

3.3 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

There would be no significant adverse impacts to community facilities and services as a result of the proposed action.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities including schools, hospitals, libraries, day care centers, and fire and police protection services. This section examines the potential effects of the East 125th Street Development, as described in Chapter 2.0, “Project Description,” on the capacity and provision of services by those community facilities by ~~2012~~2016. Direct effects may occur when a particular action physically alters or displaces a community facility. Indirect effects result from increases in population, which create additional demand on service delivery. As there would be no direct effects to existing community facilities resulting from the proposed action, this analysis concentrates on the potential for indirect effects. Figure 3.3-1 presents the general study area for community facilities.

CEQR methodology calls for detailed assessments in areas where a project may have an impact on the provision of public or publicly funded services available to the surrounding community. In general, size, income characteristics, and the age distribution of a new population are factors that could affect the delivery of services. The *CEQR Technical Manual* provides guidelines or thresholds that can be used to make an initial determination of whether a detailed study is necessary to determine potential impacts. For elementary schools, libraries, health care facilities, and day care centers, the proposed East 125th Street Development exceeds the *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds; detailed analyses of these services follow.

The assessment of potential impacts on community facilities and services is based on the number of net new potential users of community facilities and services that would be generated by the East 125th Street Development. By ~~2012~~2016, in the future with the proposed action, there would be a net increase of 1,000 dwelling units (DUs) over the future without the proposed action. These would consist of low-, moderate-, and middle-income units.

For police and fire protection services, the *CEQR Technical Manual* suggests that a detailed assessment of service delivery be conducted if a proposed action would affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a fire station or police precinct house. The proposed action would not result in such direct effects. Therefore, a brief discussion of police and fire services is provided for informational purposes.

The analysis concludes that no significant adverse impacts on public high schools, libraries, health care, publicly funded day care, police services, or fire services would occur as a result of the proposed action.

3.3.1 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Public Schools

The *CEQR Technical Manual* directs that if a proposed action would generate more than 50 public elementary, 50 intermediate, or more than 150 high school students, detailed analysis of the impact of the proposed action on neighborhood public schools is warranted. The East 125th Street Development would result in approximately 1,000 low-, moderate-, and middle-income DUs. Using the screening multipliers in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, it is expected that the proposed action would introduce 120 elementary students and 30 intermediate school children¹. A detailed analysis of elementary schools is required; however, a detailed analysis of intermediate schools is not, because the threshold of 50 new students is not exceeded. The proposed action is also expected to generate increased enrollment of 50 high school students². A detailed analysis of high schools is not warranted because the threshold of 150 new students is not exceeded. However, data on study area intermediate and high schools is provided for informational purposes.

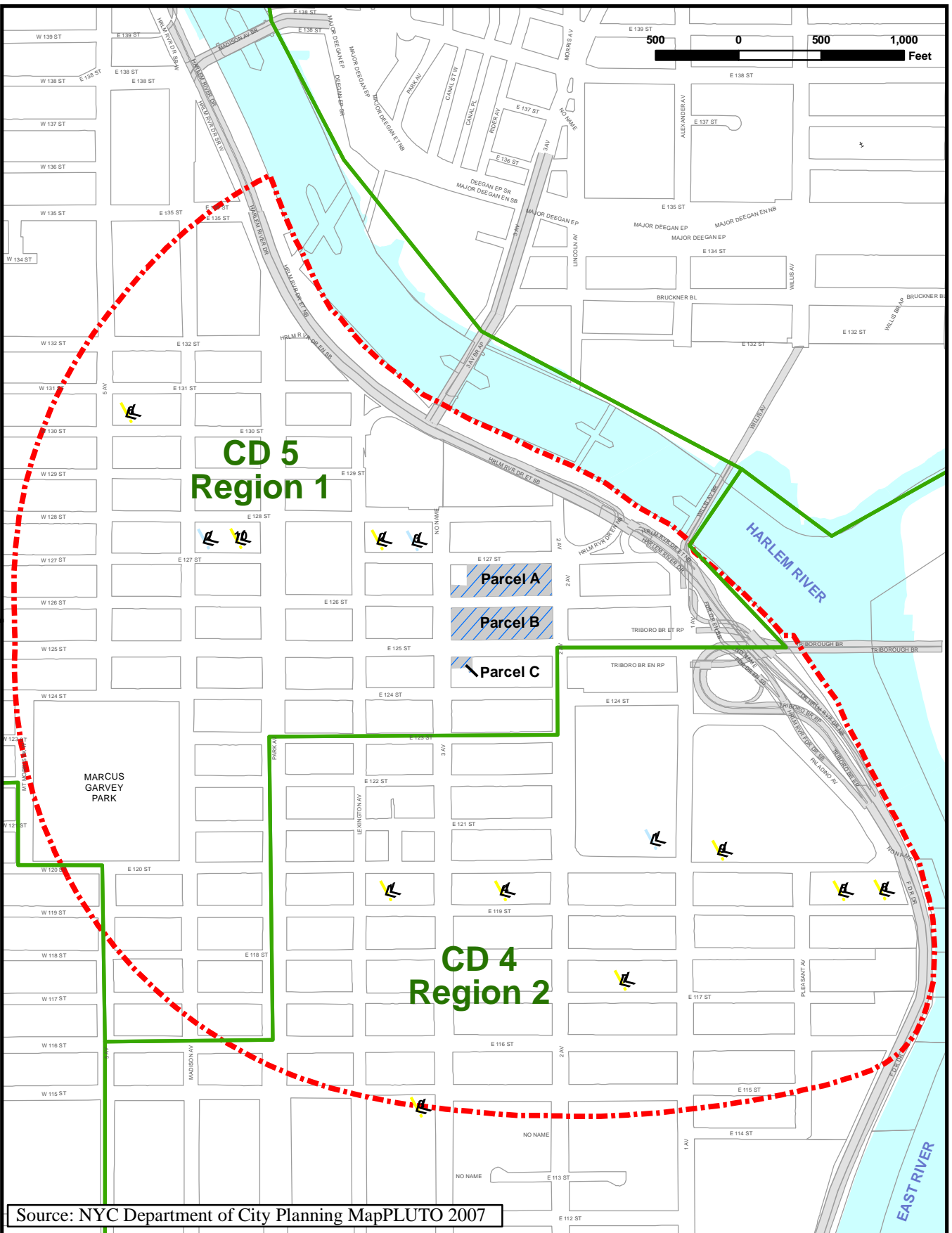
Elementary and intermediate schools are located in geographically defined school districts. The project area is located entirely within Region 1 of Community School District (CSD) 5. The half-mile study area also includes Region 2 of CSD 4. This analysis examines schools within a half-mile radius of the project area along with a broader analysis of CSDs 4 and 5 as a whole. Figure 3.3-2 presents the location of schools within the study area.

New York City public high school students have the option of attending a public high school anywhere in the city, since the New York City Department of Education (DOE) does not establish high school zones. School enrollment is based on seating availability and admissions criteria. Accordingly, high schools are considered on a borough-wide basis.

As per CEQR guidelines, private and parochial schools are not included in the schools analysis.

¹ *CEQR Technical Manual*, Table 3C-2.

² Ibid.



Legend

-  Public Elementary School
-  Public Intermediate School
-  Project Site
-  Approximate 1/2-mile Radius
-  Community School Districts

Refer to Tables 3.3-1 and 3.3-3 for key

Figure 3.3-2 - Public Schools in the Study Area

*East 125th Street Development EIS
NYC Economic Development Corporation*

Elementary and Intermediate Schools

There are no public schools on the project site, but there are ten elementary schools and three intermediate schools within a half-mile radius. Generally, the study area for an analysis of primary and intermediate public schools coincides with the region of the CSD serving the site of the proposed action, as defined by the Board of Education. On a case by case basis, elementary and intermediate school students have been allowed to cross CSD boundaries. For this analysis, public schools within a half-mile radius of the project area are considered because that is the distance an elementary or intermediate school student would reasonably be expected to travel from home.

Elementary School Utilization

According to the latest available data from DOE, presented in Table 3.3-1, the public elementary schools serving the neighborhoods within and near the project area generally operate below capacity. The overall utilization rate for the ten public elementary schools in the study area is 54 percent, with seats available for 1,814 students. However, as shown in Table 3.3-1, one of the schools is operating above capacity.

Some New York City public elementary schools provide pre-kindergarten (Pre-K) programs; however, these programs are dependent on available space and are therefore not considered in the CEQR analysis. However, the individual school enrollment data provided in Table 3.3-1 includes Pre-K enrollment, as enrollment data excluding Pre-K is not available.

