

**FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE  
CROTON WATER TREATMENT PLANT  
AT THE MOSHOLU SITE**

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## **6.4. COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

### **6.4.1. Introduction**

This section examines the community facilities that are located at the Mosholu Site and within the one-half mile study area, as well as those that provide services to the water treatment plant site from locations beyond the study area. The one-half mile study area generally includes facilities that could experience direct impacts from the proposed project as a result of increased facility demands during both the construction and operation phases. Beyond this area, community facilities that would provide police, fire, and emergency medical services to the water treatment plant site were considered. These types of services could experience indirect impacts from the proposed project as a result of increased service demand. The methodology used to prepare this analysis is presented in Data Collection and Impact Methodologies, Section 4.4, Community Facilities.

### **6.4.2. Baseline Conditions**

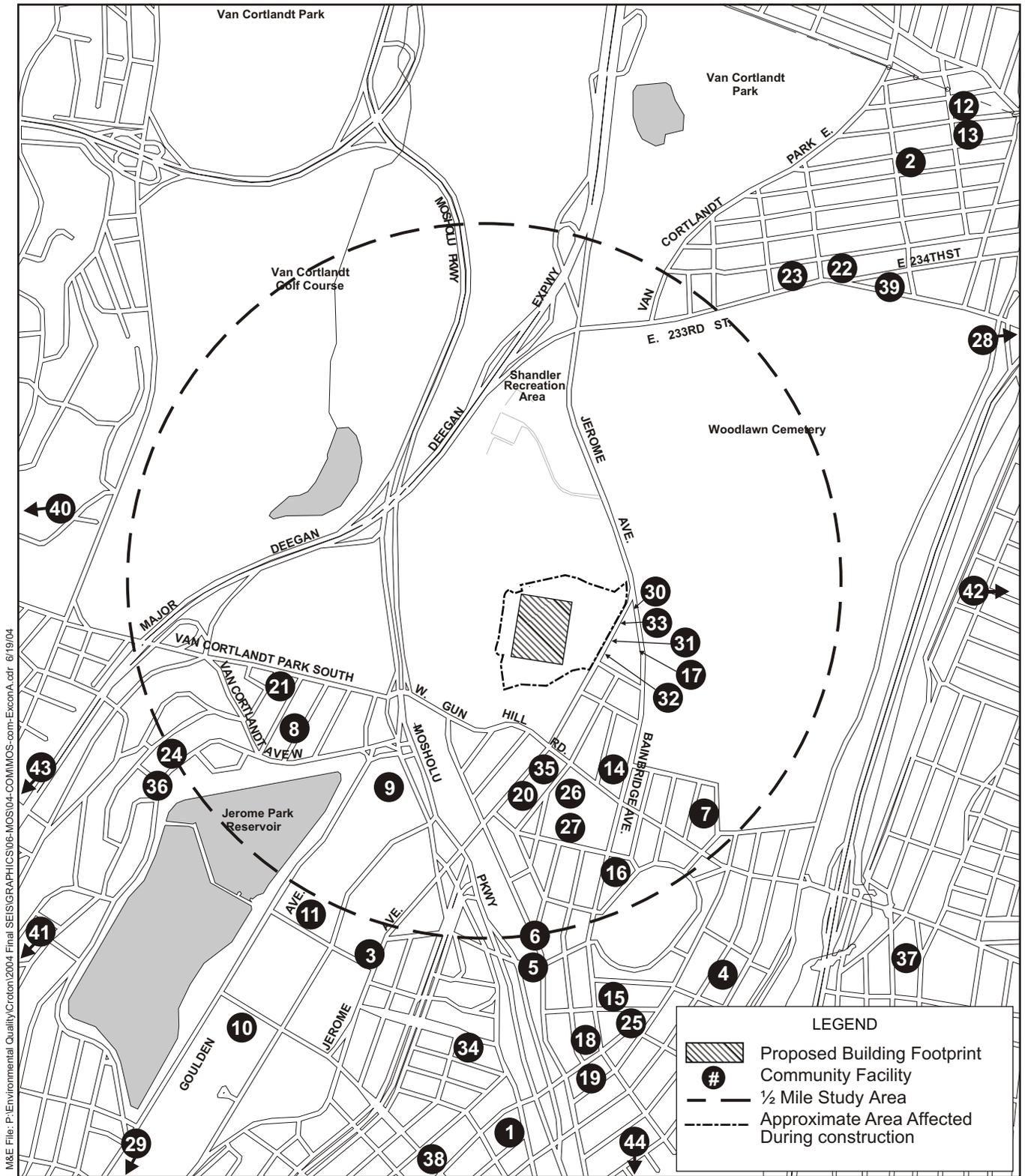
#### **6.4.2.1. Existing Conditions**

As discussed in Section 6.2, Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy, a wide range of land uses and development densities surrounds the water treatment plant site. Several community facilities are located within a one-half mile radius of the water treatment plant site including educational facilities, child care centers, hospitals, and emergency services (see Table 6.4-1 and Figure 6.4-1). These facilities could experience both direct and indirect impacts as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed project.

