and will be expanding to serve grades K through five and six through eight, respectively, by the 2016-2017 school year. In conjunction with these openings and co-locations, P.S. 73, which served grades three through five and seventh and eighth grades in the 2013-2014 school year, is being phased out, and will stop enrolling students beginning in the 2016-2017 school year. As a result of these changes, CSD 23, Sub-district 2 elementary and intermediate school capacities are expected to decrease by 135 seats and 185 seats, respectively, by the 2030 analysis year.[15]

In addition, Brownsville Collegiate: A College Board School began phasing out all intermediate levels beginning in 2012-2013. At the conclusion of the 2013-2014 school year, intermediate students were no longer admitted to the school. In conjunction with this grade truncation, the capacity of Achievement First Brownsville Charter School, which is co-located with Brooklyn Collegiate is expected to increase, reaching its maximum capacity in the 2015-2016 school year. Pursuant to CEQR methodology, charter school capacity is not included in the quantitative analysis. As a result of these changes, intermediate school capacity is expected to decrease by 79 seats, as compared to 2013-2014 capacity [16]

PROJECTED BROOKLYN HIGH SCHOOL CAPACITY CHANGES

As a result of multiple approved school co-locations, phase-outs, charter school expansions, and grade truncations, Brooklyn high schools are expected to decreases in capacity by the 2030 analysis year. A summary of the anticipated Brooklyn high school capacity changes is provided in Table 4-7, below. As indicated in the table, anticipated capacity changes in Brooklyn high schools are expected to result in a net reduction of 8,172 high school seats. In addition, the 154-seat Pathways to Graduation, which is currently located in the P.S. 213 mini-school at 1965 Linden Boulevard,

Re-siting and Co-location of Leadership Preparatory Ocean Hill Charter School (84K775) with P.S. 332 (23K332) in Building K332 (January 26, 2010).

[13] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Co-location of Leadership Preparatory Brownsville Charter School's (84K711) 5-8 Grades with Existing School P.S. 284 Lew Wallace (23K284) Beginning in 2013-2014* (January 26, 2012).

[14] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Grade Truncation of P.S. 298 Dr. Betty Shabazz (23K298) from K-8 to K-5 School Beginning in 2012-2013* (December 19, 2011). DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Opening and Co-location of a New Middle School (23K423) with Existing School P.S. 298 Dr. Betty Shabazz in Building K298, Beginning in 2012-2013* (December 19, 2011).

[15] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Opening and Co-location of a New Elementary School (23K559) and a New Middle School (23K664) with Existing School P.S. 73 Thomas S. Boyland in Building K073 Beginning in 2013-2014* (January 22, 2013). DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Phase-Out of P.S. 73 Thomas S. Boyland (23K073) Beginning in 2013-2014* (January 22, 2013).

[16] DOE's *Educational Impact Statement: The Proposed Truncation of Middle School Grades at Brooklyn Collegiate: A College Board School (23K493) Beginning in 2012-2013* (December 19, 2011).

is excluded from the future conditions analysis, consistent with *CEQR Technical Manual* methodology. As a result, the 2030 No-Action high school capacity is expected to decrease to 84,121 seats.

TABLE 4-7
2030 No-Action Brooklyn High School Capacity Changes

School	Capacity Change over 2013-2014 Capacity
CSD 13	
Dr. Susan S. McKinney Secondary School of the Arts (13K265)	- 161
Bedford Stuyvesant Preparatory High School (13K575)	- 100
George Westinghouse Career and Technical Education High School (13K605)	- 126
City Polytechnic High School of Engineering, Architecture, and Technology (13K674)	- 17
Brooklyn Academy High School (13K553)	- 425
CSD 14	
Young Women's Leadership School of Brooklyn (14K614)	- 85
Academy for Young Writers (14K404)	- 131
Foundations Academy (14K322)	- 38
CSD 15	
Brooklyn School for Global Studies (15K429)	+ 16
School for International Studies (15K497)	- 163
CSD 16	
New District High School (16K765)*	+ 460
Research and Service High School (16K669)	+ 49
Frederick Douglass Academy IV Secondary School (16K393)	+ 4
Boys and Girls High School (16K455)	- 2,108
CSD 17	
Brownsville Academy (17K568)	- 424
H.S. 745 (17K745)	+ 349
School for Human Rights (17K531)	- 69
School for Democracy and Leadership (17K533)	- 160
High School for Public Service: Heroes of Tomorrow (17K546)	- 177
International Arts Business School (17K544)	- 420
CSD 18	
Kurt Hahn Expeditionary Learning School (18K569)	- 303
Cultural Academy for the Arts and Sciences (18K629)	- 393
Brooklyn Generation School (18K566)	- 286
Victory Collegiate High School (18K576)	- 102
Brooklyn Theatre Arts High School (18K567)	- 117
Brooklyn Bridge Academy (18K578)	- 295
Academy for Conservation and the Environment (18K637)	- 188
It Takes a Village Academy (18K563)	- 254
CSD 19	
New District High School (19K764)*	+ 340
Brooklyn Lab School (19K639)	- 379
The School of the Classics: An Academy of Thinkers, Writers and Performers	- 166
Cypress Hills Collegiate Preparatory School (19K659)	- 164
New Secondary School (19K422)*	+ 325
Multicultural High School (19K583)	- 151
Academy of Innovative Technology (19K618)	- 580
CSD 21	
New District High School (21K768)*	+ 460
John Dewey High School (21K540)	- 739
CSD 22	
Sheepshead Bay High School (22K495)	- 1,328
Brooklyn College Academy (22K555)	+ 60
Professional Pathways High School (22K630)	- 72
Origins High School (22K611)	+ 308
CSD 23	
Brooklyn Collegiate: A College Board School (23K493)	- 255
Brooklyn Democracy Academy (23K643)	- 69
Metropolitan Diploma Plus High School (23K647)	- 73
CSD 32	
Bushwick Community High School (32K564)	- 25
Total	***- 8,172***

Sources: DOE, Significant Changes in School Utilization,
Notes: * = New school.

Elementary Schools

As under existing conditions, in the 2030 No-Action condition, CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary schools are expected to operate over capacity, while elementary schools in CSD 19, Sub-district 2 and CSD 23, Sub-districts 1 and 2 are expected to operate with available capacity (refer to Table 4-8). While CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary school capacity is not expected to change, as a result of the anticipated increase in enrollment in the sub-district, utilization would increase to 121.3 percent with a deficit of 650 seats. In CSD 19, Sub-district 2 and CSD 23, Sub-districts 1 and 2, elementary school capacity is expected to decrease, while enrollment is expected to increase; the resultant utilizations are expected to be 98.8 percent, 92.2 percent, and 83.3 percent, respectively, with 87, 386, and 290 available seats, respectively.