Table 3.3-1: Public Elementary Schools within a Half-Mile of the Project Area – Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization

Map No.	School	CSD	Address	Grades Served	Enroll. ¹	Capacity ²	Seats Available	% Util.
1	PS 7 M. Samuel Stern School	4	160 E 120 St	PK-8	464	824	360	56%
2	PS 30 R. Hernandez / L. Hughes School	5	144-176 E 128 St	PK-6	563 ⁽³⁾	983	420	57%
3	PS 57 James W. Johnson School	4	176 E 115 St	PK-8	725	833	108	87%
4	PS 96 Joseph C. Lanzetta School	4	216 E 120 St	PK-8	652	761	109	86%
5	PS 112 Jose C. Barbosa School	4	535 E 119 St	PK-2	387	501	114	77%
6	PS 133 Fred R. Moore School	5	2121 Fifth Ave	PK-6	398	584	186	68%
7	PS 155 William Paca School	4	319 E 117 St	PK-5	525 ⁽⁴⁾	695	170	76%
8	PS 206 Jose C. Barbosa	4	508 W 120 St	3-5	411	755	344	54%
9	East Harlem Village Academy	4	413 E 120 St	5-6	105	76	-29	138%
10	Promise Academy Charter School	5	175 W 134 St	K-3	198	230	32	86%
Total					3,340	6,242	1,814	54%

Sources:

NYC Department of Education, *Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year*

¹ Includes Pre-K enrollment

² DOE Target Capacity – goal of reduced class size of 20 for grades K-3

³ Includes 131 M38 SPED students (M- is the designation for Special Education students in Manhattan)

⁴ Includes 43 M169 SPED students

PS 7, PS 57, and PS 96 are combined elementary/intermediate schools serving students in kindergarten through eighth grade. Enrollment data are not disaggregated between elementary and intermediate school populations. As such, it is not possible to accurately determine the elementary and intermediate school populations at these facilities. They are grouped with the elementary schools for analysis purposes, although they are K-8 facilities.

Overall elementary school utilization for CSDs 4 and 5 is 74 percent (Table 3.3-2). This is considerably higher than the 54 percent utilization rate within the half-mile study area.

Table 3.3-2: Public Elementary Schools in CSDs 4 and 5 – Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization¹

CSD	Enrollment	Capacity ²	Seats Available	% Util.
4	9,067	12,105	3,038	75%
5	9,090	12,295	3,205	74%
Total	18,157	24,400	6,243	74%

Source: New York City Department of Education, *Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year*

¹ Totals for organizations in buildings of level PS (Elementary School, Middle School, combined PS/IS, SpEd and Charter)

² DOE Target Capacity – goal of reduced class size of 20 for grades K-3

Intermediate School Utilization

The public intermediate schools serving the neighborhoods within and near the project area generally operate below capacity. As shown in Table 3.3-3, the overall utilization rate for the three public intermediate schools in the study area is 49 percent, with seats available for 1,519 students.

Table 3.3-3: Public Intermediate Schools within a Half-Mile of the Project Area – Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization

Map No.	School	CSD	Address	Grades Served	Enroll.	Capacity	Seats Available	% Utilization
1	JHS 45 John S Roberts	4	2351 First Ave	6-8	617	1,025	408	60%
2	Choir Academy of Harlem		2005 Madison Ave	5-12	619	1,690	1,071	37%
3	Kappa II	5	144-176 E 128 St	6-8	207	247	40	84%
Total					1,443	2,962	1,519	49%

Source: New York City Department of Education, *Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year*.

Overall intermediate school utilization for CSDs 4 and 5 is 69 percent (Table 3.3-4). This is considerably higher than the 49 percent utilization rate within the half-mile study area.

Table 3.3-4: Public Intermediate Schools in CSDs 4 and 5 – Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization¹

CSD	Enrollment	Capacity	Seats Available	% Util.
4	3,679	5,516	1,837	67%
5	3,392	4,660	1,268	73%
Total	7,071	10,176	3,105	69%

Source: New York City Department of Education, *Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year*

¹ Totals for organizations in buildings of level Middle (Middle School, combined PS/IS, combined IS/HS)

High Schools

While high school assessments typically consider facilities on a borough-wide basis, the public high schools near a proposed action area are of particular note. There are ten high schools within approximately one mile of the project area. These are listed in Table 3.3-5.

Table 3.3-5: Public High Schools within One Mile of the Project Area

	School	Address	Grades Served	Enroll.	Capacity	Seats Available	% Utilization
1	Central Park East Secondary School	1573 Madison Ave	9-12	328	521	193	63%
2	Choir Academy of Harlem	2005 Madison Ave	5-12	619	1,690	1,071	37%
3	Harlem Renaissance High School	22 E 128 St	9-10	120	206	86	58%
4	Manhattan Center for Science & Math HS	260 Pleasant Ave	9-12	1,583	1,361	-222	116%
5	Park East High School	230 E 105 St	9-12	346	426	80	81%
6	The Heritage School	1680 Lexington Ave	9-12	304	269	-35	113%
7	Thurgood Marshall Academy for Learning and Social Change	200 W 135 St	7-12	536	734	198	73%
8	Urban Peace Academy	2351 First Ave	9-12	322	388	66	83%
9	Wadleigh Arts High School	215 W 114 St	9-12	880	1,470	590	60%
10	Young Women's Leadership HS	105 E 106 St	7-12	398	558	160	71%
Total				5,436	7,623	2,187	71%

Source: New York City Department of Education, *Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year*.

Combined, high schools within a mile or so of the project site have excess capacity of over 2,000 seats and a utilization rate of 71 percent. Only two of these high schools currently exceed their capacity. These are the Manhattan Center for Science & Math and The Heritage School. For the entire borough of Manhattan, high schools have a utilization rate of 90 percent³, with an excess capacity of 5,477 seats.

³ Manhattan is comprised of Region 10 and part of Region 9. Source: NYC Department of Education, *Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year*

Libraries

The New York Public Library (NYPL) system includes 85 neighborhood branches and four research libraries located in Manhattan, the Bronx, and on Staten Island, housing approximately 53 million volumes (Queens and Brooklyn have separate library systems). Libraries provide books, information services, written documents, audio visual references, and educational services to their surrounding communities.

Potential impacts on libraries may result from an increased user population. A noticeable change in service delivery is likely to occur if a project introduces a large residential population (i.e. greater than a five percent increase in housing units served). According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action would increase the average number of residential units served by local library branches in Manhattan by more than five percent, or 901 DUs, the proposed project may cause significant impacts on library services and further analysis of the potential impact is warranted.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, neighborhood library branches serve areas based on the distance that residents would travel to use library services, which is typically not more than three-quarters of a mile (referred to as the library's catchment area).

Three NYPL neighborhood branches, the 125th Street Branch Library, the Harlem Branch Library and the Aguilar Library are located within the three-quarter mile study area, as shown in Figure 3.3-3. In addition, the Countee Cullen Branch Library and the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, one of the NYPL research libraries, lie just beyond the three-quarter mile study area.

125th Street Branch Library

The 125th Street Branch Library serves a catchment area of approximately 75,000 residents and has an annual circulation of 45,199. It is located at 224 East 125th Street (between Second and Third Avenues, and directly across from Parcel B of the project site), and is open Monday through Saturday. It has circulating books, books on tape, audiocassette and videocassette collections for children, young adults, and adults, and reference collections. The library also offers free personal computers, software and internet access for public use. The 125th Street Branch Library offers books and magazines in English and Spanish and also houses an extensive African-American Heritage collection and a Community Information collection.

Special children's programs at the 125th Street Branch Library include films, story hours, reading-aloud programs, crafts, music, and puppet shows. Other programs include poetry for adults and exhibitions by local artists.

The 125th Street Branch Library opened in 1904, and is considered eligible for designation as a New York City Landmark and for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It was designed by McKim, Mead and White, a prominent architectural firm at the turn of the twentieth

