

A. INTRODUCTION

The 2001 *City Environmental Quality Review (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 chapter examines the potential effects of the development of approximately 1,770 housing units by 2009 as a result of the proposed and future actions, as described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” on the capacity and provision of services by those community facilities. Direct effects may occur when a particular action physically alters or displaces a community facility. Indirect effects result from an increase in population that creates additional demand on service delivery. As there would be no direct effects to existing community facilities resulting from the proposed and future actions, this analysis concentrates on the potential for indirect effects.

The analysis of community facilities has been conducted in accordance with the guidelines established in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. 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 community. Analyses were conducted to identify the potential effect that the proposed development induced by the proposed and future actions could have on community facilities and the provision of services 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. Development resulting from the proposed and future actions would exceed *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds for analyses in the following areas:

- **Schools:** CEQR methodology calls for analysis of public elementary and middle schools if a proposed action would result in the addition of more than 50 elementary and middle school students. The proposed and future actions would add approximately 551 new elementary and 89 new middle school students, triggering a detailed analysis of public elementary and middle schools. The threshold for high school students is 150 new students. The proposed and future actions would add only about 103 new high school students and, therefore, a detailed analysis of high schools is not necessary.
- **Libraries:** The proposed and future actions would result in the development of approximately 1,770 residential units, which would exceed the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold (Table 3C-3) of 681 units. The 681-unit threshold constitutes an increase of more than 5 percent in the average number of residential units served by library branches in the Bronx. Therefore, an analysis of potential impacts on libraries is necessary.
- **Health Care Facilities:** The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends that a detailed analysis of health care facilities be conducted for projects that would add more than 600 low- to moderate-income units. Because the proposed and future actions would result in the

development of more than 600 units of affordable housing, this analysis will include an assessment of potential impacts to health care facilities.

- Day Care: Because the development under the proposed and future actions would generate more than 50 children eligible for publicly funded day care, it exceeds the threshold for a more detailed assessment. The low-income units would generate approximately 343 children eligible for public day care.

Because the project would not displace or directly effect any police or fire facilities, analyses of fire protection and police protection are not necessary.

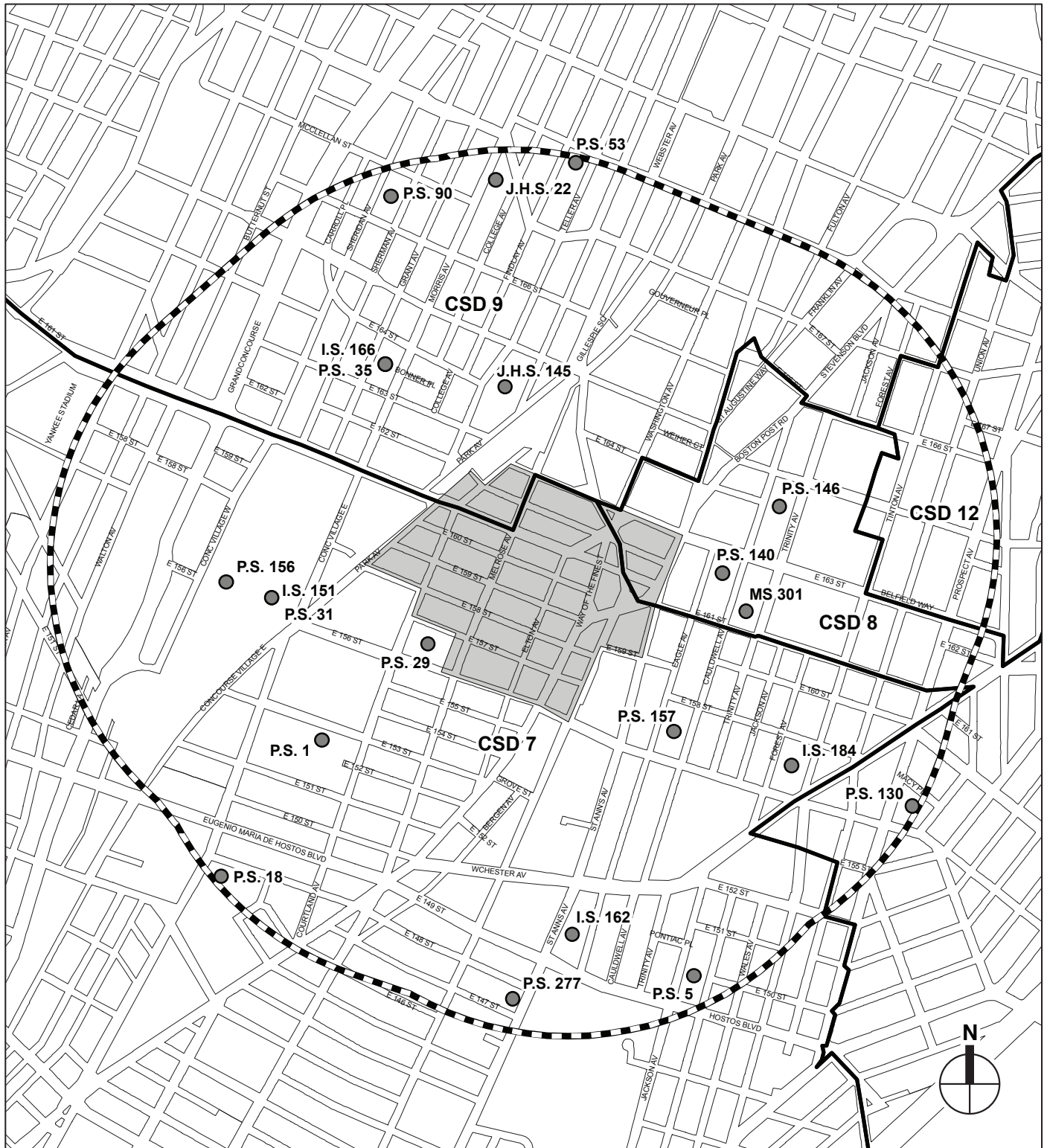
B. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* calls for a detailed analysis if a proposed action would generate more than 50 elementary/middle school and/or more than 150 high school students. The proposed and future actions' residential component would generate enough students to exceed those thresholds. Therefore, this section analyzes the potential impact of the proposed and future actions on local public school conditions.