TABLE 4-8
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	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Elementary Schools						
CSD 19, Sub-district 1	3,695	2	3,697	3,047	-650	121.3
CSD 19, Sub-district 2	7,425	39	7,464	7,551	87	98.8
CSD 23, Sub-district 1	4,556	23	4,579	4,965	386	92.2
CSD 23, Sub-district 2	1,328	121	1,449	1,739	290	83.3
Intermediate Schools						
CSD 19, Sub-district 1	779	1	780	1,015	235	76.8
CSD 19, Sub-district 2	3,120	53	3,173	3,120	-53	101.7
CSD 23, Sub-district 1	1,855	9	1,864	3,193	1,329	58.4
CSD 23, Sub-district 2	1,130	50	1,180	1,720	540	68.6

Notes:
[1] *DOE Enrollment Projections (Actual 2011, Projected 2012-2021).* Projections for 2021, the latest year for which enrollment projections are available were assumed for the 2030 analysis year, pursuant to CEQR.
[2] School Construction Authority, Projected New Housing Starts for the 2014-2019 Capital Plan.
[3] Reflects anticipated capacity changes.

Intermediate Schools

As under existing conditions, intermediate schools in Sub-district 1 of CSD 19 and Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 23 are expected to operate with ample capacity in the 2030 No-Action condition; CSD 19 Sub-district 2 intermediate schools are expected to operate over capacity in the future No-Action condition. Sub-districts 1 of CSDs 19 and 23 are expected to experience decreases in intermediate school enrollment and capacity, with anticipated utilization rates of 76.8, percent and 58.4 percent, respectively, and 235 and 1,329 available seats, respectively (refer to Table 4-8). CSD 23, Sub-district 2's intermediate school enrollment is expected to increase, while decreasing its capacity, resulting in a utilization rate of 68.6 percent and 540 available seats. CSD 19 Sub-district 2 intermediate schools are expected to operate with a utilization rate of 101.7 percent and a shortfall of 53 seats in the future No-Action condition, as a result of an anticipated increase in enrollment and decrease in capacity within the sub-district.

High Schools

In the 2030 future without the Proposed Actions, Brooklyn high schools are expected to operate over capacity as a result of anticipated increases in high school enrollment and decreases in capacity. As summarized in Table 4-9, Brooklyn high schools are expected to operate with a utilization rate of 111.8 percent and a shortfall of 9,923 seats in the No-Action condition.

TABLE 4-9
2030 Estimated No-Action Brooklyn High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Area	Projected 2030 Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by No-Action Residential Development	Total No-Action Enrollment	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)
Brooklyn	89,488	4,556	94,044	84,1212	-9,923	111.8

Notes:
[1] *DOE Enrollment Projections (Actual 2011, Projected 2012-2021).* Projections for 2021, 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] Reflects anticipated capacity changes noted in Table 4-7.

The Future with the Proposed Actions (With-Action Condition)

For analysis purposes, it is assumed that the RWCDS associated with the Proposed Actions would introduce 6,312 additional DU to the rezoning area, compared to No-Action conditions. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* student generation rates, the Proposed Actions would generate up to approximately 3,471 total students, with approximately 1,830 elementary school students, 757 intermediate school students, and 884 high school students. As discussed above, the majority of the new elementary and intermediate students would be introduced to CSD 19, Sub-districts 1 and 2. As shown in Table 4-10, approximately 883 elementary students and 365 intermediate students would be introduced in CSD 19, Sub-district 1; approximately 858 elementary students and 351 intermediate students would be introduced in CSD 19, Sub-district 2; approximately 49 elementary students and 20 intermediate students would be introduced in CSD 23, Sub-district 1; and approximately 50 elementary students and 21 intermediate students would be generated in CSD 23, Sub-district 2.

In addition, as presented in Chapter 1, "Project Description," in the future with the Proposed Actions, projected development site 66 would include a 1,000 seat PS/IS school. Based on program requirements and discussions with the SCA, the school is expected to include 682 PK-5 seats and 318 IS (6th to 8th grade) seats. The site 66 PS/IS school is expected to be operational by the 2020-2021 academic year. In total, the proposed school would increase CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary school capacity to 3,729 seats and CSD 19, Sub-district 2 intermediate school capacity to 1,333 seats.

TABLE 4-10
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 19, Sub-district 1	3,045	883	365	--
CSD 19, Sub-district 2	2,925	848	351	--
CSD 23, Sub-district 1	170	49	20	--
CSD 23, Sub-district 2	172	50	21	--
Brooklyn	6,312	--	--	884

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

Elementary Schools

In the future with the Proposed Actions, the enrollment of Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 19 elementary schools would exceed capacity (refer to Table 4-11). CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 121.3 percent to 122.8 percent in the With-Action condition (a 1.5 percentage point increase) with a deficit of 851 elementary school seats. CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 98.8 percent to 110.1 percent in the With-Action condition (an 11.2 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 761 elementary school seats.

TABLE 4-11
2030 Estimated With-Action Elementary and Intermediate School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Study Area	Projected 2030 No-Action Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by the Proposed Actions[2]	Total With-Action Enrollment	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)	Change in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
Elementary Schools							
CSD 19, Sub-district 1	3,697	883	4,580	3,729	-851	122.8	+ 1.5
CSD 19, Sub-district 2	7,464	848	8,312	7,551	-761	110.1	+ 11.2
CSD 23, Sub-district 1	4,579	49	4,628	4,965	337	93.2	+ 1.0
CSD 23, Sub-district 2	1,449	50	1,499	1,739	240	86.2	+ 2.9
Intermediate Schools							
CSD 19, Sub-district 1	780	365	1,145	1,333	188	85.9	+ 9.0
CSD 19, Sub-district 2	3,173	351	3,524	3,120	-404	112.9	+ 11.3
CSD 23, Sub-district 1	1,864	20	1,884	3,193	1,309	59.0	+ 0.6
CSD 23, Sub-district 2	1,180	21	1,201	1,720	519	69.8	+ 1.2

Notes:
[1] Refer to Table 4-8.
[2] Refer to Table 4-10.
[3] Capacity based on No-Action capacity presented in Table 4-8; CSD 19, Sub-district 1 PS and IS capacity increased to include the proposed 1,000 seat PS/IS school on projected development site 66 (682 PS seats and 318 IS seats).

As noted above, a significant adverse impact may occur if a proposed action would result in both of the following conditions: (1) a utilization rate of the elementary schools in the sub-district study area that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the future With-Action condition; and (2) an increase of five percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No-Action and With-Action conditions. As CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary schools would experience both of these conditions in the future with the Proposed Actions, a significant adverse impact to this sub-district would result. While the CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary school utilization rate would exceed 100 percent in the future with the Proposed Actions, as the Proposed Actions would result in a 1.5 percent increase in the utilization rate between No-Action and With-Action conditions, less than the five percent impact threshold, no significant adverse impact would occur within this sub-district. Potential measures to mitigate the CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary school impact are described in Chapter 20, "Mitigation." CSD 23, Sub-district 1 and 2 elementary schools would continue to operate with ample capacities in the future With-Action condition, and therefore would not experience significant adverse impacts.

CSD 23, Sub-district 1 elementary schools would operate at 93.2 percent capacity, with 337 available school seats, and CSD 23, Sub-district 2 elementary schools would operate at 86.2 percent capacity, with 240 available seats.