##### **6.4.2.1.1. Educational Facilities**

A total of 17 education facilities are located within or adjacent to the study area; these are listed in Table 6.4-1 (see also Figure 6.4-1). There are 12 public schools of all grade levels. There are also five private schools. Data received from the New York City Department of Education indicate that almost all of the public schools presently exceed their student capacity.

Within the study area there are seven schools, DeWitt Clinton High School and DeWitt Clinton High School-Lehman College Celia Cruz Bronx High School for Music (Figure 6.4-1, map key #9), P.S. 94 (Kings College School) (Figure 6.4-1, map key #7), P.S. 95 (Van Cortlandt School) (Figure 6.4-1, map key #8), Saint Ann's Parish Elementary School (Figure 6.4-1, map key #14), the Bronx Dance Academy School (Figure 6.4-1, map key # 17) and the Southern NY Resource School and Youth Correction Center (Figure 6.4-1, map key #16). A number of public and private schools are located just outside the study area. Table 6.4-1 lists the school's enrollment numbers and capacities for the 2001-2002 school year, and Figure 6.4-1 shows their locations. Data received from the New York City (NYC) Board of Education indicate that all of the public schools presently exceed their student capacity. In order to meet the needs of the population of students, modular classrooms (trailers and mobile classrooms) have been added, and additional classroom space has been made available within the schools. The ethnic diversity of the students in the public schools is shown in Table 6.4-2.



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Not to Scale

## Community Facilities Mosholu Site

**Croton Water Treatment Plant**

Figure 6.4-1

**TABLE 6.4-1. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOSHOLU SITE STUDY AREA**

| <b>Map Key #, Figure 6.4-1</b> | <b>Name of School</b>   | <b>Grades</b> | <b>Enrollment</b> | <b>Capacity</b>     | <b>Percentage of Capacity</b> |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1                              | PS 8 Isaac Varian School<br>3010 Briggs Avenue  | K-5           | 1,214             | 931                 | 130.4                         |
| 2                              | PS 19 Judith K. Weiss School<br>4318 Katonah Avenue   | K-8           | 379               | 325                 | 116.6                         |
| 3                              | PS 51 Bronx New School<br>3200 Jerome Avenue  | K-8           | 371               | 331                 | 112.1                         |
| 4                              | PS 56 Norwood Heights School<br>341 E. 207 <sup>th</sup> Street   | 1-5           | 547               | 447                 | 122.4                         |
| 5                              | MS 80 Isabel Rooney Middle School<br>149 East Mosholu Parkway   | 6-8           | 1,437             | 1,379               | 104.2                         |
| 6                              | PS 280 The Renaissance School<br>3202 Steuben Avenue  | K-5           | 577               | 550                 | 104.9                         |
| 7                              | PS 94 Kings College School<br>3530 Kings College Place  | K-5           | 1,196             | 1,085               | 110.2                         |
| 8                              | PS 95 Van Courtlandt School<br>3961 Hillman Avenue  | K-8           | 1,806             | 1,504               | 117.3                         |
| 9                              | DeWitt Clinton High School<br>100 W. Mosholu Parkway South  | 9-12          | 3,880             | 3,089               | 125.6                         |
| 9                              | DeWitt Clinton High School-<br>Lehman College Celia Cruz<br>Bronx High School for Music<br>100 W. Mosholu Parkway South | 9-12          | 90                | NA                  | NA                            |
| 10                             | High School of American Studies<br>at Lehman College<br>250 Bedford Park Boulevard<br>West/APEX                         | 9-12          | 100               | 400 over 4<br>years | NA                            |
| 11                             | Bronx High School of Science<br>75 West 205 <sup>th</sup> Street  | 9-12          | 2,707             | 2,504               | 108.1                         |
| 12                             | Saint Barnabas Parish Elementary<br>(private)<br>413 East 241 <sup>st</sup> Street                                      | K-8           | 745               | Not<br>available    | Not<br>available              |
| 13                             | Saint Barnabas High School<br>(private)<br>425 East 240 <sup>th</sup> Street  | 9-12          | 223               | Not<br>available    | Not<br>available              |
| 14                             | Saint Ann Parish Elementary<br>School (private)<br>3511 Bainbridge Avenue   | K-8           | 287               | Not<br>available    | Not<br>available              |
| 15                             | Saint Brendan Parish Elementary<br>School (private)<br>268 East 207 <sup>th</sup> Street                                | K-8           | 632               | Not<br>available    | Not<br>available              |