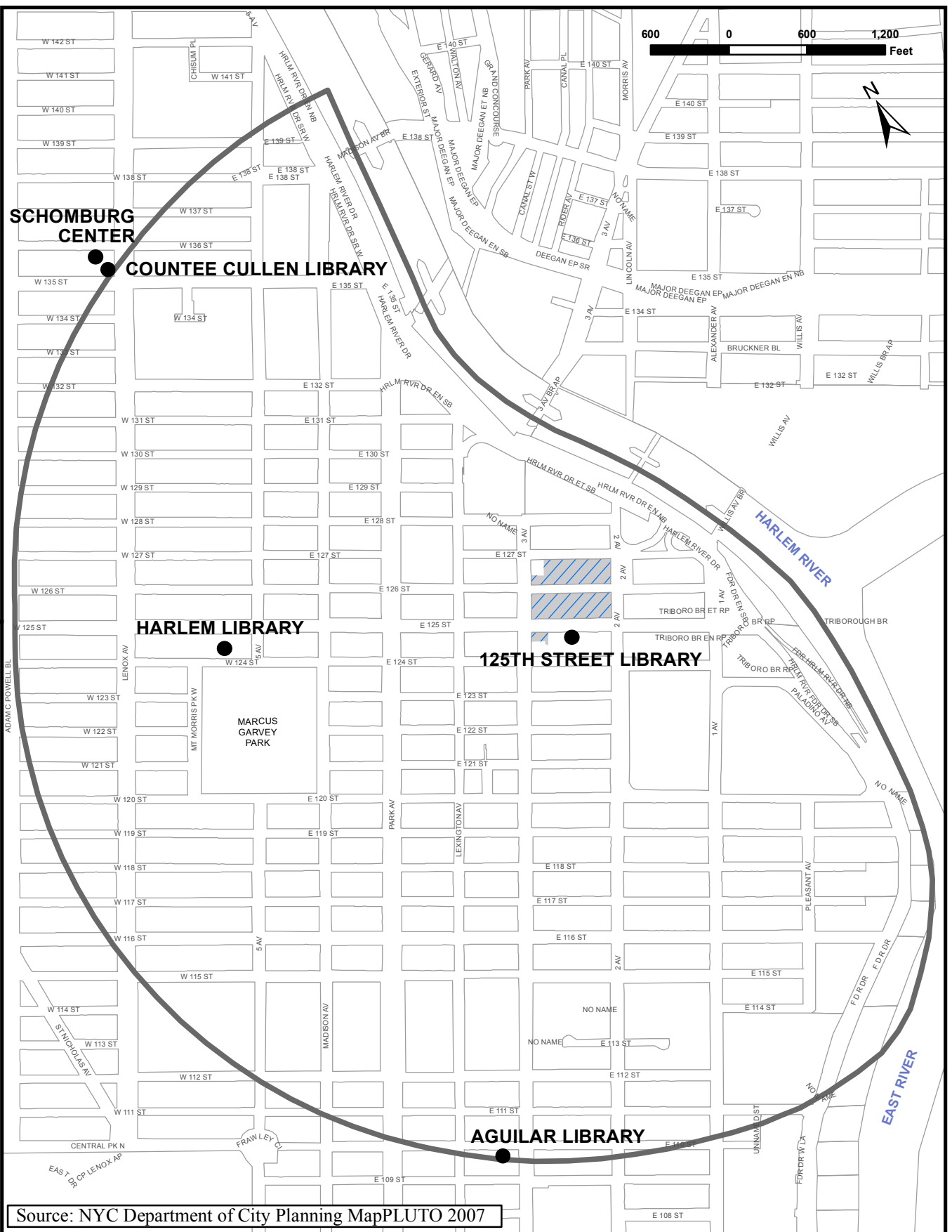
century, and was built with funds given to the City by steel baron Andrew Carnegie. In 1901, Carnegie gave \$5.2 million to the New York Public Library to construct a system of branch libraries throughout New York City, provided the City would supply the sites and fund the libraries' operations and maintenance. The distinctive first floor ceiling is divided into four vaulting, concave sections supported by round plaster columns. The children's room was recently renovated and now includes PCs, internet access and a new story hour area. A three-month renovation in 2000 provided new furniture, telecommunications equipment, and computers on the first and second floors.

Harlem Branch Library

The Harlem Branch Library serves a catchment area of approximately 117,000 residents and has an annual circulation of 21,030. It is located at 9 West 124th Street (between Malcolm X Boulevard and Fifth Avenue), and is open Monday through Saturday. It has circulating books, videos and CDs for all ages. The library also offers free personal computers, software and internet access for public use. The Harlem Library offers books and magazines in English, French and Spanish and also houses a community information collection.

Special children's programs at the Harlem Library include story hours, reading-aloud programs, and video programs. Other programs include live music, drama performances and author readings for adults and exhibits. The Center for Reading and Writing offers assistance for adults who are new English readers.

The Harlem Branch Library opened in 1826 and was one of the first to be incorporated into the New York Public Library branch system. The building was designed by McKim, Mead and White in 1909 and was built with funds given to the City by Andrew Carnegie. The three-story classical building is wheelchair accessible and features large arched windows and an elegant marble staircase. A \$3.92 million full renovation in 2004 was funded by The Overbrook Foundation through The New York Public Library's Adopt-a-Branch Program.



Legend

- NYPL Facilities
- Project Site
- Approximate 3/4-mile Radius

**Figure 3.3-3 - Library Facilities
in the Study Area**

**East 125th Street Development EIS
NYC Economic Development Corporation**

Aguilar Branch Library

The Aguilar Branch Library has an annual circulation of 82,748. It is located at 174 East 110th Street (between Third and Lexington Avenues), and is open Monday through Thursday, and Saturday. It has circulating books, in English and Spanish, for all ages. The library also offers free computer, software and internet access for public use. The Aguilar Branch Library also houses Spanish and African-American collections, a collection of Puerto Rican materials in both Spanish and English, small French, Chinese, Arabic and Urdu book collections, and a Community Information collection. The library also hosts a Multimedia Language Learning Center and conducts English classes for speakers of other languages during fall, winter and spring.

Special children's programs at the Aguilar Branch Library include films, story hours, reading-aloud programs, crafts, music, and dance. Other programs include films and talks on topical issues geared toward young adults.

The Aguilar Branch Library, named for the Sephardic Jewish author Grace Aguilar, opened in 1886 and is one of the oldest branch libraries in New York. It was designed by Herts and Tallant, an architectural firm noted for its theater designs. The Aguilar Library is a rare example of the firm's designs for an institutional building and was built with funds donated by Andrew Carnegie. The interior of the building features a hanging gallery with a cast-iron railing and a pressed-glass floor. The library was renovated in 1996 as part of the Library's Adopt-A-Branch program and is fully accessible to persons using wheelchairs.

Countee Cullen Branch Library

The Countee Cullen Branch Library has an annual circulation of 103,747. It is located at 104 West 136th Street (between Lenox Avenue and Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard), and is open Monday through Saturday. The library offers free personal computers, software and internet access for public use. The Countee Cullen Branch Library hosts numerous collections including: a general reference collection; the James Weldon Reference collection for children; a reference collection including college catalogs and financial aid information; an African-American/Black Culture reference collection; a large print collection; a media collection with audiocassettes and CDs, book cassettes for children, and videos of current and vintage films; Ethnic Newswatch, a CD-ROM index of nationwide ethnic newspapers; and, a Community Information collection. Several assistive technologies are available to patrons with disabilities. These include a Closed-Circuit Television Enlarger which enlarges printed material up to 60 times, a Personal Reading Machine which scans printed text and reads aloud in synthetic speech, and computer screen magnification software.

Special children's programs at the Countee Cullen Library include films, story hours, reading clubs, craft workshops, puppet shows, and video programs. Other programs include films, panel discussions, book discussions, internet workshops, dance programs, poetry readings and concerts for teenagers and adults. The library also has an art gallery for exhibitions by local artists.

The Countee Cullen Branch Library originally opened in 1905 as the 135th Street Library. In 1941 it moved to its present location. The original building is part of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. The library was renamed in 1951 in honor of Countee Cullen, an important figure of the Harlem Renaissance. The library was renovated in 1990 and is wheelchair accessible.

Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture

The Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, located at 515 Malcolm X Boulevard, is one of the four research libraries in the New York Public Library system. It houses more than five million documentary items. The Center was founded during the height of the Harlem Renaissance and its collections are central to advanced research in the experience of African-Americans. Its research collections include several divisions: general research and reference; art and artifacts; manuscripts, archives and rare books; moving images and recorded sound; and, photographs and prints.

Health Care Facilities

Health care facilities include public, private and non-profit facilities that accept public funds (usually in the form of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements) and that are available to any member of the community. These include hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and other facilities providing outpatient health services. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the assessment of health care focuses on emergency and outpatient ambulatory services that could be affected by the introduction of a large low-income residential population which may rely heavily on nearby hospital emergency rooms and other public outpatient ambulatory services.

Analyses of health care facilities are generally conducted for projects that introduce more than 600 new low- or moderate-income residential units. This threshold assumes there may be an increased demand on local health care facilities because low-income populations may rely on nearby emergency and outpatient clinic services for their primary health care. Low-income populations are also likely to make more emergency room visits than higher-income populations.⁴ Since the proposed action includes approximately 1,000 low-, moderate-, and middle-income housing units, the threshold for a detailed analysis of health care facilities is exceeded and a detailed analysis of outpatient health care facilities is required.

There is typically no specific study area for the analysis of hospitals or other health care facilities, because the catchment areas for these facilities can vary substantially. Generally, any such facilities within a mile or so of a project site are included, and thus, a discussion of health care facilities within one mile of the project site follows. In accordance with CEQR guidelines, hospital emergency room services and outpatient ambulatory care facilities (regulated by the New York State Department of Health and the Office of Mental Health) within approximately

⁴ *Appendix D: Data Tables. National Healthcare Disparities Report, 2005.* Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Rockville, MD. <http://www.ahrq.gov/qual/nhdr05/>

one mile of the project area have been identified and are discussed below.

Hospitals and Emergency Rooms

As shown in Figure 3.3-4 and Table 3.3-6, there are two hospitals with an emergency room within one mile of the project area: Harlem Hospital Center and North General Hospital. Combined, these hospitals handle over 350,000 outpatient ambulatory visits and over 100,000 emergency room visits per year.