Intermediate Schools

In the future with the Proposed Actions, intermediate schools in Sub-districts 1 and 2 of CSD 23 and Sub-district 1 of CSD 19 would not be over capacity and, therefore, would not experience significant adverse impacts. CSD 23, Sub-district 1 intermediate schools would operate with a utilization rate of 59.0 percent and 1,309 available seats; CSD 23, Sub-district 2 intermediate schools would operate with a utilization rate of 69.8 percent and 519 available seats; and CSD 19, Sub-district 1 intermediate schools would operate with a utilization rate of 85.9 percent and 188 available seats.

As indicated in Table 4-11, the enrollment of intermediate schools in Sub-district 2 of CSD 19 would exceed capacity in the future with the Proposed Actions. CSD 19, Sub-district 2 elementary schools would increase from a No-Action utilization rate of 101.7 percent to 112.9 percent in the With-Action condition (an 11.3 percentage point increase), with a deficit of 404 intermediate school seats.

As CSD 19, Sub-district 2 intermediate schools would operate over capacity in the future with the Proposed Actions, with an increase in five percentage points or more in the collective intermediate school utilization between the No-Action and With-Action conditions, a significant adverse impact to this sub-district would result. Potential measures

to mitigate the intermediate school impact are described in Chapter 20, "Mitigation." As noted above, CSD 23, Sub-district 1 and 2 and CSD 19, Sub-district 1 intermediate schools would continue to operate with ample capacities in the future With-Action condition, and therefore would not experience significant adverse impacts.

High Schools

As indicated in Table 4-12, in the future With-Action condition, Brooklyn high schools are expected to continue to operate over capacity. The future utilization rate would increase by 1.1 percentage points over the No-Action condition, for a With-Action utilization rate of 112.8 percent and a shortfall of 10,807 seats. As the increase in the collective high school utilization rate would be less than the five percentage point impact threshold, no significant adverse impacts to Brooklyn high schools are anticipated.

TABLE 4-12
2030 Estimated With-Action Brooklyn High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

Projected 2030 No-Action Enrollment[1]	Students Introduced by the Proposed Actions[2]	Total With-Action Enrollment	Capacity[3]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)	Change in Utilization (%) from No-Action Condition
94,044	884	94,928	84,121	-10,807	112.8	+ 1.1

Notes:
[1] Refer to Table 4-6.
[2] Refer to Table 4-10.
[3] Refer to Table 4-9.

CSD 19 Sub-District 1 Temporary School Impact Analysis

As noted above, the projected development site 66 PS/IS school in CSD 19, Sub-district 1 is expected to be completed and operational by the 2020-2021 academic year. Therefore, while the Proposed Actions would not result in significant adverse impacts on CSD 19, Sub-district 1 elementary and intermediate schools in the 2030 analysis year, it is possible that significant adverse elementary or intermediate school impacts could occur prior to the school's construction. Based on the conceptual construction schedule, projected development sites 5, 6, 9, 20, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, and 67 are expected to be completed and occupied within CSD 19, Sub-district 1 prior to the third quarter of 2020 (i.e., the anticipated school completion) and would introduce a net 1,577 residential units, generating 457 elementary students and 189 intermediate students in the sub-district.

As indicated in Table 4-13, prior to the proposed school's construction, the net 457 elementary students would result in an elementary school utilization rate of 135.7 percent in the 2020 (Q2). With an increase of 14.4 percent over No-Action conditions anticipated in 2020 (Q2), this would constitute a significant adverse impact, but because the impact would last only until 2020 (Q3), the impact is considered to be temporary. Potential measures to mitigate the elementary school impact are described in Chapter 20, "Mitigation." As CSD 19, Sub-district 1 intermediate schools would continue to operate below capacity (96.3 percent utilization) in 2020 (Q2), no temporary significant adverse intermediate school impacts would result.

TABLE 4-13
CSD 19, Sub-District 1 Temporary Elementary and Intermediate School Impact Analysis

Temporary School Impact Analysis Scenario	Enrollment[1]	Capacity[2]	Available Seats	Utilization (%)	Change in Utilization (%) from 2020 (Q2) No-Action Condition
Elementary Schools					
2020 (Q2) No-Action Condition	3,678	3,047	-650	121.3	
2020 (Q2) With-Action Condition	4,135		-1,088	135.7	14.4
Intermediate Schools					
2020 (Q2) No-Action Condition	788	1,015	235	76.8	
2020 (Q2) With-Action Condition	977		38	96.3	19.4

Notes:
[1] Refer to Table 4-8. *DOE Enrollment Projections (Actual 2011, Projected 2012-2021)* for 2020 (prior to the projected development 66 school completion) utilized in the temporary impact analysis. All anticipated No-Action capacity changes are expected to be completed by the 2020 temporary impact analysis year.
[1] Refer to Table 4-8. All anticipated No-Action capacity changes are expected to be completed by the 2020 temporary impact analysis year.

E. INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Methodology

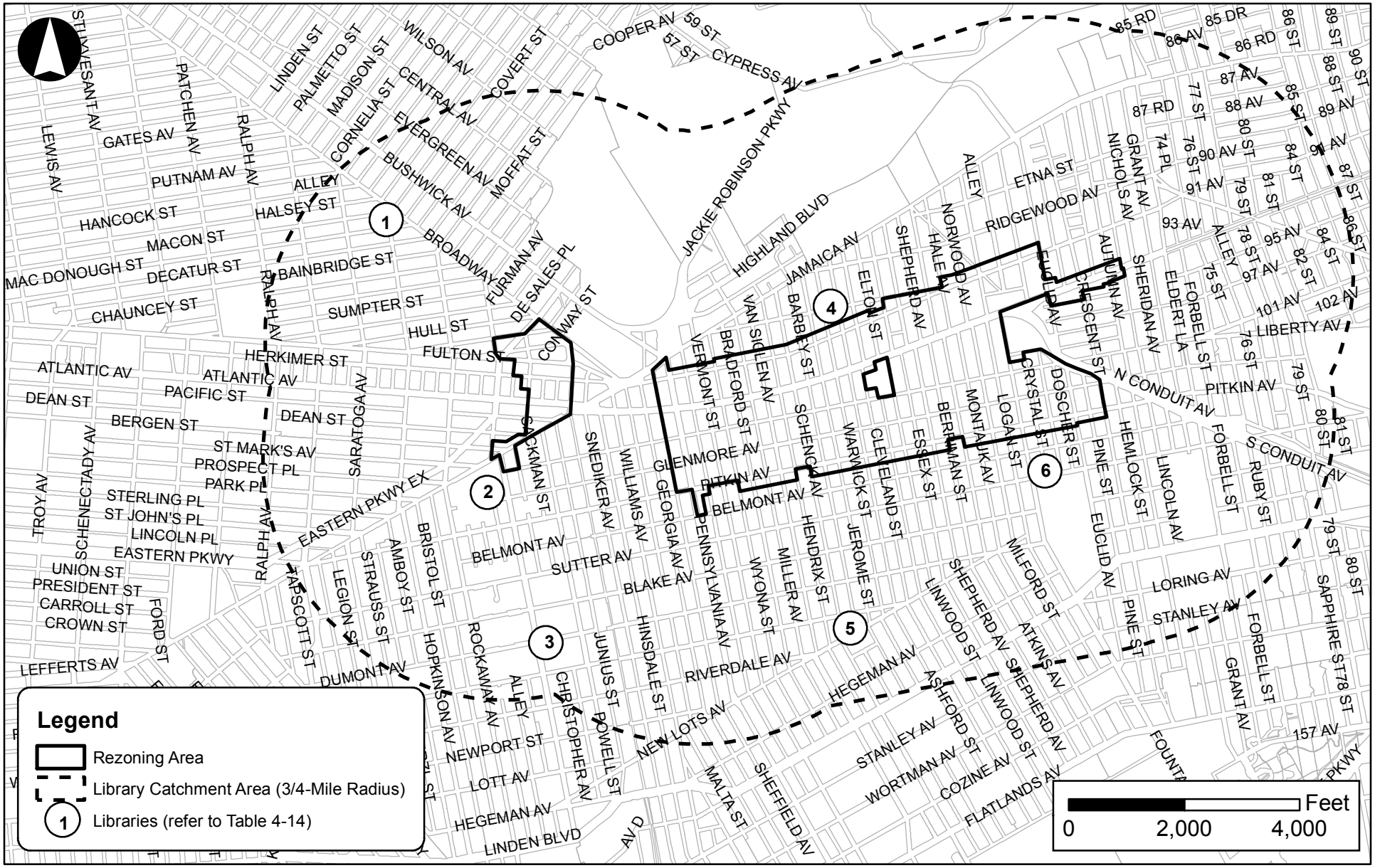
According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, service areas for neighborhood branch libraries are based on the distance that residents would travel to use library services, typically not more than ¾ miles; this is referred to as the library's "catchment area." This libraries analysis compares the population generated by the Proposed Actions with the catchment area population(s) of the libraries available within an approximately ¾-mile area around the rezoning area. As presented in Figure 4-5, there are six Brooklyn Public Library (BPL) neighborhood branches within a ¾-mile radius of the rezoning area.