**TABLE 6.4-1. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOSHOLU  
SITE STUDY AREA**

| <b>Map Key<br/>#, Figure<br/>6.4-1</b> | <b>Name of School</b>   | <b>Grades</b> | <b>Enrollment</b> | <b>Capacity</b>  | <b>Percentage<br/>of<br/>Capacity</b> |
|--|---|---------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 16                                     | Southern NY Resource School &<br>Youth Correction Center (private)<br>170 East 210 <sup>th</sup> Street | 6-12          | 25                | Not<br>available | Not<br>available                      |
| 17                                     | Bronx Dance Academy School<br>(MS 308)  | 6-8           | 272               | 272              | 100%                                  |

**TABLE 6.4-2. ETHNICITY AND GENDER PERCENTAGE WITHIN STUDY AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

| School   | Percentage |                  |          |                  |      |        |
|--|------------|------------------|----------|------------------|------|--------|
|  | White      | African American | Hispanic | Asian and Others | Male | Female |
| PS 8 Isaac Varian School<br>3010 Briggs Avenue                   | 11.6       | 12.3             | 68.2     | 7.9              | 54.1 | 45.9   |
| PS 19 Judith K. Weiss School<br>4318 Katonah Avenue              | 62.5       | 19.3             | 15.3     | 2.9              | 55.9 | 44.1   |
| PS 51 Bronx New School<br>3200 Jerome Avenue                     | 21.8       | 25.1             | 50.1     | 3.0              | 53.9 | 46.1   |
| PS 56 Norwood Heights School<br>341 E. 207 <sup>th</sup> Street  | 6.9        | 15.4             | 65.1     | 12.6             | 52.7 | 47.3   |
| MS 80 Isabel Rooney Middle School<br>149 East Mosholu Parkway    | 7.9        | 20.7             | 63.1     | 8.2              | 49.1 | 50.9   |
| PS 280 The Renaissance School<br>3202 Steuben Avenue             | 12.5       | 14.2             | 65.3     | 8.0              | 53.2 | 46.8   |
| PS 94 Kings College School<br>3530 Kings College Place           | 3.3        | 26.8             | 60.5     | 9.4              | 49.3 | 50.7   |
| PS 95 Van Courtlandt School<br>3961 Hillman Avenue               | 9.6        | 26.1             | 57.2     | 7.0              | 51.6 | 48.4   |
| DeWitt Clinton High School<br>100 W. Mosholu Parkway South       | 3.8        | 32.3             | 58.2     | 5.7              | 44.4 | 55.6   |
| Bronx High School of Science<br>75 West 205 <sup>th</sup> Street | 36.3       | 8.6              | 10.1     | 45.0             | 54.0 | 46.0   |

**Notes:**

Ethnicity data for New York City Public Schools obtained from City of New York Department of Education online School Report Cards (<http://www.nycenet.edu>). Data is for 2001-2002 school year.

**6.4.2.1.2. Day Care Facilities**

There are eight child-day care facilities within the study area (see Figure 6.4-1). The location and enrollment for each facility is presented in Table 6.4-3.