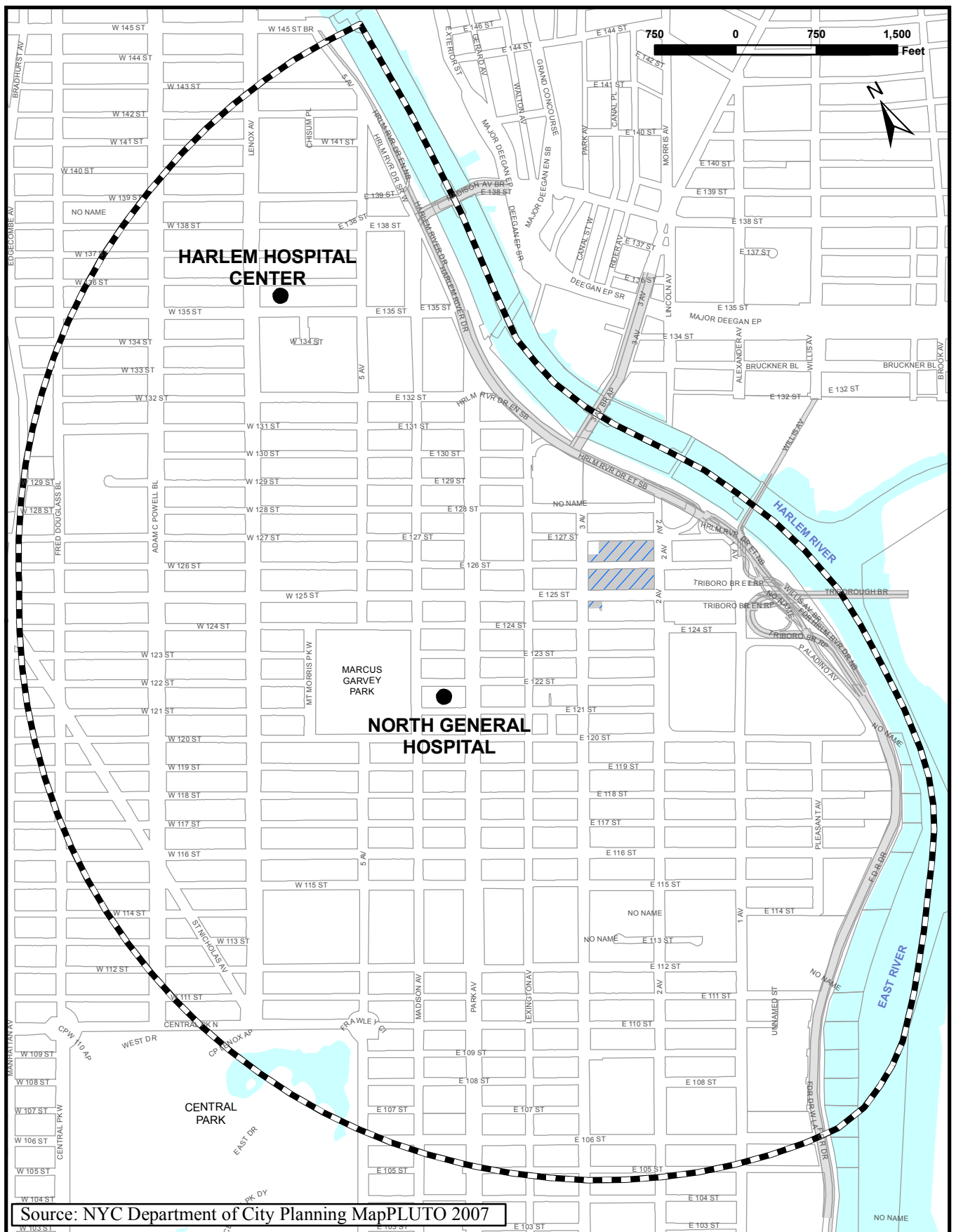
Table 3.3-6: Hospitals and Emergency Rooms in the One-Mile Study Area

Hospital	Address	Outpatient Dept. Visits	Emergency Room Visits
Harlem Hospital Center ⁵	506 Lenox Avenue	278,706	74,871
North General Hospital ⁶	1879 Madison Avenue	80,000	35,000
Total		358,706	109,871

Source: New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation, 2007.

⁵ 2006 Statistics – <http://www.nyc.gov/html/hhc/html/facilities/harlem.shtml>

⁶ <http://www.mountsinai.org/msh/northgeneral.jsp>



Legend

- Study Area Hospital with Emergency Room
- ▨ Project Site
- ▭ Approximate 1-mile Radius

**Figure 3.3-4 - Hospital Emergency Rooms
in the Study Area**

Other Outpatient Services

There are 68 outpatient health care service facilities within the one-mile health care study area (as inventoried in the Department of City Planning *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, 2003 Edition*). They are located throughout the study area and provide a full range of ambulatory care services. Parcel B contains a substance abuse clinic located on the second floor of a mixed-use building that also contains an auto body repair facility, located at 213-223 East 125th Street. The outpatient health care facilities are listed by type, with community district and address, in Table 3.3-7.

Table 3.3-7: Outpatient Health Care Facilities in the One-Mile Study Area

CD	Facility Name	Address	Type
10	Central Harlem Group	159 W 127 St	Free Standing Health Center
10	Milbank/Mt. Sinai Medical Group	14-32 W 118 St	Free Standing Health Center
10	St. Christopher's CHS - Harlem	154 W 127 St	Free Standing Health Center Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
10	Upper Room AIDS Ministry ADHC	123-125 W 124 St	Free Standing Health Center
10	Harlem Breast Exam Center CLN	163 W 125 St	Hospital Affiliated Center
10	Harlem Dialysis Center	2615-21 Frederick Douglass Blvd	Dialysis Center
10	Hamilton Houses Child Health	2690 Eighth Ave	HHC Child Health Clinic
10	Manhattanville Child Health	218 W 127 St	HHC Child Health Clinic
10	St. Nicholas Houses Child Health	281 W 127 St	HHC Child Health Clinic
10	PS 123 Mahalia Jackson (SBHC)	301 W 140 St	HHC School Based Health Clinic
10	PS 194 Countee Cullen (SBHC)	242 W 144 St	HHC School Based Health Clinic
10	PS 197 John Russworm (SBHC)	2230 Fifth Ave	HHC School Based Health Clinic
10	Harlem Center for Child Study	34 W 118 St	HHC Extension Clinic
10	Drew Hamilton Center	2698 Eighth Ave	HHC Diagnostic & Treatment Center
10	Lenox Avenue Clinic	115 W 116 St	HHC Diagnostic & Treatment Center
10	Sydenham Health Center	215 W 125 St	HHC Diagnostic & Treatment Center
10	Create Inc.	73-75 Lenox Ave	Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
10	Harlem Hospital Center	22-44 W 137 St	Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
10	ARTC - MMTP Clinic	132-140 W 125 St	Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
10	Beth Israel Medical Center – MMTP Clinic - Harlem #8	140 W 125 St	Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
10	Harlem Hospital Center	264 W 118 St	Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
10	Harlem Hospital Center - MMTP	15 W 136 St	Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
10	Graham-Windham Manhattan	274 W 145 St	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
10	Harlem Hospital Center	506 Lenox Ave	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment Emergency/Crisis Intervention - Mental Health
10	Manhattan PC 125th Street Clinic	163 W 125 St	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment Intensive Psychiatric Rehab
10	Harlem Adult Continuing Day Treatment	16 W 136 St	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
10	Harlem Rehabilitation CSS Program	127 W 127 St	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
10	Harlem House	151 W 127 St	Vocational/Social Training - Mental Health

CD	Facility Name	Address	Type
10	Harlem Agencies for Neighborhoods	271 W 125 St	Day Training/Preschool Program - MR/DD
11	Boriken Neighborhood Health	2253 Third Ave	Free Standing Health Center
11	Foot Clinics of New York	53 E 124 St	Free Standing Health Center
11	Harlem East Life Plan	2369 Second Ave	Free Standing Health Center
			Outpatient Methadone Treatmnt - Sub. Abuse
			Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
11	Settlement Health Center	212 E 106 St	Free Standing Health Center
11	Terence Cardinal Cooke Health Center	1249 Fifth Ave	Free Standing Health Center
11	Community Care Center	104 E 107 St	Hospital Affiliated Center
11	Metropolitan Family Health Center	1800 Park Ave	Hospital Affiliated Center
			HHC Extension Clinic
11	City Dialysis Center	105 E 106 St	Dialysis Center
11	East Harlem District Health Center	158 E 115 St	HHC Child Health Clinic
11	PS 30/ PS 31	144 E 128 St	HHC School Based Health Clinic
11	Metropolitan Family Health Center	413 E 120 St	HHC Extension Clinic
11	ARTC - Third Horizon MMTP Clinic	2195 Third Ave	Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
			Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
11	Boys and Girls Harbor	1 E 104 St	Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
11	North General Hospital	1824 Madison Ave	Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
			Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
11	Vida Family Services	127 E 105 St	Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
			Non-Med. Supervised Outp. Svc. - Alc/Sub Abuse
11	Project Greenhope	448 E 119 St	Outp. Rehabilitation Svc. - Alcohol/Sub. Abuse
11	Beth Israel Medical Center - MMTP Clinic - Harlem 6/7	103 E 125 St	Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
11	Beth Israel Medical Center – MMTP Clinic - Harlem #3	103 E 125 St	Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
11	Beth Israel Medical Center – MMTP Clinic - Harlem #1	103 E 125 St	Methadone Treatment Clinic - Sub. Abuse
11	Boys Harbor Mental Health Clinic	1230 Fifth Ave	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
11	Children's Mobile Mental Health Clinic	171 E 121 St	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
11	James Weldon Johnson Counseling	2089 Third Ave	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
11	Northside Center	35 E 110 St	Mental Health Clinic/Day Treatment
11	West United Community Renewal	325 E 104 St	Vocational/Social Training - Mental Health
11	Pathways to Housing	218 E 106 St	Assertive Community Treatment - Mental Health
11	Lifespire	2212 Third Ave	Clinic/Day Treatment - MR/DD
			Day Training/Preschool Program - MR/DD
			Day Training/Workshop - MR/DD
11	Shield Institute	110 E 107 St	Clinic/Day Treatment - MR/DD
11	Development Disabilities Clinic	1249 Fifth Ave	Clinic/Day Treatment - MR/DD
11	<u>Substance Abuse Clinic</u>	<u>213-223 -E. 125th Street</u>	<u>Clinic - Sub. Abuse</u>

Source: New York City Department of City Planning, *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, 2003.