To determine the existing population of each library's catchment area, 2010 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall within ¾-mile of each respective library within the rezoning area's overall catchment area (refer to Figure 4-5). The catchment area populations in the future without the Proposed Actions and the future with the Proposed Actions was applied 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 future with the Proposed Actions was 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 (or libraries) within a ¾-mile radius of the site. By employing this conservative approach, the library catchment area populations reflect double-counting in instances where a projected development site was located within more than one library catchment area.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if an action would increase a library's catchment area population by five percent of 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.

Existing Conditions

The rezoning area is served by the BPL system, which includes a Central Library, a Business Library, and 58 neighborhood libraries. BPL also serves adult learners through five learning centers. As indicated in Figure 4-5, there are six BPL neighborhood branches within a ¾-mile radius of the rezoning area: the Saratoga Branch, located at 898 Macon Street; the Brownsville Branch, located at 35 Glenmore Avenue; the Stone Avenue Branch, located at 589 Mother Gaston Boulevard; the Arlington Branch, located at 193 Arlington Avenue; the New Lots Branch, located at 655 New Lots Avenue; and the Cypress Hills Branch, located at 1197 Sutter Avenue. Table 4-14, below, provides the catchment area population for each library, along with the respective existing holdings-per-resident ratios, based on



East New York Rezoning Proposal

Figure 4-5
Study Area Libraries

the census tract population within a ¾-mile radius of each library (refer to Figure 4-6). The study area libraries have a combined 227,344 holdings. The six public libraries serving the rezoning area are described in more detail below.

TABLE 4-14
Public Libraries Serving the Rezoning Area

Map No.[1]	Library Name	Address	Holdings[2]	Catchment Area Population[3]	Holdings per Resident
1	Saratoga Branch	898 Macon Street	40,730	96,329	0.42
2	Brownsville Branch	35 Glenmore Avenue	29,386	69,974	0.42
3	Stone Avenue Branch	589 Mother Gaston Boulevard	34,128	78,457	0.43
4	Arlington Branch	193 Arlington Avenue	33,431	43,887	0.76
5	New Lots Branch	655 New Lots Avenue	48,254	75,913	0.64
6	Cypress Hills Branch	1197 Sutter Avenue	41,415	69,375	0.60

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-5.
[2] August 2013 holdings (BPL).
[3] 2010 U.S. Census total population for census tracts within a ¾-mile radius of the library.

The 10,000-square foot (sf) Saratoga Branch opened in 1908 and underwent major renovations in 1958, 1974, and 1990. As indicated in Table 4-14, the Saratoga Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 96,329 residents, with approximately 40,730 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.42.

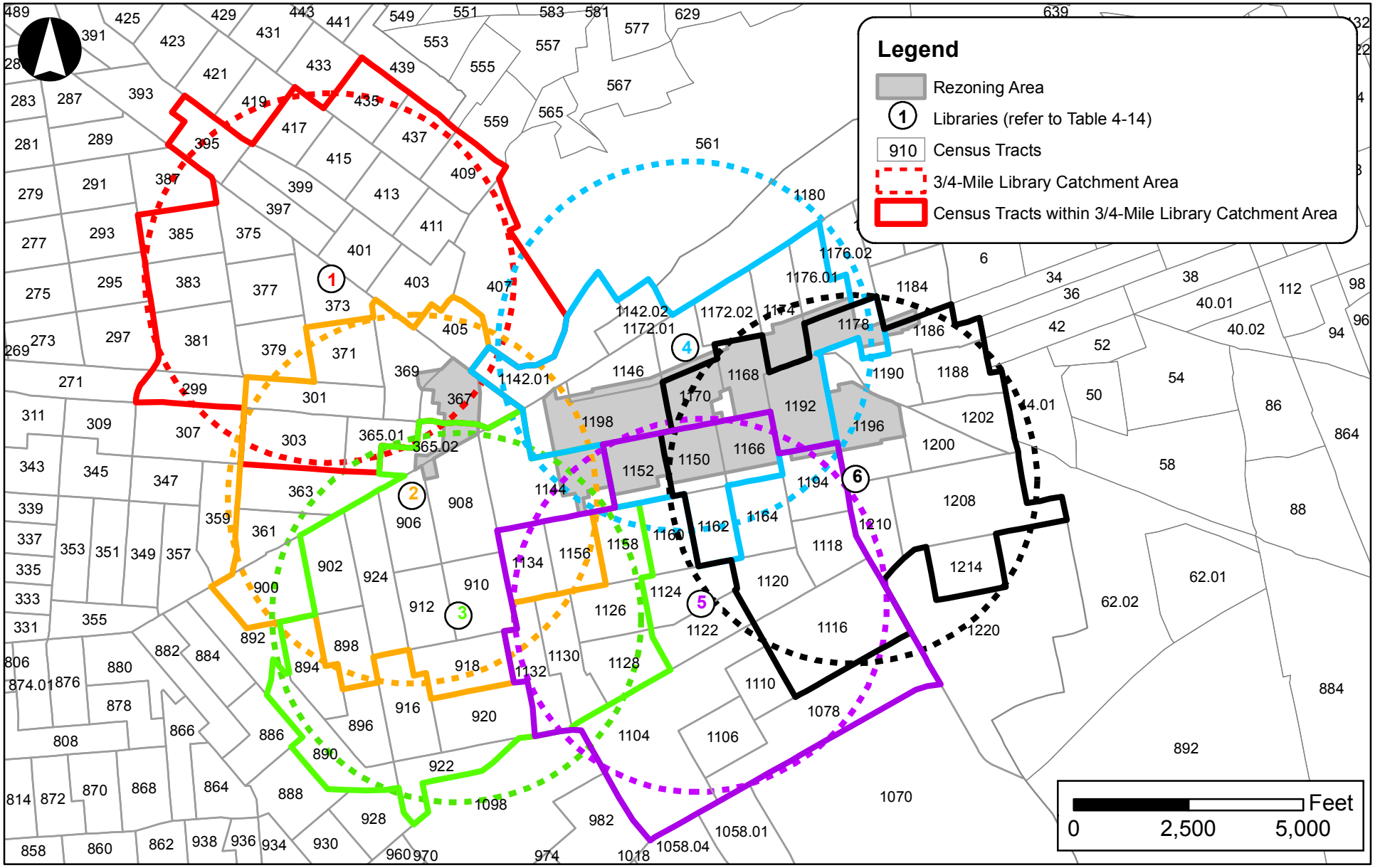
The Brownsville Branch opened in 1905 with a collection of 7,000 books donated by the Hebrew Educational Society. In 1908, it moved to its present two-story brick and limestone Carnegie building, and was renovated in 1963 and again in 1989. The Brownsville Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 69,974 residents, with approximately 29,386 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.42.