**TABLE 6.4-3. DAY CARE FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOSHOLU SITE STUDY AREA**

| <b>Map Key #,<br/>Figure 6.4-1</b> | <b>Name of Facility</b>  | <b>Location</b>                   | <b>Enrollment</b> | <b>Oversight Agency</b> |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 18                                 | Mosholu Montefiore Community Center- Early Childhood Annex   | 3130 Rochambeau Avenue            | 79 Children       | NYC DOHMH               |
| 19                                 | Mosholu Montefiore Community Center Norwood Nursery Extension (at the Church of the Holy Nativity) | 3061 Bainbridge Avenue            | 56 Children       | NYC DOHMH               |
| 20                                 | Mosholu Montefiore Community Center- Head Start  | 3450 Dekalb Avenue                | 40 Children       | NYC DOHMH               |
| 20                                 | Mosholu Montefiore Community Center- Child Care Center   | 3450 Dekalb Avenue                | 32 Children       | NYC DOHMH               |
| 10                                 | Lehman College Child Care Center   | 250 Bedford Park Blvd West        | 44 Children       | NYC DOHMH               |
| 21                                 | Amalgamated Nursery School   | 3980 Orloff Avenue                | 52 Children       | NYC DOHMH               |
| 22                                 | Leake & Watts Group Residence  | 225 East 234 <sup>th</sup> Street | 24 Beds           | NYC ACS                 |
| 23                                 | East 233 <sup>rd</sup> Street Group Home   | 117 East 233 <sup>rd</sup> Street | 8 Beds            | NYC ACS                 |

**Notes:**

NYCDOHMH: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

NYC ACS: New York City Administration for Children’s Services

Data obtained from *Selected Facilities & Program Sites in New York City, 2003 Edition, The Bronx*, published by the City of New York Department of City Planning.

**6.4.2.1.3. Libraries**

There are two libraries within the study area. The nearest library to the water treatment plant site is the Van Cortlandt Branch of the New York Public Library, at 3874 Sedgwick Avenue (Figure 6.4-1, map key #24). Another library, the Mosholu Branch, is located further south, at 285 E. 205<sup>th</sup> Street (Figure 6.4-1, map key #25).

People who live, work, pay property tax, or go to school within NYC limits are eligible for a free library membership card allowing access to all 85 branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL), covering Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island. In addition, there are four research libraries in Manhattan that are available. People who live outside NYC limits may apply for a nonresident library card with an annual payment of \$100. As of June 2002, the branches serviced approximately fifteen million persons, had 1.86 million card holders, sponsored approximately 28,000 programs each year (including adult literacy classes, citizenship classes, and English classes for speakers of other languages (ESOL), computer and internet workshops, career counseling, and story reading for children, and contained about 4.4 million books and 2.3 million other items, including audio cassettes, compact discs, films, periodicals, recordings, and video cassettes. The ratio of volumes to residents in the Bronx is 5.0 volumes per resident.

#### ***6.4.2.1.4. Community Centers***

There is one community center located within the study area, the Mosholu Montefiore Community Center, located at 3450 Dekalb Avenue (Figure 6.4-1, map key #20). The community center's programs include after school day care, a childcare center, adult education classes, athletics, and computer classes. The center also offers summer camp programs, some at the center and others upstate.

#### ***6.4.2.1.5. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities***

The closest hospitals to the water treatment plant site are the Montefiore Medical Center (approximately 0.4 miles away) (Figure 6.4-1, map key #26), North Central Bronx Hospital (approximately 0.5 miles away) (Figure 6.4-1, map key #27), Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center (approximately 1.1 miles away) (Figure 6.4-1, map key #28), and the U.S. Veterans Affairs Medical Center (approximately 1.7 miles away) (Figure 6.4-1, map key #29). These hospitals serve the population within and around the study area and offer a variety of medical services. Montefiore Medical Center and the North Central Bronx Hospital are located adjacent to one another at 111 E. 210th Street and 3424 Kossuth Avenue. The study area also includes a Department of Family Medicine and Community Health Residency Program in Social Medicine for the Multi-Handicapped (Figure 6.4-1, map key #30), the Harry and Annette Weinberg Mental Health Center (Figure 6.4-1, map key #31), the Institute for Applied Human Dynamics (Center for People with Developmental Disabilities (Figure 6.4-1, map key #32) and a methadone clinic (Figure 6.4-1, map key #33). Table 6.4-4 summarizes the occupancy rate of the inpatient departments for each hospital.

In order to determine which hospitals within the Bronx are designated to receive accident victims on a large scale, several sources were consulted. According the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), most urban and suburban hospitals have what are called "mass casualty plans" in place to handle emergencies. According to the NYS Emergency Medical Services (NYSEMS), some hospitals have also been assigned a trauma rating. These hospitals are equipped and have been designated to provide emergency medical care on a large-scale. A hospital can be given a trauma rating of Level 1 (Regional Hospital) or Level 2 (Area Hospital).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A Level 1 hospital has a larger, more experienced staff, with possibly more specialized equipment, and would be centrally located within the region. Serious accident victims within one-half hour of a Level 1 or 2 hospital would

Within the Bronx there are three Level 1 trauma hospitals: St. Barnabas Hospital located at 183<sup>rd</sup> Street and Third Avenue, approximately 2.3 miles south of the water treatment plant site; the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center located on Eastchester Road (approximately four miles southeast of the water treatment plant site); and Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center, located at 234 east East 149th Street (approximately five miles south of the water treatment plant site). The closest hospital to the Mosholu Site, Montefiore Hospital, is a Level 2 trauma center.