Publicly Funded Day Care Centers

The *CEQR Technical Manual* requires a detailed analysis of publicly funded day care centers when the proposed action would produce substantial numbers of subsidized, low- to moderate-income family housing units that may generate a sufficient number of eligible children to affect the availability of slots at public day care centers. Private day care facilities are not considered in the quantitative analysis of action-generated effects.

Typically, proposed actions that generate 50 or more eligible children require further analysis. Table 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual* calculates, by borough, the estimated number of low- to moderate-income housing units that could yield at least 50 children eligible for government subsidized child care. According to the table for Manhattan, 357 low-income units or 417 low-to-moderate-income units would yield more than 50 children eligible for public day care. Impacts are identified if the proposed action would result in demand for slots in publicly funded day care centers greater than existing capacity and the increase in demand would be five percent or more over the collective capacity of the publicly funded day care centers in the study area.

The New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS) provides subsidized child care for children ages two months through 12 years through several types of service providers: publicly funded day care centers, institutional-based private group day care, home-based group and family child care, informal child care, and Head Start. ACS does not directly operate child care programs; it contracts with hundreds of private, non-profit providers that operate child care programs across the City. It also issues vouchers to eligible families that may be used by parents to purchase care from any legal childcare provider in the City.

These subsidized services are provided by ACS for children of income-eligible households and include the use of federally funded early childhood education and family support programs. In order for a family to receive subsidized child care services, the family must meet specific financial and social eligibility criteria that are determined by federal, state and local regulations. Gross income must fall below a level set between 225 percent and 275 percent of national poverty thresholds depending on family size, and the family must have an approved "reason for care," such as involvement in a child welfare case or parental participation in a "welfare-to-work" program. In order to determine whether a family is eligible for subsidized child care, the parent must appear at an eligibility interview at an ACS child care office.

Publicly funded day care centers, under the auspices of the City's Agency for Child Development (ACD) within ACS, provide care for the children of income-eligible households. Space for one child in such day care centers is termed a "slot." These services are available for income-eligible children up to the age of 12, but are used predominantly by children aged five years and younger. The name, location and enrollment information for publicly funded day care centers in the study area are provided below.

While some children are enrolled in these publicly funded day care centers, most children are served, as noted above, through contracts with hundreds of private and non-profit organizations.

Group family child care is provided for seven to twelve children in a home with a provider and an assistant, and licensed by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Family child care for three to seven children is offered by a licensed provider in their home. The majority of family and group child care providers in New York City are registered with a child care network, which provides access to training and support services. Informal child care is usually provided by a relative or neighbor for no more than two children. Head Start is a federally funded child care program that provides parents with part-day child care services.

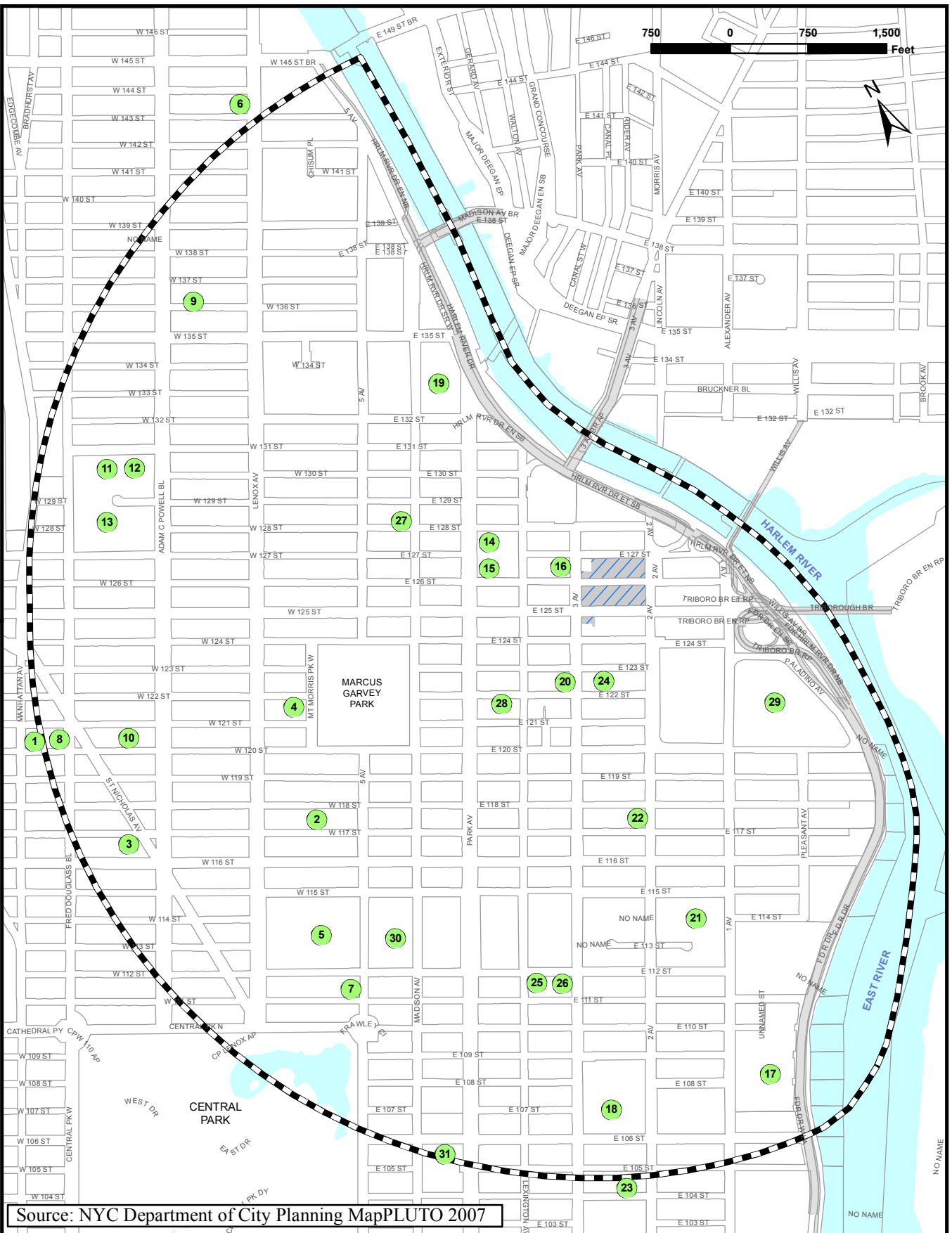
Since there are no locational requirements for enrollment in day care centers, and some parents/guardians choose a day care center close to their employment or their child's school, rather than their residence, the service areas of these facilities can be rather large. Even so, day care centers closest to the project area are more likely to be subject to increased demand. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the locations of publicly funded group day care centers within a mile or so of the project area are shown below.

Currently, 31 publicly funded day care centers lie within one mile of the project area. These are listed in Table 3.3-8 and shown on Figure 3.3-5. Together, they have a capacity of 1,931 slots and a current enrollment of 1,626. Overall, there are 305 available day care slots within the study area, although five of the day care centers are operating above capacity.