According to the guidelines presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, CEQR analyzes potential impacts only on public schools operated, funded, or chartered by the New York City Department of Education (DOE). Therefore, private and parochial schools within the study area are not included in the analysis of schools presented in this chapter.

While most of the Melrose Commons Urban Renewal Area (URA) lies within Community School District (CSD) 7, the northwestern corner of the URA is in CSD 9 and the northeastern corner is within CSD8 (see Figure 4-1). CSD 7 covers the southernmost area of the Bronx along the Harlem and East Rivers. This district is bounded by East 161st and East 163rd Streets to the north, the East River to the south, Westchester Avenue and East 149th Street to the east, and the Harlem River to the west and encompasses the neighborhoods of Melrose, Mott Haven, and Port Morris. CSD 8 extends along the East River roughly from Brook Avenue and East 149th Street to the west, Westchester Avenue and the Hutchinson River Parkway to the north, and the Long Island Sound to the east. CSD 8 includes portions of the Melrose and Morrisania neighborhoods, and Hunts Point, Soundview, Castle Hill, and Throgs Neck. CSD 9, which encompasses two blocks at the northwestern corner of the Melrose Commons URA, also covers the neighborhoods of West Concourse, East Concourse, Highbridge, Morris Heights, and Mount Hope. CSD 9 is bounded generally by the Harlem River to the west, East 161st and 163rd Streets to the south, Croton Avenue to the east, and West Tremont Avenue and East 180th Street to the north.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for an analysis of educational facilities generally coincides with the region within the CSD serving the site of the proposed action. However, because the area of the proposed and future actions falls within three school districts, this analysis assesses the potential effects of the proposed and future actions on schools located within a ½-mile radius of the Melrose Commons URA. Additionally, current and future capacity and utilization district-wide for each of the three CSDs are examined in this analysis. Although the ½-mile study area extends into CSD 12 at its northeastern edge, CSD 12 is not included in this analysis because the development expected to occur as a result of the proposed and future actions would not add students to this district.



- Melrose Commons URA
- 1/2-Mile Study Area
- CSD Boundary
- Public School

0 1000 2000 FEET
SCALE

Public Elementary and Intermediate Schools
in 1/2-Mile Study Area
Figure 4-1

It should be noted that as population shifts within a school district over time, the New York City DOE can adjust attendance zones within the district to improve the affected school or schools' composition and utilization.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-1, 14 elementary schools are located within the ½-mile study area. These include P.S. 1 (The Courtland School), P.S. 5 (Port Morris School), P.S. 18 (John Peter Zenger School), P.S. 29 (Melrose School), P.S. 31 (William Lloyd Garrison School), P.S. 156 (Benjamin Banneker School), P.S. 157 (Grover Community School), P.S. 168, P.S. 277 (Dr. E.L. Antonetty Child Literacy Center), P.S. 130 (Abram S. Hewitt School), P.S. 140 (Eagle School), P.S. 146 (Edward J. Collins School), P.S. 35 (Franz Sigel School), P.S. 53 (Basheer Quisim), and P.S. 90 (George Meany).

According to DCP's enrollment and DOE's capacity figures for the 2004-2005 school year, the elementary schools within the ½-mile study area are collectively operating at 85 percent of capacity, with a surplus of 1,722 seats. The total enrollment at elementary schools in CSD 7 is 9,921, with 2,677 available seats (79 percent utilization). Elementary schools in CSD 8 are at 91 percent of capacity, with an enrollment of 13,333 and 1,373 available seats. Total enrollment at the elementary schools throughout all of CSD 9 is 20,694 students, or 98 percent of capacity, with 514 available seats.

INTERMEDIATE/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

According to DCP enrollment and DOE capacity figures for the 2004-2005 school year, the intermediate schools within the ½-mile study area are collectively operating at 87 percent of capacity, with a surplus of 1,132 seats. The total enrollment at intermediate schools in CSD 7 is 4,817, with 2,528 available seats (66 percent utilization). Elementary schools in CSD 8 are at 80 percent of capacity, with an enrollment of 9,008 and 2,260 available seats. Total enrollment at the elementary schools throughout all of CSD 9 is 10,493 students, or 104 percent of capacity, with a shortage of 403 seats.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

The future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments to the projected enrollment from the Department of City Planning (DCP) or DOE, and then comparing that number to projected capacity.