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be transported to one of these hospitals. Otherwise, they would be taken to a community hospital for “stabilization” and then transported.

**TABLE 6.4-4. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN AND NEAR THE MOSHOLU STUDY AREA**

|                  | Montefiore Medical Center<br>111 E. 210 <sup>th</sup> Street<br>(see map key #26) |                    | North Central Bronx Hospital<br>3224 Kossuth Avenue<br>(see map key #27) |                    | Our Lady of Mercy Medical Center<br>600 E. 233 <sup>rd</sup> Street<br>(see map key #28) |                    | U.S. Veterans Affairs Medical Center<br>150 W. Kingsbridge Rd <sup>1</sup><br>(see map key #29) |                    |
|------------------|---|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|
|                  | Certified Beds  | Occupancy Rate (%) | Certified Beds   | Occupancy Rate (%) | Certified Beds   | Occupancy Rate (%) | Certified Beds  | Occupancy Rate (%) |
| Medicine/Surgery | 836   | 79.2               | 101  | 82.1               | 383  | 72.7               | 300<br>(average)  | 73.5<br>(average)  |
| Pediatrics       | 117   | 73.4               | 21   | 27.3               | 43   | 57.9               | Not applicable  | Not applicable     |
| Obstetrics       | 36  | 114.9              | 30   | 55.1               | 30   | 58.3               | --  | --                 |
| Psychiatry       | 22  | 108.9              | 47   | 98.6               | 33   | 93.1               | 62  | 85.5               |
| Rehabilitation   | 22  | 84.9               | --   | --                 | --   | --                 | 5   | 120.0              |
| Total Acute Care | 1,033   | 80.5               | 199  | 76.1               | 489  | 71.9               | 67  | --                 |

**Notes:**

**Source:** 2003 Update, Health Care Annual, United Health Care Fund

<sup>1</sup> **Source:** *Summary of VA Medical Programs* (<http://www.geocities.com/pentagon/1151/text32.html>)

--: Information not available

**6.4.2.1.6. Senior Citizen Centers**

There are three senior centers located within the study area. The location and capacity for each facility is presented in Table 6.4-5.

**TABLE 6.4-5. SENIOR CITIZEN CENTERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOSHOLU SITE STUDY AREA**

| <b>Map Key#,<br/>Figure 6.4-1</b> | <b>Name of Facility</b>                | <b>Location</b>                 | <b>Capacity</b>        | <b>Oversight Agency</b> |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 34                                | Sister Annunciate Bethel Senior Center | 243 E. 204 <sup>th</sup> Street | 2,220 avg. meals/month | NYC DFTA                |
| 35                                | Mosholu Montefiore Senior Center       | 3450 Dekalb Avenue              | 3,480 avg. meals/month | NYC DFTA                |
| 36                                | Van Cortlandt Village Senior Center    | 3880 Sedgwick Avenue            | 2,490 avg. meals/month | NYC DFTA                |

**Notes:**

NYC DFTA: New York City Department for the Aging

**6.4.2.1.7. Fire Protection**

Fire protection within the study area is provided by several New York Fire Department (FDNY) engine and ladder companies (Table 6.4-6). The locations of these companies are shown in Figure 6.4-1. The closest firehouse to the water treatment plant site is at 243 E. 233<sup>rd</sup> Street (approximately 1.1 miles northeast) and holds Ladder Company 39 (Figure 6.4-1, map key #39). The closest firehouse with an engine company is at 3431 White Plains Road (approximately 1.3 miles east) and holds Engine Company 62 and Ladder Company 32 (Figure 6.4-1, map key #37).

The New York City Fire Department protects more than 8,000,000 residents in an area of 320 square miles. The Department is administered by the Fire Commissioner, who is appointed by and responsible to the Mayor. The uniformed force is under the command of the Chief of Department and consists of more than 11,400 fire officers and fire fighters. In addition, the Department includes approximately 2,800 Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedics, and Supervisors assigned to the Bureau of Emergency Medical Service (EMS), as well as 1,200 civilian employees. As of November 6, 2003 there are no planned fire department closings in the borough of the Bronx.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> As per a phone conversation with the New York Fire Department Deputy Commissioner's Office of Public Information on November 6, 2003.