Table 3.3-8: Publicly Funded Day Care Centers in the One-Mile Study Area

Map No.	Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	% Utilization	Waiting List
1	Adair Community Life Family Day Care	311 W 120 St	208	140	67%	0
2	Children's Aid Society DC	14-32 W 118 St	15	12	80%	10
3	Citizens Care Day Care Center I	131 St. Nicholas Ave	40	41	103%	4
4	Community Life Center Family Day Care	15 Mt Morris Park W	24	24	100%	0
5	East Calvary Nursery	1 W 112 St	59	51	86%	3
6	Graham-Windham Harlem CCC	669 Lenox Ave	84	73	87%	3
7	Harbor Family Horizon Day Care Center	1330 Fifth Ave	35	30	86%	3
8	Harbor Morningside CC	311 W 120 St	90	90	100%	7
9	James Varick Day Care Center	151-7 W 136 St	65	69	106%	2
10	Mid Manhattan Adult Learning Ctr LYFE	212 W 120 St	20	5	25%	0
11	Salem Day Care Center	211 W 129 St	55	50	91%	0
12	Salem FDC	211 W 129 St	62	53	85%	0
13	Utopia Children's Center	236 W 129 St	80	84	105%	3
14	ABC Rosie & Harry's Place	1841 Park Ave	17	7	41%	3
15	ABC Echo Park ECC-S7	1841 Park Ave	10	9	90%	3
16	Citizens Care Day Care Center II	2322 Third Ave	65	62	95%	1
17	Dawning Village DCC	2090 First Ave	65	52	80%	5
18	East Harlem Block Nursery #1	215 E 106 St	56	48	86%	3
19	East Harlem Block Nursery #2	2112 Madison Ave	79	42	53%	1
20	East Harlem Council for Human Services	2253 Third Ave	138	147	107%	0
21	Harbor Oasis Day Care Center	2211 First Ave	60	48	80%	0
22	LaGuardia House Nursery	249-251 E 117 St	44	35	80%	1
23	Leggett Memorial Child Care Center	237 E 105 St	91	74	81%	0
24	Mt. Morris Children's Center	221 E 122 St	62	31	50%	0
25	Neighborhood Children's Center	173 E 112 St	60	60	100%	1
26	Neighborhood Children's Center	173 E 112 St	42	32	76%	0
27	P911 School for Cont'd Ed LYFE	22 E 128 St	36	11	31%	0
28	Pequenos Souls Day Care Center	114 E 122 St	73	76	104%	0
29	Pleasant Avenue Day Care Center	451 E 120 St	60	48	80%	1
30	Taft Day Care Center	1724-26 Madison Ave	55	52	95%	0
31	Union Carver Children's Day Care Center	1565 Madison Ave	81	70	86%	3
			1,931	1,626	84%	57

Source: New York City Administration for Children's Services, Contracted Child Care Program Utilization Data, February 2007.



Legend

- 1 Day Care Center
- Project Site
- Approximate 1-mile Radius

Refer to Table 3.3-8 for key

Figure 3.3-5 - Publicly Funded Day Care Centers in the Study Area

East 125th Street Development EIS
NYC Economic Development Corporation

In addition to these public group day care facilities, privately-operated, group day care facilities and home-based family child care providers which accept publicly subsidized enrollees are also available to meet study area demand. However, these facilities are not included in the CEQR analysis. In addition, there are approximately 2,083 public day care slots throughout Manhattan administered by 13 network providers through home-based group and family day care facilities. According to ACS, these home-based facilities tend to absorb unmet demand at day care facilities and the home-based system adds more capacity, or host households, as demand increases. Information on these networks is presented in Table 3.3-9.

Table 3.3-9: Manhattan Family Child Care Networks

Name	Address	Estimated Network Spaces
Borough of Manhattan Community College Child Care Network	199 Chambers St.	36
Chama Child Development Center	218 W. 147th St.	65
Community Life Family Day Care	15 Mt. Morris Park	232
East Harlem Council FDC	2253 3rd Ave.	138
Emmanuel Family Day Care	737 E. 6th St.	61
Graham Windham Family Day Care Network	33 Irving Pl.	540
Hamilton Madison Family Child Care Network	10 Catherine St.	150
Hartley House Family Day Care	413 W. 46th St.	150
Neighborhood Children's Family Day Care	1833 Lexington Ave.	90
RENA Family Day Care	639 Edgecombe Ave.	250
Salem Family Day Care	211 W. 129th St.	62
Sheltering Arms Family Day Care	2493 7th Ave.	65
University Settlement Family Day Care	184 Eldridge St.	244
Total Child Care Services		2,083

Source: Child Care Inc., 2003. Note: Residence-based day care located throughout Manhattan.

Head Start is a national program that promotes school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social and other services. The program provides grants to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the early reading and math skills they need to be successful in school. For informational purposes, the Head Start programs within a mile of the project area are listed in Table 3.3-10. Overall, the

Head Start programs in the study area are operating at capacity, with only seven slots currently available.

Table 3.3-10: Head Start Programs in the One-Mile Study Area

Map No.	Name	Address	Capacity	Enroll.	% Utilization
1	Abyssinian/Annie G. Newsome HS	129 W 138 St	74	74	100%
2	Community Life Center Adair Head Start	23 W 124 St	91	89	98%
3	Community Life Center	225 W 129 St	15	15	100%
4	Harlem Children's Zone	60 W 117 St	57	57	100%
5	Minisink Head Start	646 Lenox Ave	28	28	100%
6	Northside	1301 Fifth Ave	24	24	100%
7	Northside	302-306 E 111 St	51	51	100%
8	Seventh Avenue Center	711 Lenox Ave	68	66	97%
9	West Harlem Community Head Start	101 W 116 St	68	68	100%
10	West Harlem Community HS	121 W 128 St	118	130	110%
11	ABC Head Start	1841 Park Ave	56	56	100%
12	Addie Mae Collins Community Head Start	110 E 129 St	54	56	104%
13	Community Life Center	2322 Third Ave	26	24	92%
14	Community Life Center	221 E 122 St	100	90	90%
15	East Harlem Bilingual Head Start	30 E 111 St	84	84	100%
16	East Harlem Council Bilingual Head Start	440-46 E 116 St	230	230	100%
17	James Weldon Johnson Head Start	120 E 110 St	65	66	102%
18	James Weldon Johnson Head Start	215 E 106 St	27	15	56%
19	James Weldon Johnson Head Start	2205 First Ave	37	38	103%
20	James Weldon Johnson Head Start	2112 Madison Ave	24	24	100%
21	Union Settlement Head Start	2081 Second Ave	57	58	102%
22	Union Settlement Head Start	1565 Madison Ave	40	44	110%
Total			1,394	1,387	99%

Source: NYC Administration for Children's Services, Head Start Program Utilization Data, March 2007

Police and Fire Services

The New York City Police Department (NYPD) and New York City Fire Department (FDNY) routinely evaluate the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or facilities based on population, response times, crime levels or other local factors. Therefore, the *CEQR Technical Manual* requires an assessment of service delivery only if a proposed action would directly affect the physical operations of a precinct house or station house. Since the proposed action would not directly affect existing police and fire facilities, an assessment is not warranted. A brief discussion of police and fire services within a mile of the project area is provided for informational purposes.

Police Services

The project site is located in the NYPD's 25th Precinct, shown on Figure 3.3-6.

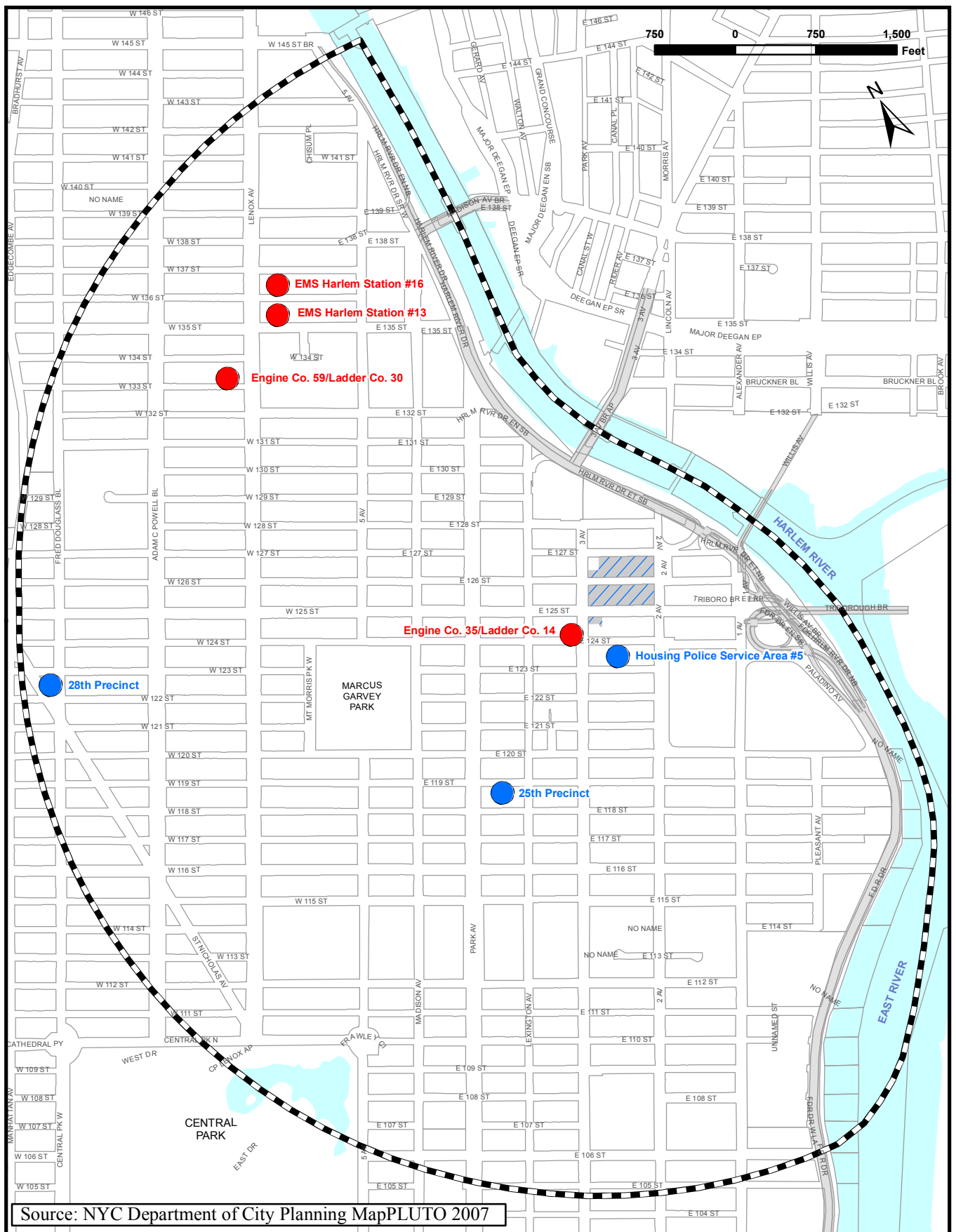
The 25th Precinct is located at 120 East 119th Street. Its service area is triangularly shaped and extends from the east side of Fifth Avenue to the East River and Harlem River, and from East 115th Street north to East 142nd Street. The 25th Precinct's service area also includes Randalls Island.