Table 4-1
Public Elementary and Intermediate Schools Serving the Study Area

Name	Address	CSD	Enrollment	Capacity	Seats Available	Utilization (percent)
Elementary Schools						
P.S. 1 The Courtland School	335 E 152nd Street	7	701	756	55	93%
P.S. 5 Port Morris School	564 Jackson Ave	7	682	902	220	76%
P.S. 18 John Peter Zenger School	502 Morris Ave	7	538	556	18	97%
P.S. 29 Melrose School	758 Courtlandt Ave	7	585	967	382	60%
P.S. 31 William Lloyd Garrison School*	250 E 156th Street	7	732	613	-119	119%
P.S. 156 Benjamin Banneker School	750 Concourse Village West	7	835	1020	185	82%
P.S. 157 Grover Community School	757 Cauldwell Ave	7	612	841	229	73%
P.S. 277 Dr. E. L. Antonetty Child Literacy Center	519 St. Ann's Ave	7	516	911	395	57%
P.S. 130 Abram S. Hewitt School	750 Prospect Ave	8	563	545	-18	103%
P.S. 140 Eagle School	916 Eagle Ave	8	501	857	356	58%
P.S. 146 Edward J. Collins School	968 Cauldwell Ave	8	427	812	385	53%
P.S. 35 Franz Sigel School	261 E 163rd Street	9	639	451	-188	142%
P.S. 53 Basheer Quisim	360 E 168th Street	9	945	964	19	98%
P.S. 53 Minischool #1		9	280	247	-33	113%
P.S. 53 Minischool #2		9	239	198	-41	121%
P.S. 90 George Meany	1116 Sheridan Ave	9	1,080	882	-198	122%
P.S. 90 Minischool			252	327	75	77%
½- Mile Study Area Total			10,127	11,849	1,722	85%
CSD 7 Total			9,921	12,598	2,677	79%
CSD 8 Total			13,333	14,706	1,373	91%
CSD 9 Total			20,694	21,208	514	98%
Intermediate Schools						
½-Mile Study Area						
I.S. 151 Henry Lou Gehrig Intermediate School	250 E 156th Street	7	495	582	87	85%
I.S. 162 L. Rodriguez De Tio School	600 St. Ann's Ave	7	1,297	1,602	305	81%
I.S. 184 Rafael Cordero Y. Molina School	778 Forest Ave	7	926	1,285	359	72%
M.S. 301	890 Cauldwell Ave	8	515	651	136	79%
I.S. 166 Roberto Clemente	250 E 164th Street	9	1,221	1,502	281	81%
J.H.S. 22 J. L. Mott J.H.S.** (Is 323 Also Located In This Building)	270 E 167th Street	9	1,447	1,424	-23	102%
J.H.S. 145 A. Toscanini J.H.S.***	1000 Teller Ave	9	1,581	1,568	-13	101%
½- Mile Study Area Total			7,482	8,614	1,132	87%
CSD 7 Total			4,817	7,345	2,528	66%
CSD 8 Total			9,008	11,268	2,260	80%
CSD 9 Total			10,493	10,090	-403	104%
Notes: * P.S. 31 is housed in the IS 151 school building ** I.S. is 323 also located in the JHS 22 building and is therefore included in the enrollment and capacity figures. *** I.S. 325 and 328 are also located in this building and are therefore included in the enrollment and capacity figures. Sources: Enrollment and capacity for individual schools: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2004-2005</i> . These figures include Pre-K enrollment in these buildings. Totals for CSD 7, 8, and 9 enrollment: DOE and New York City Department of City Planning (DCP) Enrollment Projections for Community School Districts (Actual 2004, Projected 2005 to 2009). DCP's actual enrollment does not include Pre-K enrollment. Capacity numbers for CSD 7, 8, and 9: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2004-2005</i> .						

DCP and the DOE Division of School Facilities predict changes in enrollment by district up to 10 years in the future using cohort survival methodology based on birth rates and grade-retention ratios. Slight differences in methodology account for variations between the DOE and DCP enrollment projections.¹ The *CEQR Technical Manual* suggests that both DCP's and DOE's

¹ According to DCP, the major differences in methodology between the DOE and DCP enrollment projects are the following: DOE projects births by race/ethnicity for its projects, while DCP holds the latest actual birth data constant; and DOE includes Long Term Absentees (those students who are registered but are not in attendance at a NYC public school) in its projections, while DCP does not include them.

enrollment projections may be considered in evaluating potential impacts, although the more conservative (higher enrollment) projections should be used for calculating numerical impacts. Enrollment projections were obtained from DCP and DOE, and the data were compared to determine which figures are more conservative in projecting future enrollment for CSDs 7, 8, and 9. This analysis is based on DCP's projections for 2009, as they are higher than DOE's and therefore more conservative. These enrollment projections do not explicitly account for discrete new residential developments planned for the area; thus, the additional residents from the new projects planned within the study area were also included to more conservatively predict future enrollment and utilization.

In the future without the proposed and future actions, a substantial amount of new residential development is expected both in the Melrose Commons URA and in the surrounding ½-mile study area. As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," approximately 2,813 residential units are expected to be constructed within the ½-mile study area by 2009 (see Tables 2-2 and 2-3). Many of these fall within URAs and are known to include low-income housing. It is conservatively assumed for the purposes of this analysis that all housing units to be constructed in the future without the proposed and future actions would be for low-income residents. It is expected that this new residential development would introduce approximately 928 elementary and 141 middle school students into the ½-mile study area (see Table 4-2).