**6.4.2.1.8. Police Protection**

Police services for the study area are provided by the 50<sup>th</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup>, and 52<sup>nd</sup> Precincts of the New York Police Department (NYPD) (Table 6.4-6). Within the study area, the 50<sup>th</sup> Precinct (Figure 6.4-1, map key #43) patrols areas west of Goulden Avenue, north of West Kingsbridge Road, and Van Cortlandt Park. The 50<sup>th</sup> Precinct encompasses the northwestern portion of the Bronx. Its headquarters is located at 3450 Kingsbridge Avenue. This is a “host” precinct, meaning it provides space for other agencies at different levels of government including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York State Police, and the Narcotics Division. The precinct has many interesting areas and tourist attractions, including Van Cortlandt Park and Wave Hill, a historical mansion, and gardens overlooking the Hudson River. The precinct consists of commercial districts and residential areas, predominantly made up of middle class working people residing in houses and apartment buildings. The water treatment plant site falls within the boundaries of this precinct.

The 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct (Figure 6.4-1, map key #44) patrols the area south of Van Cortlandt Park, east of Goulden Avenue, and south of West Kingsbridge Road. The precinct headquarters is located at 3016 Webster Avenue, southeast of the study area. The 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct is primarily residential, ranging from six-story multiple dwelling units to one and two family residences. The neighborhoods in this precinct are known as Bedford Park, Fordham, Kingsbridge, Norwood, and University Heights.

The 47<sup>th</sup> Precinct (Figure 6.4-1, map key #42) patrols the area north of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct and east of the 50<sup>th</sup> Precinct. Only the western most portion of this precinct lies within in the study area. Most of that area is Woodlawn Cemetery and the Woodlawn community. The area is comprised mostly of small buildings and homes, as well as several corridors of commercial businesses. Woodlawn Cemetery makes up a large portion of the precinct area within the study area.

**TABLE 6.4-6. POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS**

| <b>Map Key# (Figure 6.4-1)</b> | <b>NYC Fire Department (FDNY)</b>                        |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 37                             | Engine 62, Ladder 32<br>3431 White Plains Road           |
| 38                             | Engine 79, Ladder 37, Battalion 27<br>2928 Briggs Avenue |
| 39                             | Ladder 39<br>243 E. 233 <sup>rd</sup> Street             |
| 40                             | Engine 52, Ladder 52<br>4550 Riverdale Avenue            |
| 41                             | Engine 82, Ladder 46<br>3025 Bailey Avenue               |

**TABLE 6.4-6. POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS**

| <b>Map Key# (Figure 6.4-1)</b> | <b>NYC Police Department (NYPD)</b>                  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 42                             | 47 <sup>th</sup> Precinct<br>4111 Laconia Avenue     |
| 43                             | 50 <sup>th</sup> Precinct<br>3450 Kingsbridge Avenue |
| 44                             | 52 <sup>nd</sup> Precinct<br>3016 Webster Avenue     |

**6.4.2.2. *Future Without the Project***

The Future Without the Project conditions were developed for the anticipated peak year of construction (2010) and the anticipated year of operation (2011) for the proposed project. The anticipated peak year of construction is based on peak truck traffic and the peak number of workers.

**6.4.2.2.1. *Educational Facilities***

The New York City Department of Education is presently experiencing substantial reorganization. Community School Districts are being eliminated and the restructuring plans are currently not available.

Student population projection data was not available from the Department of City Planning or the New York City Department of Education. Although District 10 indicates that the student population (pre-K through 8<sup>th</sup> grade) has grown by approximately 20 percent over the past ten years, it is anticipated that this increase would level off in the next few years.<sup>3</sup> No further information on enrollment projection data for the study area has been made available.

**6.4.2.2.2. *Day Care Facilities***

No new day care facilities are planned within the study area and no changes are anticipated within the existing facilities.

**6.4.2.2.3. *Libraries***

No significant improvements are projected for the New York Public branch libraries serving the study area in the Bronx.

**6.4.2.2.4. *Community Centers***

No new community centers are currently proposed within the study area.

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<sup>3</sup> Information received through telephone conversations with Mr. Bruce Irushalmi, District 10 Director of Planning and Public Affairs, January 2003.

#### ***6.4.2.2.5. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities***

No new hospitals or public health facilities are currently proposed within the Mosholu Site study area.

#### ***6.4.2.2.6. Senior Citizen Centers***

No new senior citizen centers are proposed within the study area and no changes are anticipated within the existing facilities.