Housing Bureau Police Service Area 5 also serves the study area. Housing Bureau police units are responsible for providing safety and security for the City's public housing developments. Police Service Area 5 patrols public housing developments in the 25th Precinct and 28th Precinct (to the east of the study area).

Fire Services

In New York City, FDNY engine companies carry hoses; ladder companies provide search, rescue and building ventilation functions; and rescue companies specifically respond to fires or other emergencies in high-rise buildings. Approximately 25 personnel are staffed in each Engine Company and Ladder Company. Therefore, if a firehouse contains one Engine and one Ladder Company, a total of 50 personnel are assigned to that facility. Typically, during one shift, each engine and ladder company is staffed by five and six firefighters, respectively. Normally, a total of three engine companies and two ladder companies respond to each call, although initial responses to alarms from any given call box location are sometimes determined by the specific needs of the geographic location or use at that station. The Fire Department also operates the City's Emergency Medical Service (EMS).

FDNY facilities within a mile of the project area include: Engine Company 59/Ladder Company 30 at 111 West 133rd Street; EMS Harlem Station #13 at 506 Lenox Avenue; EMS Harlem Station #16 at 524 Lenox Avenue; and Engine Company 35/Ladder Company 14 at 2282 Third Avenue. These facilities are shown on Figure 3.3-6.



Legend

- Fire Service
- Police Service
- Project Site
- Approximate 1-mile Radius

Figure 3.3-6 - Police and Fire Services Serving the Rezoning Area

East 125th Street Development EIS
NYC Economic Development Corporation

3.3.2 FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTION

In the future without the proposed action, it is expected that the secondary study area would experience major redevelopment by ~~2012~~2016. Major land use changes include: ~~4,186~~1,486 new residential units through HPD-assisted projects, the assumed development of a portion of the No-Action Reasonable Worst Case Development Scenario (RWCDs) resulting from the City's 125th Street Corridor Rezoning and Related Actions project, as well as other known residential developments.

Public Schools

The schools utilization rates for the future without the proposed action were calculated using the Department of City Planning's *Enrollment Projections (Actual 2004, Projected 2005-2014)*. These projections are shown in Table 3.3-11.

Table 3.3-11: Public School Enrollment – Current and ~~2012~~2016 Projected

School	Enroll.	Capacity	Seats Available	2012 <u>2016</u> Projected
CSD 4	11,296	15,510	4,214	11,265
CSD 5	10,346	14,165	3,819	13,886

Capacity Changes

The adopted May 2006 Amendment to DOE's *2005-2009 Five Year Capital Plan* does not currently list any new elementary or intermediate school seats planned for CSDs4 or 5. Therefore the totals in Tables 3.3-2 and 3.3-4 are assumed in this analysis. However, the *Five Year Capital Plan* can be amended by the DOE at any time in response to changes in need or fiscal circumstances.

Enrollment Changes in Public Elementary Schools

As previously mentioned, new residential development is anticipated in the vicinity of the project site by ~~2012~~2016. These developments, and the number of new public school students they are expected to generate, are listed in Table 3.3-12.

Table 3.3-12: Public School Students Generated by New Development in the Future without the Proposed Action

		Market Rate DUs	Low- & Mod.- Income DUs	Total DUs	New Elem. Students	New MS Students	New HS Students
125 th Street Corridor Rezoning and Related Actions Project RWCDs	Site 18	34	0	34	3	1	1
	Site 19	79	20	99	10	2	3
	Site 20	18	0	18	2	0	1
	Site 21	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Site 22	112	28	140	15	3	5
	Site 23	143	36	179	19	4	6
	Site 24	105	26	131	14	3	4
	Site 25	54	14	68	7	2	2
	Site 26	150	37	187	19	4	6
	The Kalahari	250	0	250	25	5	8
	Fifth on the Park	161	33	194	20	4	6
HPD Projects	Fifth Ave Artimus	0	38	38	5	1	2
	Heritage House	0	40	40	6	1	2
	Project Greenhope	0	49	49	7	1	2
	Colon Plaza	0	49	49	7	1	2
	Odyssey House	0	50	50	7	2	3
	Friendly Hands Ministry, Inc.	0	60	60	8	2	3
	Madison / E. Harlem North	0	69	69	10	2	3
	1405 Fifth Ave	0	81	81	11	2	4
	All Saints Housing	0	100	100	14	3	5
	Nave Dunn Dev't	0	118	118	17	14	6
	Promesa Systems, Inc.	0	135	135	19	4	7
	Tahl Propp Equities	0	147	147	21	4	7
	Kingsgate House	0	250	250	35	8	13
	Park Avenue b/n 131 st & 132 nd Streets	0	300	300	36	9	15
	Total	1,106	1,380	2,486	301	73	101

Source: Student generation rates *CEQR Technical Manual* Table 3C-2: "Projected Public School Pupil Ratios in New Housing Units of All Sizes."

In ~~2012~~2016, under the future without the proposed action, it is anticipated the study area will have an additional ~~2,486~~ 2,786 dwelling units which are expected to generate ~~301~~ 337 new elementary students, ~~73~~ 82 new intermediate school students and ~~101~~ 116 new high school students.

As shown in Table 3.3-13, elementary schools in the half-mile study area are expected to operate at 76% capacity in ~~2012~~2016 absent the proposed action. Total enrollment in the study area would be approximately ~~6,242~~ 4,772 with ~~1,506~~ 1,470 available seats. Overall, CSDs 4 and 5 are expected to operate at 77% and ~~71%~~ 72% capacity, respectively. Therefore, neither the elementary schools in the half-mile study area, nor those in CSDs 4 or 5, as a whole, would be operating above capacity in the future without the proposed action.

**Table 3.3-13: Projected Public Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization in ~~2012~~
2016 without the Proposed Action**

	DCP Proj. Enroll. 2012 2016 ⁽¹⁾	Students Generated by New Dev't	Total Proj. Enroll. 2012 2016	Capacity ²	Seats Available	% Util.
½ mile Study Area	4,435	304 337	4,736 4,772	6,242	4,506 1,470	76%
CSD 4	9,255	62	9,317	12,105	2,788	77%
CSD 5	8,540	239 275	8,779 8,815	12,295	3,516 3,480	71% 72%

¹ DCP Enrollment projections (Actual 2004, Projected 2005-2014)

² Capacity numbers: NYC Department of Education, *Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year*

³ To estimate student enrollment for elementary schools in the study area in ~~2012~~2016, the total number of students enrolled in those schools (DOE Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report) in the two CSDs in 2005-2006 was divided by the total number of students enrolled in CSDs 4 and 5 in 2005-2006. The ½-mile study area includes 3,269 and 1,159 elementary students in CSDs 4 and 5, respectively. Thus elementary school students in the study area comprise approximately 35% of the CSD 4 elementary student population and 14% of the CSD 5 elementary population. These percentages were applied to the districts' projected enrollment in ~~2012~~2016 to estimate total enrollment for the study area schools in ~~2012~~2016.

Libraries

No major renovations are anticipated at the 125th Street or Harlem Branch Libraries through ~~2012~~2016.

New residential development expected to occur by ~~2012–2016~~ would change the population in the catchment areas served by these two libraries. The new developments are summarized in Table 3.3-12. They would result in 1,106 new market-rate dwelling units and ~~1,380~~ 1,680 new low- to moderate-income dwelling units and would generate approximately ~~5,940~~ 6,178 new residents. These residents would be located within the catchment areas for both libraries. The Aguilar and Countee Cullen Libraries lie just outside the three-quarter mile study area and provide alternatives for residents within the study area. For a worst-case analysis of library facilities, it was assumed that all of the new no-action development residents would use each of the four libraries. As shown in Table 3.3-14, the new residents would represent an increase in population of approximately eight percent over the existing populations in the 125th Street and Countee Cullen Libraries' catchment areas, ~~and~~ approximately ~~five~~ six percent for the Aguilar Library catchment area and approximately five percent for the Harlem Library catchment areas. It should be noted these percentages are a worst-case scenario which assumes that each of the new residents in the future without the proposed action would use each of the four libraries in the study area. It is much more likely that residents in the new study area developments would patronize the library closest to their home.