Table 4-2

**New Housing Units and Estimated Number of Students
Added in ½- mile Study Area: 2009 Future Without the Proposed and future
actions**

CSD	Housing Units*	Elementary Students	Intermediate Students
7	2,291	756	115
8	236	78	12
9	286	94	14
Total ½-mile study area	2,813	928	141
Notes: * All housing units are conservatively assumed to be for low-income residents. Sources: Student generation rates of 0.33 elementary school students and 0.05 middle school students per low-income housing unit are based on the <i>CEQR Technical Manual's</i> Table 3C-2: "Projected Public School Pupil Ratios in New Housing Units of All Sizes."			

As shown below in Table 4-3, the elementary and intermediate schools in the ½-mile study area and throughout CSDs 7, 8, and 9 are not expected to operate at or above capacity in 2009.

Table 4-3

**Estimated Public Elementary/Intermediate School Enrollment,
Capacity, and Utilization: 2009 Future Without the Proposed and Future Actions**

District	DCP Projected Enrollment	Students Generated from New Residential Development	Total Projected Enrollment in 2009	Program Capacity	Available Seats in Program	Program Utilization (percent)
Elementary Schools						
½-Mile Study Area	9,445	928	10,373	11,849	1,473	88
CSD 7 Total	9,543	756	10,299	12,598	2,299	82
CSD 8 Total	12,565	78	12,643	14,706	2,063	86
CSD 9 Total	19,743	94	19,837	21,208	1,371	94
Intermediate Schools						
½-Mile Study Area	5,893	141	6,034	8,614	2,580	70
CSD 7 Total	3,857	115	3,972	7,345	3,373	54
CSD 8 Total	8,430	12	8,442	11,268	2,826	75
CSD 9 Total	7,989	14	8,003	10,090	2,087	79
Sources: DCP Enrollment Projections (Projected 2005-2009). DCP enrollment projections do not include Pre-K enrollment. Capacity numbers: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2004-2005</i> .						

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

DCP's projections indicate that enrollment is expected to decline by approximately 6 percent to 12,565 and by approximately 4 percent to 19,743 in CSD 8 and 9 elementary schools, respectively. Enrollment in CSD 7 is expected to increase slightly. Applying these projection rates to the elementary schools in the portions of CSDs 7, 8, and 9 that make up the ½-mile study area results in a projected enrollment of 9,445 by 2009 (see Table 4-3). This would constitute a decrease of approximately 7 percent from existing conditions.

At the same time, residential development in the area will add 928 elementary school students to the ½-mile study area. If all of these students were to attend schools within the ½-mile study area, the total enrollment in all elementary schools in this area would be 10,373 in 2009, with a surplus of 1,476 seats (88 percent utilization). Overall in CSD 7, elementary schools are forecast to operate at 82 percent of capacity, with 2,299 available seats. In CSD 8, there would be 12,643 students, and elementary schools in this district would operate at 86 percent of capacity, with 2,063 available seats. CSD 9 would operate at 94 percent of capacity, with 21,208 students and 1,371 available seats.

Overall, in the future without the proposed and future actions, there is expected to be available capacity at public elementary schools in the study area as well as in CSDs 7, 8, and 9 as a whole in 2009.

INTERMEDIATE/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

DCP projections show a trend of decreasing intermediate school enrollment through 2009. It is expected that intermediate school enrollment would decrease by approximately 21 percent in the

½-mile study area to 5,893. In CSDs 7, 8, and 9, intermediate school enrollment is projected to decrease by approximately 18, 6, and 24 percent, respectively.

It is estimated that residential development in the area will add 141 intermediate school students to the ½-mile study area (see Table 4-3). If all of these students were to attend schools in the ½-mile study area, total enrollment in all intermediate schools in this study area would be 6,034, with a surplus of 2,580 seats (70 percent utilization). In addition, throughout CSDs 7, 8, and 9, there is expected to be available capacity at public intermediate schools in 2009. As shown in Table 4-3, with the students added by new development planned in the area, CSDs 7, 8, and 9 are expected to operate at 54, 75, and 79 percent of capacity, respectively.

Overall, in the future without the proposed and future actions, there is expected to be available capacity at public intermediate/middle schools in the study area as well as in the whole of CSDs 7, 8, and 9.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

The proposed and future actions would result in the construction of up to approximately 1,770 additional housing units in the future with the proposed and future actions. Of the 1,770 housing units, 375 would be constructed within CSD 7, 750 within CSD 8, and 645 within CSD 9. Using the formula set forth in Table 3C-2 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, it is estimated that this development would introduce 551 elementary and 89 intermediate school students into the ½-mile study area.