#### ***6.4.2.2.7. Fire Protection***

The Chief of Operations at FDNY indicated that there are no expansion plans for the fire protection facilities serving the study area. Due to recent funding issues, the NYC Fire Department is facing the closing of some facilities; however, no closings are anticipated within the study area.

#### ***6.4.2.2.8. Police Protection***

The Captain of the Administration Services Division of the NYPD indicated that there are plans for a new 40th Precinct located in the Bronx. The site is located approximately eight miles south of the water treatment plant site. The study area would not be served by the new 40th Precinct. No other changes are anticipated within the study area.

### **6.4.3. Potential Impacts**

#### ***6.4.3.1. Potential Project Impacts***

The anticipated year of operation for the proposed plant is 2011. Therefore, potential project impacts have been assessed by comparing the Future With the Project conditions against the Future Without the Project conditions for the year 2011.

##### ***6.4.3.1.1. Educational Facilities***

If all of the 53 employees proposed to work at the proposed plant were to relocate to the proposed project area, it is estimated that some new children could attend the primary or intermediate schools in the study area. However, it is very unlikely that all 53 employees would relocate to the proposed area or that all of the new students would enroll in one school. Most of the public schools in the study area are at or above capacity. As noted above, it is anticipated that the increase in student population would level off in the coming years. Therefore, by the year 2011 capacity is anticipated to be adequate and no significant adverse impacts are anticipated to occur.

#### **6.4.3.1.2. Libraries**

It is not anticipated that all NYCDEP employees responsible for the operation of the proposed plant would move to the area. A significant impact would result if the proposed project introduces a five percent increase in the study area population, or if there is a decrease in the ratio of volumes to residents. Five percent of the study area population (26,192 persons) is approximately 1,310 persons. The proposed project would require a maximum of 53 employees during operation. If all employees were to relocate to the study area, this could represent a total population increase of approximately 151 persons, assuming an average household size of 2.87 for the Borough of the Bronx. The ratio of volumes to residents would remain near 5.0 volumes per resident in the Bronx. The operation of the proposed plant would not introduce a five percent increase in the study area's population, and the ratio of volumes to residents would not result in a noticeable decrease in library services. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impact to library services resulting from the proposed project.

#### **6.4.3.1.3. Community Centers**

It is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed project would result in a significant adverse impact to community centers within the study area. While the Mosholu Montefiore Community Center is within walking distance of the water treatment plant site, it is not anticipated that water treatment plant employees would utilize the community facilities available there. Furthermore, traffic from the proposed project would not create any significant adverse impacts to the local roadways from which the community center is accessed (Dekalb Avenue and Gun Hill Road).

#### **6.4.3.1.4. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities**

There are four hospitals serving the study area, as noted in the Existing Conditions section. If an incident did arise that required hospital services for some or all of the proposed plant employees, it is not anticipated that there would be a significant adverse increase in the burden to the hospitals serving the study area. Only one of the four hospitals is at approximately 80 percent of its occupancy capacities, while two others are at or above 70 percent. Total capacity data was not available for one of the hospitals serving the study area (U.S. Veterans Affairs Medical Center). The significance threshold is considered 90 percent of a hospital's occupancy capacity. In the event that hospital services would be required, employees would most likely go to the closest hospital, Montefiore Medical Center or North Central Bronx Hospital, approximately 400 feet outside the study area, which have occupancy rates of 79.2 and 82.1 percent of their capacities, respectively. An increase of approximately 151 persons (i.e., NYCDEP employees and their families) to an area would go almost unnoticed to the hospitals serving the area. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated on the health care services in the study area as a result of operation of the proposed plant.

#### **6.4.3.1.5. Fire Protection**

Representatives of the NYC Fire Department stated that they have sufficient resources to accommodate the proposed project; therefore, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated.

#### **6.4.3.1.6. Police Protection**

In the event of an emergency, NYCDEP personnel would be the first to respond, including its Police Force and Hazardous Materials Teams. A representative of the NYC Police Department's 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct indicated that operation of the proposed plant would not cause a significant adverse impact to the NYPD's ability to provide police protection services for the study area. However, an Assistant Chief of the NYC Police Department stated that an increase in police services would be necessary whenever a project of this nature is constructed. While additional police services would be required, it is not anticipated that this demand would be significant.