High usage of the Brownsville Branch spurred the 1914 construction of the Brownsville Children's Library on nearby Stone Avenue, the first library in the world devoted exclusively to children. Later it became the Stone Avenue Branch (located within the study area). As indicated in Table 4-14, the Stone Avenue Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 78,457 residents, with approximately 34,128 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.43.

The Arlington Branch was originally known as the East Branch and officially opened on November 7, 1906. The building was renovated in 1950-52, in 1982, and, most recently completed subsequent renovations in February 2015. The Arlington Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 43,887, with approximately 33,431 holdings residents, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.76.

The New Lots Branch was originally a community library organized in 1942 by the Women's Club of the East New York "Y." It became part of the BPL in 1949 when it opened at a location on New Lots Avenue. In 1957, the library moved to a new, larger building at its current location. The New Lots Branch also includes the New Lots Learning Center, one of the five adult learning centers in the BPL system. The New Lots Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 75,913 residents, with approximately 48,254 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.64.

The Cypress Hills Branch is one of the newest public libraries in the BPL system, originally opening in 1955 in the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) Cypress Hill Houses. The Cypress Hills Brach moved to its current location in 1995 as a key element to revitalizing East New York. As indicated in Table 4-14, the Cypress Hills Branch serves a catchment area of approximately 69,375, with approximately 41,415 holdings, for a holdings-per-resident ratio of 0.60.



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Figure 4-6
Library Catchment Areas

The Future without the Proposed Actions (No-Action Condition)

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," in addition to the 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 4-15 summarizes the anticipated No-Action development anticipated within each library catchment area. As several of the developments are located within more than one catchment area, in such instances, the residents were assigned to the most proximate library, which residents from the development would be expected to frequent the most often.[17]

For analysis purposes, the number of holdings in the study area branch libraries are assumed to remain the same in 2030. Based on this assumption, Table 4-16 presents the anticipated holdings-per-resident ratios of the six study area libraries in the future without the Proposed Actions. As indicated in the table, the No-Action holdings-per-resident ratios would range from 0.42 to 0.75. While the holdings-per-resident ratios for the Saratoga, Brownsville, and Stone Avenue Branches would not change from existing conditions, the Arlington, New Lots, and Cypress Hill Branch ratios would decrease by 0.01 holdings per resident as compared to existing conditions.

TABLE 4-15
Anticipated No-Action Residential Development within Each Library Catchment Area

Library Catchment Area	Population Introduced in No-Action Condition[1]	Total No-Action Population
Saratoga Branch	500	96,829
Brownsville Branch	764	70,738
Stone Avenue Branch	1,277	79,734
Arlington Branch	752	44,639
New Lots Branch	446	76,359
Cypress Hills Branch	791	70,166

Notes:
[1] Residential units located within more than one library catchment area are assigned to the closest library/libraries for analysis purposes. Residents calculated based on 2.99 persons per DU for residential units in Brooklyn Community District (CD) 5 and 2.75 persons per DU for residential units in Brooklyn Community District 16.

TABLE 4-16
No-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios

Library Name	No-Action Holdings[1]	No-Action Catchment Area Population[2]	No-Action Holdings per Resident
Saratoga Branch	40,730	96,829	0.42
Brownsville Branch	29,386	70,738	0.42
Stone Avenue Branch	34,128	79,734	0.43
Arlington Branch	33,431	44,639	0.75
New Lots Branch	48,254	76,359	0.63
Cypress Hills Branch	41,415	70,166	0.59

Notes:
[1] August 2013 holdings (BPL); Assumes no change in No-Action condition.
[2] Refer to Table 4-15.

[17] Two of the No-Action developments are located equidistant between more than one library: projected development site 46 is located equidistant between the Arlington and Cypress Hills Branches and Phase I of the Livonia Avenue development is located equidistant between the Stone Avenue and New Lots Branches. The incremental residents for these No-Action developments were split equally between the two most proximate libraries.

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 five percent 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 previously stated, the Proposed Actions would result in a net increase of 6,312 DU under the RWCDS, compared to No-Action conditions. These 6,312 DU are expected to introduce an estimated 18,801 new residents to the study area by 2030; 1,202 residents would introduced within the Brownsville Branch catchment area; 13,744 residents would be introduced within the Arlington Branch catchment area; 188 residents would be introduced within the New Lots Branch catchment area; and 3,667 residents would be introduced within the Cypress Hills Branch catchment area.[18] While one or more projected development sites would be within the Saratoga and Stone Avenue Branch libraries, these libraries would not be the most proximate library for any projected development sites, and therefore, it is anticipated that residents introduced within their catchment areas would choose to frequent the more proximate libraries.

Table 4-17, below, summarizes the projected development sites that fall within each respective library's ¾-mile catchment area, and the resultant catchment area population increases. As presented in the table, under the Proposed Actions, the catchment area population of the Brownsville, Arlington, New Lots, and Cypress Hill Branch libraries are expected to increase by 1.7, 30.8, 0.2, and 5.2 percent, respectively, over the No-Action condition. No changes to the Saratoga and Stone Avenue Branch library catchment area populations are anticipated in the future with the Proposed Actions.