Table 4-4

**Estimated Public Elementary/Intermediate School Enrollment,
Capacity, and Utilization: 2009 Future With the Proposed and Future Actions**

District	Projected Enrollment in 2009	Students Generated from Proposed and future actions*	Total Future Enrollment in 2009	Program Capacity	Available Seats in Program	Program Utilization
Elementary Schools						
½-Mile Study Area	10,373	551	10,924	11,849	925	92
CSD 7 Total	10,299	123	10,422	12,598	2,176	83
CSD 8 Total	12,643	218	12,861	14,706	1,845	87
CSD 9 Total	19,837	210	20,047	21,208	1,161	95
Intermediate Schools						
½-Mile Study Area	6,034	89	6,123	8,614	2,491	71
CSD 7 Total	3,972	19	3,991	7,345	3,354	54
CSD 8 Total	8,442	38	8,480	11,268	2,788	75
CSD 9 Total	8,003	32	8,035	10,090	2,055	80
Notes:	*In calculating the students generated by the proposed and future actions, it was estimated that 35 percent of the units in the Boricua Village development would be for low-income families and 65 percent for moderate- to high-income families. The Courtlandt Corners development is expected to include 25 percent very low income units, 50 percent low income, and 25 percent moderate income. The remainder of the development in the future with the proposed and future actions is conservatively assumed to be for low-income families.					
Sources:	Totals 2009 projected enrollment: DCP Enrollment Projections. DCP enrollment projections do not include Pre-K enrollment. Capacity numbers for study area and CSD 7, 8, and 9: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/ Utilization, 2004-2005</i> .					

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

The approximately 551 elementary school students that would be introduced into the ½-mile study area by new housing in the Melrose Commons URA would cause total enrollment in the study area to rise to 10,924, with a surplus of 925 seats (92 percent capacity). Elementary schools in CSD 7 as a whole would operate at 83 percent capacity, with 2,176 available seats and a total enrollment of 10,422. CSD 8 would have a total enrollment of 12,861 elementary school students, with 1,845 available seats (87 percent utilization). In CSD 9, elementary schools would operate at 95 percent of capacity, with 1,161 available seats.

With the development expected to occur as a result of the proposed and future actions, there would continue to be adequate capacity in the ½-mile study area and in CSDs 7, 8, and 9 as a whole. Therefore, increased enrollment attributable to the proposed and future actions is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts on public elementary schools.

INTERMEDIATE/MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Proposed development would introduce approximately 89 intermediate/middle school students into the ½-mile study area. Total intermediate/middle school enrollment in the study area would therefore rise to 6,123, with a surplus of 2,491 seats (71 percent utilization). Intermediate/middle schools in CSD 7 as a whole would operate at 54 percent of capacity, with 3,354 available seats and a total enrollment of 3,991. CSD 8 would have a total enrollment of 8,480 intermediate school students, with 2,788 available seats (75 percent utilization). Intermediate schools in CSD 9 would operate at 80 percent of capacity, with 2,055 available seats. None of these districts is expected to have a shortage of intermediate school seats in the future with the proposed and future actions. Therefore, increased enrollment attributable to the proposed and future actions is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to public intermediate schools.

C. LIBRARIES

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 5 percent increase in housing units served). The number of housing units the proposed and future actions are expected to introduce into the area would exceed the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold (Table 3C-3) of 681 units, and, thus, an analysis of potential impacts on libraries is necessary. The 681-unit threshold constitutes an increase of more than 5 percent in the average number of residential units served by library branches in the Bronx. Impacts are identified if the proposed action would result in a population increase of 5 percent or more over the future without the proposed action population, and this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, warranting consideration of mitigation.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The study area is served by the New York Public Library (NYPL) system, which serves all of the Bronx in addition to Manhattan and Staten Island. The NYPL system includes 5 central libraries and 80 branch libraries, 39 of which are located in the Bronx.

POPULATION SERVED

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the catchment areas for library branches are usually the distance that one might be expected to travel for such services, typically not more than three-

quarters of a mile. Thus, the library service study area for this analysis is defined as the ¾-mile radius around the project area. All libraries located within this radius are included in the assessment. To determine the population of the library service area, 2000 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall primarily within the ¾-mile library study area. Based on census data for those census tracts falling entirely or mostly within the ¾-mile study area, the study area had a residential population of 178,977 in 2000. The 2006 population of the study area is estimated at 184,413 assuming an annual growth rate of 0.5 percent.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

Libraries provide free and open access to books, periodicals, electronic resources and non-print materials. The study area is served by four branch facilities, including the Mott Haven, Melrose, Woodstock, and Morrisania branches, which include a total of 151,341 volumes (see Figure 4-2 and Table 4-5). Therefore, the study area currently has approximately 0.82 library volumes per resident.