#### **6.4.3.2. Potential Construction Impacts**

The anticipated year of peak construction for the proposed plant is 2010. Therefore, potential construction impacts have been assessed by comparing the Future With the Project conditions against the Future Without the Project conditions for the year 2010. It is anticipated that a peak number of 660 construction workers would be at the water treatment plant site during the peak construction period.

##### **6.4.3.2.1. Educational Facilities**

Construction workers would most likely be drawn from the greater NYC area, and would not be anticipated to relocate their residence for the construction period. While any increase in students to a school that is presently at or above capacity would result in a potential impact, any such potential impacts would not be considered to be significant because of their temporary nature. If all of the 660 construction employees proposed to work at the proposed plant during the peak construction period were to relocate to the proposed project area, it is estimated that some new children could attend the primary or intermediate schools in the study area. As noted above, it is anticipated that the increase in student population would level off in the coming years. Thus, schools serving the study area may be able to accommodate additional students on a temporary basis with no increase in capacity. Therefore, no significant adverse impact is anticipated during construction.

##### **6.4.3.2.2. Day Care Facilities**

If all of the 660 construction workers proposed to work at the Mosholu Site were to relocate to the proposed project area, it is estimated that some new children would attend day care facilities in the study area. However, it is very unlikely that all 660 construction workers would relocate to the study area. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated to occur to day care facilities within the study area.

#### **6.4.3.2.3. Libraries**

There would be no significant impacts to the NYC library services during the construction period of the proposed project. It is not anticipated that construction workers would temporarily relocate their residences during the construction period to the vicinity of the study area. If all the employees were to move to the study area with their families (1,894 persons, based on the average household size of 2.87 in the Borough of the Bronx during the peak construction period), there would not be a five percent increase in residents and the ratio of volumes to residents would remain near 5.0 volumes per resident. Therefore, there would be no noticeable decrease in the service capability of existing libraries within the study area, and no significant adverse impact is anticipated.

#### **6.4.3.2.4. Community Facilities**

It is not anticipated that construction of the proposed project would result in a significant adverse impact to community centers within the study area. While there is a community center within walking distance of the water treatment plant site, it is not anticipated that construction workers or their families would take advantage of the programs and facilities offered there. Furthermore, traffic from the construction of the proposed project would not create any significant adverse impacts to the local roadways from which the community center is accessed (Dekalb Avenue and Gun Hill Road).

#### **6.4.3.2.5. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities**

It is not anticipated that the construction workers' general hospital needs would cause the area hospitals to operate at or above 90 percent of their capacities, unless there were an emergency situation. In the event a substantial need for hospital services were to arise, patients would be taken to a Level 1 or Level 2 hospital. According to NYSEMS, in the event of a serious accident, if the accident victim(s) are within one-half hour of a Level 1 or Level 2 hospital they are taken there. Otherwise they would be taken to a community hospital for "stabilization" and then transported.

Within the Bronx there are three Level 1 hospitals: St. Barnabas Hospital (approximately 2.3 miles south of the water treatment plant site); the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center located on Eastchester Road (approximately four miles southeast of the site), and Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center located at 234 East 149th Street (approximately five miles south of the site). The closest hospital to the water treatment plant site, Montefiore Hospital, is a Level 2 trauma center.

NYSEMS has indicated that these Level 1 and 2 hospitals are capable of handling a sudden increase of patients. Significant impacts; therefore, are not anticipated to occur to community health care services in the study area as a result of the construction of the proposed project.

#### **6.4.3.2.6. Fire Protection**

The FDNY has indicated they have sufficient resources to accommodate the proposed project. There would be no significant impact anticipated to local Engine Companies in the Bronx during the construction.

In the event of an emergency, NYCDEP personnel would be the first to respond, including its Police Force and Hazardous Materials Teams. Overall, construction work at the water treatment plant site is not anticipated to have any effects on community facilities located within the study area, particularly given the NYCDEP's emergency resources.

#### **6.4.3.2.7. Police Protection**

An Assistant Chief of the NYPD stated that an increase in police services would be necessary whenever a project of this nature is constructed. While additional police services would be required, it is not anticipated that this demand would be significant.

In the event of an emergency, NYCDEP personnel would be the first to respond, including its Police Force and Hazardous Materials Teams. Overall, construction work at the water treatment plant site is not anticipated to have any significant adverse impact on community facilities located within the study area, particularly given the NYCDEP's emergency resources.

Based on the analyses presented above, the proposed Croton project at the Mosholu Site would have no significant adverse impacts on Community Facilities. For comparison purposes, this is true of the Eastview and Harlem River sites as well.