TABLE 4-17
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 (%)
Saratoga Branch	97,049	N/A[4]	0	96,829	0.0
Brownsville Branch	70,798	1, 2, 12, 18, 19,	1,202	71,940	1.7
Stone Avenue Branch	80,149	N/A[5]	0	79,734	0.0
Arlington Branch	45,357	3-11, 13-17, 20-54, 57-59, 64-67, 69	13,744	58,383	30.8
New Lots Branch	77,901	63	188	76,547	0.2
Cypress Hills Branch	70,768	46[6], 55, 56, 60-62, 68, 70-81	3,667	73,833	5.2

Notes:
[1] Refer to Table 4-15.
[2] Projected development sites located within more than one library catchment area are assigned to the most proximate library/libraries.
[3] Assumes 2.99 persons per DU for residential units in Brooklyn CD 5 and 2.75 persons per DU for residential units in Brooklyn CD 16.
[4] While projected development site 2 is located within the Saratoga Branch catchment area, it is more proximate to the Brownsville Branch, and it is therefore assumed that residents of the development would be more likely frequent the Brownsville Branch.
[5] While projected development sites 1 and 18 are located within the Stone Avenue Branch catchment area, these sites are more proximate to the Brownville Branch, and it is therefore assumed that residents of the developments would be more likely to frequent the Brownsville Branch.
[6] Projected development site 46 is located equidistant between the Arlington and Cypress Hills Branches. The incremental residents for this With-Action developments were split equally between the two libraries.

Table 4-18 presents the With-Action holdings-per-resident ratios for the study area libraries. As indicated in the table, the holdings-per-resident ratio would decrease to 0.41 for the Brownsville Branch, to 0.57 for the Arlington

[18] Assumes 2.99 persons per DU for residential units in Brooklyn CD 5 and 2.75 persons per DU for residential units in Brooklyn CD 16. Residents assigned to the closest library/libraries if located within more than one catchment area.

Branch, to 0.63 for the New Lots Branch, and to 0.56 for the Cypress Hills Branch; the Saratoga and Stone Avenue Branch holdings-per-resident ratios would be 0.42 and 0.43, respectively, as under No-Action conditions.

TABLE 4-18
With-Action Holdings-per-Resident Ratios

Library Name	With-Action Holdings[1]	With-Action Catchment Area Population[3]	With-Action Holdings per Resident
Saratoga Branch	40,730	96,829	0.42
Brownsville Branch	29,386	71,940	0.41
Stone Avenue Branch	34,128	79,734	0.43
Arlington Branch	33,431	58,383	0.57
New Lots Branch	48,254	76,547	0.63
Cypress Hills Branch	41,415	73,833	0.56

Notes:
[1] August 2013 holdings (BPL); Assumes no change in With-Action condition.
[2] Refer to Table 4-15.

As the library catchment area populations for the Saratoga, Brownsville, Stone Avenue, and New Lots Branches would increase by less than five percent from the No-Action condition, this level of increase would not result in a noticeable change in the delivery of library services at these branches, and no significant adverse impacts would occur. As indicated in Table 4-17, the Arlington and Cypress Hill Branches' catchment area population are both expected to increase by more than five percent in the future with the Proposed Actions, which may represent a significant adverse impact on library services according to the *CEQR Technical Manual.* However, many of the residents in the catchment areas for the Arlington and Cypress Hills Branch libraries also reside in the catchment areas for other nearby libraries, such as the New Lots Branch, which is expected to have the highest holdings-per-resident ration in the future With-Action condition, and would also be served by these libraries. Residents in the study area would have access to the entire BPL system through the interlibrary loan system and could have volumes delivered directly to their nearest library branch. In addition, residents would also have access to libraries near their place of work. Therefore, the population introduced by the Proposed Actions is not expected to result in a significant adverse impact on public libraries.

F. 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 up through the age of 12. The CEQR analysis focuses on services for children under age six, as eligible children aged six through 12 are expected to be in school for most of the day.

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

The City's affordable housing market is pegged to the Area Median Income (AMI), rather than the federal poverty level. Since family incomes at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level fall under 80 percent of AMI, for the purposes of CEQR analysis, the number of housing units expected to be subsidized and targeted for incomes of 80 percent AMI or below is used as a proxy for eligibility. This provides a conservative assessment of demand, since

eligibility for subsidized child care is not defined strictly by income, but also takes into account family size and other reasons for care (e.g., low-income parent(s) in school; low-income parent(s) training for work; or low-income parent(s) who is/are ill or disabled).

Since there are no locational requirements for enrollment in child care centers, and some parents or guardians choose a child care center close to their place of employment rather than their residence, the service area of these facilities can be quite large and are not subject to strict delineation on a map. However, for the purposes of this child care center, publicly funded group child care centers within approximately two miles of the rezoning area were identified, reflecting the fact that the centers closes to a given site are more likely to be subject to increased demand.[19] ACS provided the most recent information regarding publicly funded group child care facilities within the study area, including their current capacity, enrollment, and number of available slots. Family child care and voucher slots were not included in the analysis, in accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual.*

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

Existing Conditions

As indicated in Table 4-19 and Figure 4-7, there are 69 publicly funded child care centers within the study area with a combined capacity of 5,942 slots and 588 available slots (88.8 percent utilization). Table 4-19 shows the current capacity and enrollment for each of these facilities. As noted above, while family-based child care facilities and informal care arrangements provide additional slots in the study area, these slots are not included in the quantitative analysis.

[19] As outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for child care analyses can range from 1.5 miles (in non-transit-rich areas) to somewhat larger than 1.5 miles (in transit-rich areas). In consultation with the lead agency and to reflect the transit-rich nature of the rezoning area, a two-mile radius was determined to be the appropriate study area for the Proposed Actions.