Table 4-5
Library Services in Study Area

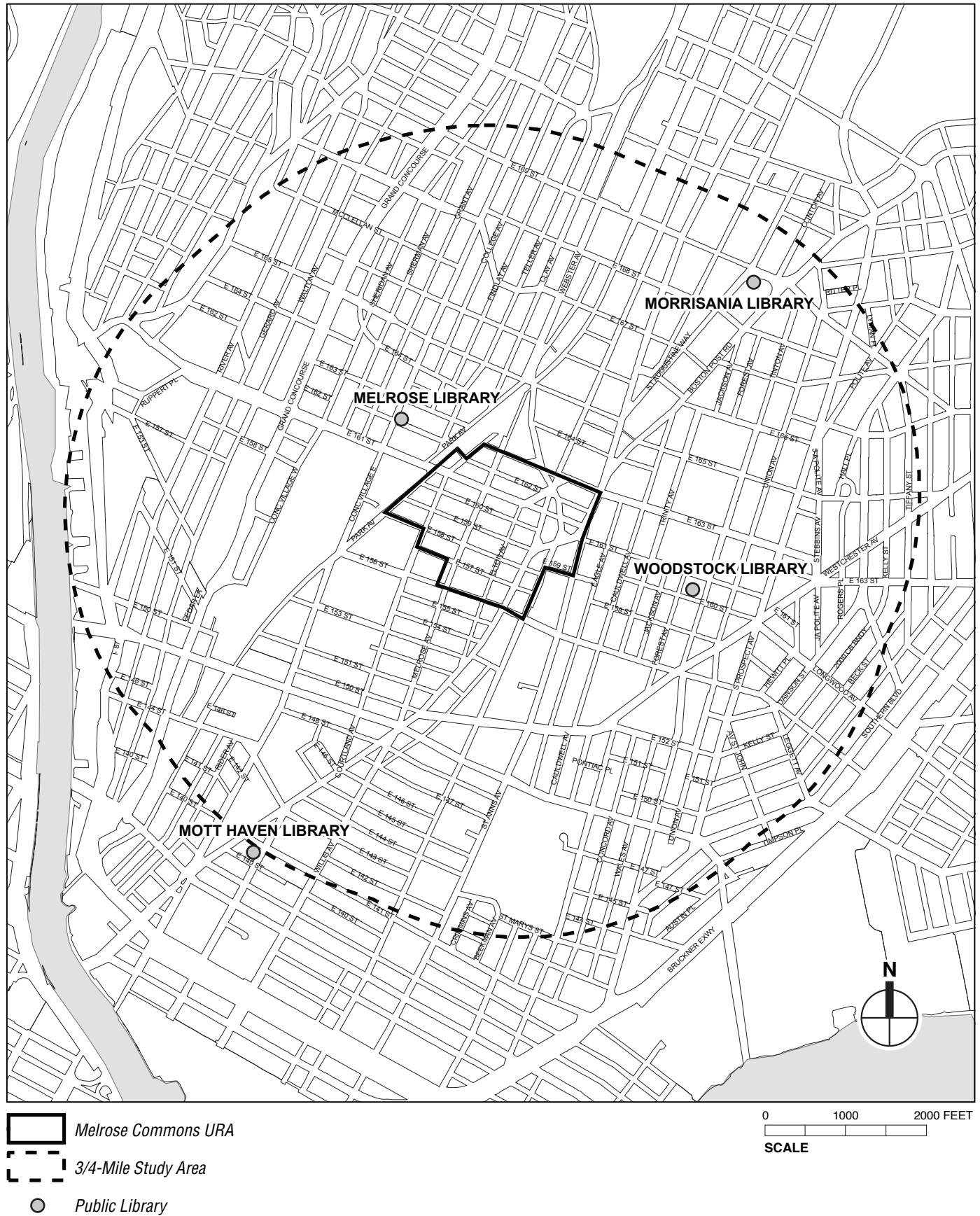
Name	Address	Volumes
Mott Haven Branch	321 East 140th Street	49,261
Melrose Branch	910 Morris Avenue	36,336
Woodstock Branch	761 East 160th Street	31,247
Morrisania Branch	610 East 169th Street	34,497
Study Area Total		151,341
Note: See Figure 4-2.		
Source: New York Public Library		

Mott Haven Branch

The Mott Haven Branch, located at 321 East 140th Street, was opened in 1905 and is the oldest library building in the Bronx. It houses a collection of 49,261 volumes. This branch has collections in English and Spanish for adults, teenagers, and children, available for borrowing and use in the library. Special services include the Center for Reading and Writing for adult new readers of English, an adult literacy program, and a computer training site. English classes for speakers of other languages are held during fall, winter, and spring.

Melrose Branch

The Melrose Branch, located at 910 Morris Avenue, houses a collection of 36,336 volumes. Special collections and services include Spanish language books, videos and audiocassettes, African American and Hispanic heritage materials, and a Lifelong Learning collection for adult new readers of English. Programs offered by the Melrose Branch include picture book hours for children ages 4-9, film and video programs for children ages 5-11, arts and crafts workshops for children and teenagers, and English Classes for Speakers of Other Languages in the fall, winter, and spring months.



Melrose Commons

Woodstock Branch

The Woodstock Branch, located at 761 East 160th Street, has 31,247 volumes in its collection. The library's holdings include a large collection of videos. This branch was recently renovated and is now compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Morrisania Branch

The Morrisania branch is located at 610 East 169th Street and has a collection of 34,497 volumes. Collections include books in English and Spanish for adults, teenagers, and children. Special collections include an African American heritage collection, a parenting collection, and a Lifelong Learning collection for adult new readers of English. Special programs at this branch include events for children, including films, story hours, picture book hours, arts and crafts workshops, magic shows, and puppet shows.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," it is expected that approximately 2,813 housing units would be developed within the study area in the future without the proposed and future actions. Based on the average household size of 2.98 in Community Districts 1 and 3, this would add 8,383 people to the study area, increasing the total population to 192,796. No changes to public libraries in the study area are planned by 2009. Therefore, in the future without the proposed and future actions, the study area would have approximately 0.78 volumes per resident.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," it is expected that the proposed and future actions would result in an incremental addition of 1,770 housing units to the study area. Assuming an average household size of 2.98, this would add approximately 5,287 residents, bringing the total population of the study area to 198,083. No changes to study area libraries would occur as a result of the proposed and future actions. Therefore, in the future with the proposed and future actions, the study area would have approximately 0.76 volumes per resident. This constitutes an approximately 2.6 percent decrease compared to the ratio of 0.78 volumes to residents in the future without the proposed and future actions.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant impact can occur if a proposed action would increase by more than 5 percent the average number of residential units served by library branches in the borough in which the proposed action is located and if this increase would impair the delivery of library services within the study area. The proposed and future actions would increase the study area population by approximately 2.7 percent, from 192,796 to 198,083. The population is well served by existing library volumes and would continue to be well served in the future with the proposed and future actions; there would be no significant adverse impact on library services.