Table 3.3-14: Projected Changes in Library Catchment Populations

	Catchment Population	Pop. Generated by New Development	% Change in Catchment Population
125 th Street Branch Library	75,000	5,940 <u>6,178</u>	8%
Aguilar Library	110,099	5,940 <u>6,178</u>	5% <u>6%</u>
Countee Cullen Library	78,835	5,940 <u>6,178</u>	8%
Harlem Branch Library	117,000	5,940 <u>6,178</u>	5%

Health Care Facilities

In the future without the proposed action, it is expected that demand for public and publicly assisted outpatient health care services in the health care study area is expected to increase as a result of new residents. While the low- and moderate-income population is expected to increase, there are no known plans for new hospital-based or other outpatient service facilities in the study area.

In the future without the proposed action, the low- to moderate-income residential population is estimated to increase by ~~3,547~~ 4,318 residents in the health care study area by ~~2012~~2016. This includes residents in affordable housing units created as part of the 125th Street Corridor Rezoning and Related Improvements project, construction projects currently underway within

the one-mile study area, and various HPD projects projected to be in place by ~~2012~~2016 (see Table 3.3-12). In the future without the proposed action there will be approximately ~~1,380~~1,680 new low- to moderate-income DUs with an estimated average household size of 2.57.

The insurance characteristics of the existing and future low-income population within the study area are not known. For this analysis, the national emergency room visit rate of 81 Medicaid patient visits per 100 persons insured by Medicaid was utilized to determine the number of emergency room visits to hospitals within the study area.⁷ The national visit rate for Medicaid patients is being utilized for conservative analysis purposes as this particular rate was the highest out of all other payment sources (e.g. Medicare, no insurance, and private insurance) in addition to the fact that Medicaid is only available to low-income individuals and families.

The projected increase in study area population absent the proposed action is not expected to affect overall provision of health care services. Assuming the national emergency room visit rate of 81 Medicaid patient visits per 100 persons insured by Medicaid annually, the ~~3,547~~4,318 additional low-moderate income residents could add a total of about ~~2,876~~3,498 annual visits, which is equal to ~~2.6~~3.2 percent of existing study area emergency room visits. The incremental change in visits would be small in comparison to the thousands of visits currently accommodated by the emergency room facilities in the study area (Table 3.3-15).

Table 3.3-15: Annual Emergency Room Visits in the Future without the Proposed Action

Analysis Period	Annual ER Visits	% change
Existing Conditions (from Table 3.3-6)	109,871	-
Incremental increase in ER Visits in the Future without the Proposed Action (2012 <u>2016</u>)	2,876 <u>3,498</u>	
Future without the Proposed Action (2012 <u>2016</u>)	112,747 <u>113,369</u>	2.6% <u>3.2%</u>

Publicly Funded Day Care Centers

No new publicly funded day care centers are expected in the study area by ~~2012~~2016.

In the future without the proposed action, it is expected there will be an additional ~~1,380~~1,680 low- and moderate-income DUs within a mile of the project site by ~~2012~~2016. Based on Table 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, these are expected to generate another ~~166~~202 children under the age of 12 who would potentially be eligible for publicly funded day care. Given the 305 day care slots currently available within one mile of the project site, it is anticipated there will still be approximately ~~139~~103 day care slots available in ~~2012~~2016 without the proposed action.

⁷ See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's *Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2003 Emergency Department Summary*, May 26, 2005, No. 358, p. 2.
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/05news/emergencydept.htm>

3.3.3 FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION

With the proposed action, much of the project site would be occupied by a diverse mix of residential and commercial buildings by ~~2012~~2016. This would include 1,000 low-, moderate- and middle-income dwelling units, retail/entertainment space, media/office space, a hotel and new public open space.

Public Schools

As described in Chapter 2, “Project Description,” it is expected that the proposed action would result in an incremental increase of approximately 1,000 new low- moderate- and middle-income housing units, all of which would be in CSD 5. Using the ratios set forth in Table 3C-2 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, an estimated 120 elementary, 30 intermediate, and 50 high school students would be introduced into the half-mile study area by ~~2012~~2016.

Elementary Schools

As shown in Table 3.3-16, the approximately 120 elementary school students that would be introduced into the half-mile study area as a result of the proposed action would cause total enrollment in elementary schools to rise to ~~4,856~~ 4,892, leaving ~~1,386~~ 1,350 seats still available (utilization rate of 78 percent). The rezoning area is located entirely within CSD 5. In the future with the proposed action, elementary school enrollment in CSD 5 would increase to ~~8,660~~ 8,935, well below its 12,295 seat capacity (utilization rate of ~~70-~~ 73 percent). Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impact on elementary schools as a result of the proposed action.

Table 3.3-16: Projected Public Elementary School Enrollment, Capacity and Utilization in the Future with the Proposed Action

	Proj. Enroll. 2012 <u>2016</u> ⁽¹⁾	Students Generated by Proposed Action	Total Proj. Enroll. 2012 <u>2016</u>	Capacity ²	Seats Available	% Util.
½ mile Study Area	4,736 <u>4,772</u>	120	4,856 <u>4,892</u>	6,242	1,386 <u>1,350</u>	78%
CSD 4	9,255	0	9,255	12,105	2,850	76%
CSD 5	8,540 <u>8,815</u>	120	8,660 <u>8,935</u>	12,295	3,635 <u>3,360</u>	70% <u>73%</u>

¹ Combined DCP Enrollment projections (Actual 204, Projected 2005-2014) and Future without the Proposed Action calculations from Table 3.3-13.

² Capacity numbers: NYC Department of Education, Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report 2005-2006 School Year

Libraries

Approximately 2,570 residents housed in 1,000 new dwelling units would be generated as a result of the East 125th Street Development by ~~2012~~2016. These new residents would be within the catchment areas of the 125th Street and Harlem Libraries, and are just beyond three-quarters

of a mile of the Aguilar and Countee Cullen Libraries. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed action would increase the catchment population by 5 percent or more over No-Action levels, a significant impact could occur if this increase would impair the delivery of library services. It is reasonable to assume new residents in the project area would use the closest library, in this case the 125th Street Library directly across the street, yet they still have three other libraries within three-quarters of a mile or so. To conservatively assess the impact new residents generated from the East 125th Street development, the projected population increase of 2,570 persons was added to the projected catchment area populations in the future without the proposed action. The increase in catchment area population in the future with the proposed action is between two and three percent. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impact on library services as a result of the proposed action.

Table 3.3-17: Projected Increase in Library Catchment Area Population in the Future with the Proposed Action

	Proj. Catchment Area Population in Future w/o Proposed Action	Population Generated by Proposed Action	Catchment Area Population w/ Proposed Action	% Increase in Catchment Area Population
125 th Street Library	80,940 81,178	2,570	83,510 83,748	3%
Aguilar Library	116,039 116,277	2,570	118,609 118,847	2%
Countee Cullen Library	84,775 85,013	2,570	87,345 87,583	3%
Harlem Library	122,940 123,178	2,570	125,510 125,748	2%

Health Care Facilities

By ~~2012~~2016, in the future with the proposed action, 1,000 new low- moderate- and middle-income dwelling units would be constructed in the project site. Of these, the residents of the 650 low- and moderate-income units could be eligible for Medicaid. Based on the assumed average household size of 2.57 persons, these units would be occupied by 1,671 residents. Assuming the national emergency room visit rate of 81 Medicaid patient visits per 100 persons insured by Medicaid annually, the additional low-moderate income residents could add a total of about 1,377 annual visits, which is equal to 1.2 percent of projected study area emergency room visits in the future without the proposed action. The incremental change in the future with the proposed action is well below the 5 percent threshold; therefore, there would be no significant adverse impact on health care facilities as a result of the proposed action.

The existing substance abuse clinic located on the second floor of a mixed-use building on Parcel B would be displaced as a result of the proposed action. However, adequate replacement space for this type of use is likely to be available within the Health Services study area, and there are currently 19 other substance abuse health clinics in the one-mile study area that serve a similar function. It should be noted that the *CEQR Technical Manual* does not call for an evaluation of impacts to outpatient health clinics.

Table 3.3-18: Annual Emergency Room Visits in the Future with the Proposed Action

Analysis Period	Projected Annual ER Visits	% change
Future without the Proposed Action (2012 2016) (from Table 3.3-x)	112,747 113,369	-
Incremental increase in ER Visits in the Future with the Proposed Action (2012 2016)	1,377	
Future with the Proposed Action (2012 2016)	114,124 114,746	1.2%

Publicly Funded Day Care Centers

The proposed action would introduce 650 new low- to moderate-income dwelling units by ~~2012~~2016. These are expected to generate up to 78 children under age 12 who would be eligible for publicly funded day care, per Table 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

In ~~2012~~2016, without the proposed action, it is projected that there would be approximately ~~139~~ 103 available day care slots within one mile of the rezoning area. Adding 78 children eligible for publicly funded day care generated by the proposed action would leave approximately ~~61~~ 25 day care slots available within one mile of the rezoning area in ~~2012~~2016 with the proposed action. Therefore, it is anticipated there would be no significant adverse impact on publicly funded day care facilities as a result of the proposed action.