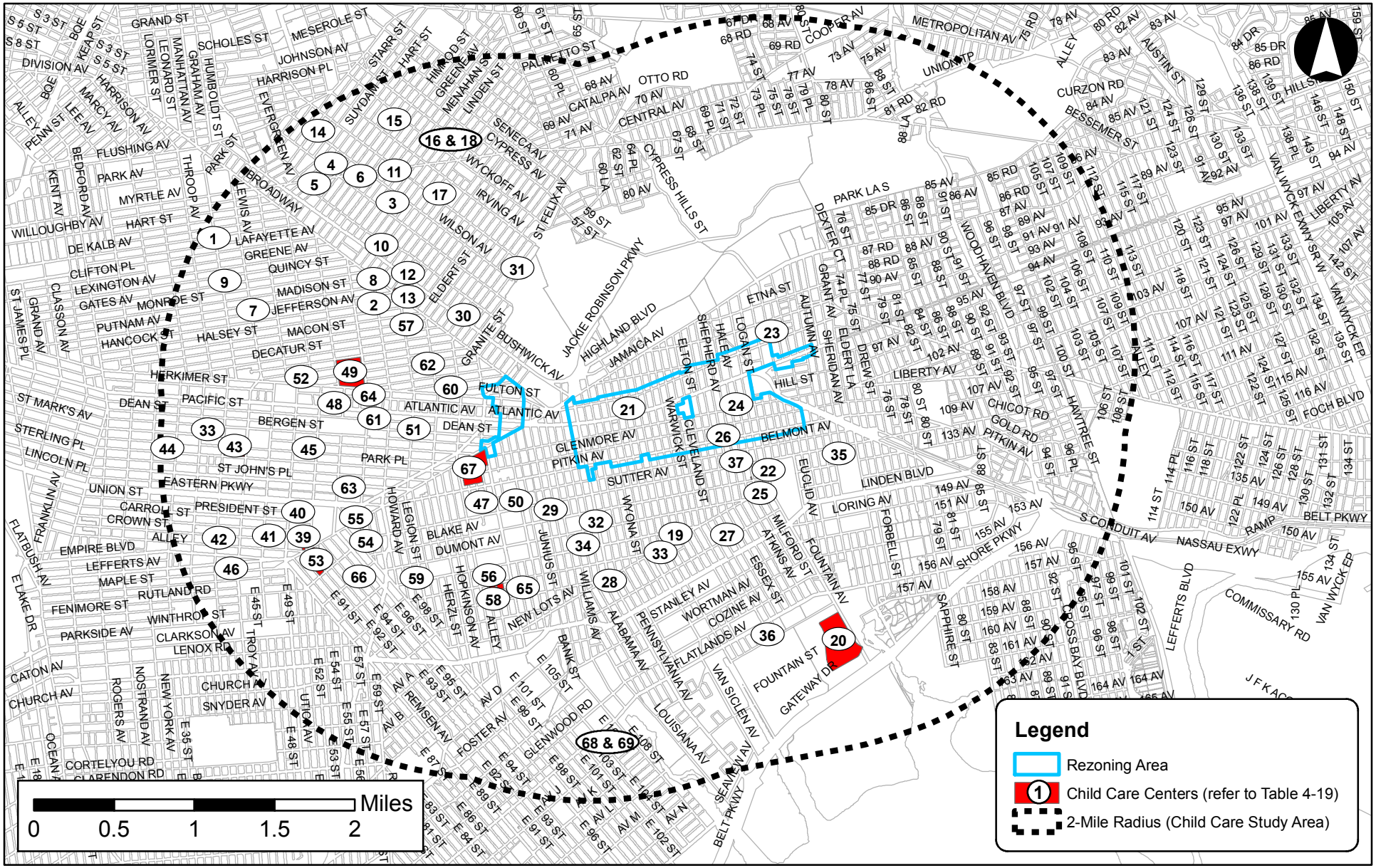


Figure 4-7
Study Area Child Care Centers

TABLE 4-19
Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Rezoning Area

Map No.[1]	Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	Available Slots	Utilization Rate (%)
1	Brightside Academy – Dekalb Avenue	876 Dekalb Ave.	51	39	12	76.5
2	Brightside Academy – Broadway	1491 Broadway	49	41	8	83.7
3	Bushwick United Housing Development Fund Corp. 3	331 Central Ave.	34	34	0	100.0
4	Bushwick United Housing Development Fund Corp. 6	200 Central Ave.	128	120	8	93.8
5	Bushwick United Housing Development Fund Corp. 7	600 Hart St.	164	145	19	88.4
6	Bushwick United Housing Development Fund Corp. 1	136 Stanhope St.	128	128	0	100.0
7	Cornerstone Day Care Center	289 Lewis Ave.	55	49	6	89.1
8	ACE Integration Head Start	1419-23 Broadway	110	109	1	99.1
9	Lutheran Social Services of New York: Early LIFE Childrens Center 8	265 Marcus Garvey Blvd.	60	47	13	78.3
10	Lutheran Social Services of New York: Early LIFE Childrens Center 9	1175 Gates Ave.	112	93	19	83.0
11	New Life Child Development Center 4	1307 Greene Ave.	108	107	1	99.1
12	The Salvation Army, Bushwick	1151 Bushwick Ave.	45	35	10	77.8
13	Traditional Educational Center	1469B Broadway	145	72	73	49.7
14	Bushwick United Housing Development Fund Corp. 2	77 Wilson Ave.	89	87	2	97.8
15	Grand Street Settlement Dual #3	319 Stanhope St.	74	70	4	94.6
16	New Life Child Development Center 3	408 Grove St.	105	104	1	99.0
17	New Life Child Development Center 1	295 Woodbine St.	101	99	2	98.0
18	New Life Child Development Center 2	406 Grove St.	150	150	0	100.0
19	Brightside Academy – Barbey	679 New Lots Ave.	71	53	18	74.6
20	Brooklyn Developmental Center	888 Fountain Ave.	45	19	26	42.2
21	St. Malachy Early Childhood Development Center	220 Hendrix St.	52	47	5	90.4
22	Bake and Milford Day Care Center	334 Milford St.	44	44	0	100.0
23	Cypress Hills Child Care Center	108 Pine St.	70	65	5	92.9
24	Friends of Crown Heights 18	851 Liberty Ave.	95	92	3	96.8
25	Friends of Crown Heights 16	668 Logan St.	83	80	3	96.4
26	Friends of Crown Heights 15	2505 Pitkin Ave.	100	95	5	95.0
27	Friends of Crown Heights 17	921 Hegeman Ave.	80	77	3	96.3
28	Friends of Crown Heights 19	370 New Lots Ave.	100	97	3	97.0
29	HELP I	515 Blake Ave.	84	78	6	92.9
30	John Coker Day Care Center	1375 Bushwick Ave.	74	74	0	100.0
31	Audrey Johnson Day Care Center	272 Moffat St.	74	68	6	91.9
32	Police Athletic League Arnold and Marie Schwatz Head Start	452 Pennsylvania Ave.	103	94	9	91.3
33	United Community Day Care Center	613 New Lots Ave.	94	87	7	92.6
34	Children's Corner	565 Livonia Ave.	176	161	15	91.5
35	Urban Strategies 5	675 Lincoln Ave.	85	72	13	84.7
36	Urban Strategies 3	1152 Elton St.	70	69	1	98.6
37	Urban Strategies 1	1091 Sutter Ave.	145	123	22	84.8
38	196 Albany Avenue Day Care Center	196 Albany Ave.	90	57	33	63.3
39	All My Children Daycare 13	36 Ford St.	75	72	3	96.0
40	All My Children Daycare 15	1717 President St.	40	40	0	100.0

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-7.
Source: ACS, June 2015.