D. DAY CARE FACILITIES

Publicly funded day care for the children of income-eligible households in New York City is sponsored and financially supported by the Agency for Child Development (ACD) within the City's Administration for Children's Services (ACS), and Head Start, both of which are federally funded early childhood education and family support programs. The City of New York

formerly operated public day care facilities, but now neither ACD nor the City operates day care programs. Most children are served through ACD contracts with hundreds of private non-profit organizations that operate child care programs in communities across the City that are licensed by the New York City Department of Health (DOH). ACD also issues vouchers to eligible families to provide financial assistance in purchasing care from any legal day care provider in the City. ACD facilitates day care services for children between the ages of two months and 12 years, and publicly financed day care is used predominantly by children 5 years old and under. (Children over 5 often start kindergarten within elementary schools.) Head Start programs administered by ACS throughout New York City serve over 17,000 preschool-age children (ages 3 to 5) from low-income families.

To receive subsidized child care services, a family must meet specific financial and social eligibility criteria that are determined by federal, state, and local regulations. Eligibility is determined by a family's gross income and number of family members. To meet the social eligibility for publicly-funded day care, a family must also have an approved "reason for care," such as involvement in a child welfare case or participation in a "welfare-to-work" program.

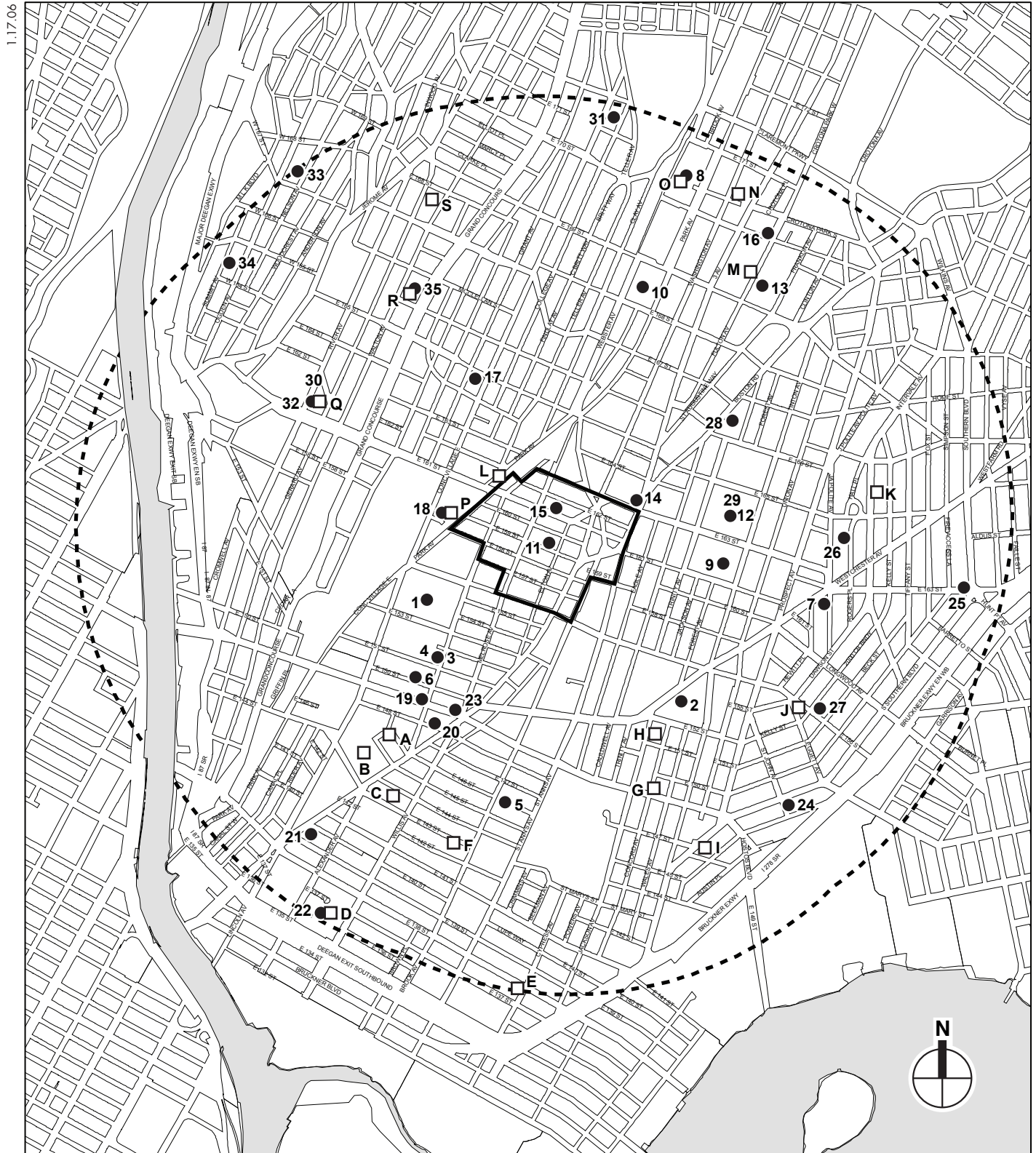
EXISTING CONDITIONS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, publicly funded group day care centers within a 1-mile study area should be identified. Given that there are no locational requirements or catchment areas for enrollment in day care centers, some parent/guardians may choose a day care center closer to a location of employment rather than their place of residence. Parent/guardians have the option of using ACD vouchers to purchase day care from public and private providers both within and outside the 1-mile study area, potentially in neighborhoods close to a parent's workplaces. However, as discussed in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the centers closest to the project site are more likely to be subject to increased demand. There are 54 public day care centers (35 contracted child care programs and 19 Head Start programs) located within approximately 1 mile of the project site, with a total capacity of 6,020 slots, 4,353 of which are in child care programs and 1,667 in Head Start programs (see Figure 4-3 and Table 4-6). According to estimates by the Administration for Children's Services (ACS), facilities in this area have an estimated average vacancy rate of approximately 6 percent. Therefore, it is estimated that the total enrollment in these facilities is 5,659, with 361 available slots.