TABLE 4-19 (continued)
Publicly Funded Child Care Centers Serving the Rezoning Area

Map No.[1]	Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity	Available Slots	Utilization Rate (%)
41	All My Children Daycare 13	771 Crown St.	43	43	0	100.0
42	B'Above 37	570 Crown St.	119	118	1	99.2
43	Edwards L. Cleaveland Childrens Center	1185 Park Pl.	75	52	23	69.3
44	Park Place Day Care Center	963 Park Pl.	80	65	15	81.3
45	Friends of Crown Heights 29	1435 Prospect Pl.	95	85	10	89.5
46	All My Children Daycare 16	739 E. New York Ave.	45	45	0	100.0
47	Brightside Academy – Belmont	50 Belmont Ave.	39	33	6	84.6
48	Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service – Atlantic Avenue Early Learning Center	1825 Atlantic Ave.	20	16	4	80.0
49	Brevoort Childrens Center	250 Ralph Ave.	47	38	9	80.9
50	Nat Azarow Childrens Center	232 Powell St.	88	81	7	92.0
51	Child Prodigy Learning Center	311 Saratoga Ave.	12	8	4	66.7
52	Community Parents Head Start	90 Chauncey St.	55	54	1	98.2
53	Medgar Evers Head Start	60 E. 93rd St.	105	104	1	99.0
54	Friends of Crown Heights 26	20 Sutter Ave.	74	67	7	90.5
55	Inner Force Tots	1181 E. New York Ave.	339	323	16	95.3
56	Police Athletic League World of Creative Experiences Head Start	280 Livonia Ave.	185	167	18	90.3
57	Saratoga II	69-71 Saratoga Ave.	85	74	11	87.1
58	FirstStepNYC at PS/IS 41	225 Newport St.	65	60	5	92.3
59	Saratoga	774 Saratoga Ave.	106	101	5	95.3
60	Shirley Chisholm Child Care Center Site 4 Somers	33 Somers St.	118	115	3	97.5
61	Shirley Chisholm Child Care Center Site 1	2023 Pacific St.	116	108	8	93.1
62	Shirley Chisholm Child Care Center Site 5 Advent Center	265 Sumpter St.	55	44	11	80.0
63	St. John's Place Family Center Day Care Program	1620 St. John's Pl.	40	26	14	65.0
64	Bishop Sexton	933 Herkimer St.	119	118	1	99.2
65	The Salvation Army, Brownsville	280 Riverdale Ave.	66	40	26	60.6
66	Traditional Day Care Center	1112 Winthrop St.	59	47	12	79.7
67	YWCA-NYC Brownsville Early Learning Center	1592 E. New York Ave.	30	25	5	83.3
68	Breukelen Day Care Center	717 E. 105th St.	70	70	0	100.0
69	Breukelen Head Start	715 E. 105th St.	34	34	0	100.0
		Total	***5,942***	***5,354***	***588***	***88.8***

Notes:
[1] Refer to Figure 4-7.
Source: ACS, June 2015.

The Future without the Proposed Actions (No-Action Condition)

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," in addition to the No-Action development anticipated on projected development sites, there are a number of residential development projects anticipated in the surrounding area. For the purposes of the child care analysis, only the anticipated affordable housing units are used to determine future No-Action child care enrollment. In total, approximately 904 new affordable housing units are anticipated in the surrounding area by 2030 (refer to Table 2-4 in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public

Policy").[20] Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* generation rates, these incremental 934 affordable housing units are expected to generate 161 additional publicly funded child care-eligible children under age six to the study area, increasing the total child care center enrollment to 5,515. No changes to child care center capacity are anticipated in the 2030 No-Action condition.[21]

As presented in Table 4-20, the future No-Action utilization rate is expected to increase by four percentage points to 92.8 percent and, therefore, the study area's child care centers would continue to operate with ample capacity.

TABLE 4-20
Comparison of Budget Capacity, Enrollment, Available Slots, and Percent Utilized for the 2015 Existing Conditions and the 2030 Future No-Action Conditions

	Budget Capacity	Enrollment	Available Slots	Utilization (%)
Existing Conditions	5,942	5,354	588	88.8
No-Action Increment	0	+161	-161	+4.0
2030 No-Action Condition	5,942	5,515	427	92.8

Sources: *CEQR Technical Manual*, Table 6-1b.

The Future with the Proposed Actions (With-Action Condition)

As discussed above, the *CEQR Technical Manual* requires a detailed analysis of child care centers when a proposed action would produce substantial numbers of subsidized low- to moderate-income family housing units that may therefore generate a sufficient number of eligible children to affect the availability of slots at area publicly funded child care centers. By 2030, as a result of the Proposed Actions, it is anticipated under the RWCDS that up to 3,447 affordable housing units would be introduced to the rezoning area, many of which could potentially be eligible for subsidized child care. Residents with incomes no greater than approximately 80 percent AMI, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), could occupy these affordable units.

Based on Table 6-1b of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, these additional 3,447 affordable units would generate 614 children under age six eligible for publicly funded child care services (see Table 4-21). The additional 614 children potentially eligible for publicly funded child care would reduce the number of available slots described above in the future without the Proposed Actions and result in a shortfall of 187 slots in the study area. As presented in Table 4-22, the collective utilization rate of study area child care centers would increase to 103.1 percent in the 2030 With-Action condition, an approximately 10.3 percent increase from the No-Action utilization rate, 3.2 percent over 100 percent capacity.

TABLE 4-21
Projected Number of Publicly Funded Child Care Pupils Generated by the Proposed Actions

Affordable Units	Generation Ratio per Unit (Children ≤ Age 6)	Number of Children≤ Age 6 Generated
3,447	0.178	614

Sources: *CEQR Technical Manual*, Table 6-1b.

[20] While an additional 78 units of supportive housing and 53 units of affordable senior housing are also anticipated in the No-Action condition, these residential uses are not expected to generate additional publicly funded child care-eligible children and are therefore not included in the analysis.

[21] While the St. Malachy Early Childhood Development Center is located on projected development site 24, as the site is controlled by the organization itself, or its parent organization, although there would be a temporary displacement of the center during construction of the site, it is assumed that the organization, or its parent, would offer the space back to the facility upon completion of the development and may offer temporary quarters somewhere in the area during the construction period itself.

TABLE 4-22
Comparison of Budget Capacity, Enrollment, Available Slots, and Percent Utilized for the 2030 Future No-Action and With-Action Conditions

	Budget Capacity	Enrollment	Available Slots	Utilization (%)
2030 No-Action Condition	5,942	5,515	427	92.8
With-Action Increment	0	614	-614	+10.3
2030 With-Action Condition	5,942	6,129	-187	103.1

Sources: *CEQR Technical Manual*, Table 6-1b.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse child care center impact could result if a proposed action results in: (1) a collective utilization rate greater than 100 percent in the With-Action condition; and (2) the demand constitutes an increase of five percent or more in the collective capacity of child care centers serving the study area over the No-Action condition.

Under the RWCDS, the Proposed Actions would add approximately 614 children potentially eligible for subsidized child care to the study area and would cause an approximately 10.3 percent increase in demand over the No-Action utilization rate of publicly funded group child care facilities in the study area, and would therefore exceed the CEQR impact threshold of five percent. As such, the Proposed Actions would result in a significant adverse impact to publicly funded group child care centers in the study area.

Several factors may limit the number of children in need of publicly funded child care slots in ACS-contracted child care facilities. For example, families in the study area could make use of alternatives. There are slots at homes licensed to provide family child care that families of eligible children could elect to use 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 in the study area. The voucher system could spur the development of new private child care facilities to meet the need of eligible children that would result from the increase in the low-income and low- to moderate-income housing units in the area in the future With-Action condition. Lastly, parents of eligible children are not restricted to enrolling their children in child care facilities in a specific geographic area. They could use the ACS voucher system to make use of public and private child care providers beyond the study area.