In addition to attending group day care centers, eligible children may also be cared for in the homes of family child care providers, also registered by DOH. A family child care provider is a professional who provides care for three to seven children in his or her residence. A group family child care provider is a professional who cares for 7 to 12 children, with the help of an assistant, in his or her home. The majority of family and group family child care providers in New York City are registered with a child care network, which provides access to training and support services. According to ACS, these home-based facilities tend to absorb unmet demand at day care centers, and host households are added to the system as demand increases.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

ACS plans to stop providing day care for school-aged children by the fall of 2006. As an alternative to day care for school-aged children contracted through ACS, the City is developing an Out-of-School Time (OST) initiative to be administered by the Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD). Conservatively assuming that slots currently allocated for school-aged children would be eliminated rather than reallocated for pre-school children, infants,



- Melrose Commons URA
- One-Mile Study Area
- Child Care Center
- Head Start Program

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SCALE

Day Care and Head Start
Figure 4-3

and toddlers, this would result in a reduction in capacity of up to 599 slots currently allocated for school-aged children at the day care centers listed in Table 4-6. If the 599 slots currently allocated to school-aged children were removed, the total capacity at public day care centers within the study area would then be 5,421. Assuming the same utilization levels (approximately 94 percent) as in the existing conditions, there would be approximately 325 available slots at public day care facilities in the future without the proposed and future actions.

As described in Chapter 2, “Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy,” approximately 2,813 new housing units are planned in the Melrose Commons URA and the surrounding area in the future without the proposed and future actions. For the purpose of this analysis, it is conservatively assumed that all of these housing units would be for low-income families. Based on average provided in Table 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, it is estimated that this development would introduce approximately 928 children between the ages of two months and 12 years who could be eligible for publicly funded day care (0.33 per unit of low-income housing).

Based on these assumptions, the number of children eligible for public day care would exceed available slots in the future without the proposed and future actions. As described above, it is assumed that with slots for school-aged children removed, there would be 5,421 day care slots with 5,096 enrollees, leaving a surplus of 325 seats. When the estimated 928 eligible children introduced by planned development projects are added to this total, there would be a shortage of 603 slots in publicly funded child care and Head Start programs in the study area.

However, several factors may limit the number of children in need of publicly funded day care slots. The majority of the additional 928 children eligible for publicly funded day care would be school-aged (pre-K to 6th grade) and, therefore, unlikely to fill the day care slots available in these facilities since they would be enrolled in public school during the day. School-aged children will be eligible for the Out-of-School Time program described above.

Additionally, families in the 1-mile study area could make use of alternatives to publicly funded day care facilities. There are slots at homes licensed to provide family day care that families of eligible children could elect to use instead of public center day care. Parents of eligible children may use ACD vouchers to finance care at private day care centers in the study area. Available data indicates that there are 796 day care slots in private child care and head start centers within a 1-mile radius of the project site.¹ The voucher system would spur the development of new private day care facilities to meet the need of eligible children that would result from the increase in low-income housing units in the area in the future without the proposed and future actions.

Lastly, parents of eligible children are not restricted to enrolling their children in day care facilities in a specific geographical area. Therefore, they could use the ACD voucher system to make use of public and private day care providers beyond the 1-mile study area.

¹ *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City*, 2005 Edition, New York City Department of City Planning.

Table 4-6

Public Day Care Centers within 1 Mile of Melrose Commons URA

Map No.	Name	Address	Capacity	Enrollment	Available Slots
Child Care					
1	Frank D. Whalen Day Car Center	731 Courtlandt Ave	60	56	4
2	Anna Lefkowitz DCC	690 Westchester Ave	97	91	6
3	Mott Haven E. 146th Street, D.C.C.	629 Courtlandt Ave	35	33	2
4	Philip H. Michales CDC	629 Courtlandt Ave	155	146	9
5	Betances ECDC	528 E 146th Street	54	51	3
6	Marcus Garvey CDC	331 E 150th Street	129	121	8
7	United Bronx Parents Day Care Center	888 Westchester Ave	190	179	11
8	Aleene Logan Pre-School Center	1450 Webster Ave	55	52	3
9	Blondell Joyner DCC	909 Tinton Ave	55	52	3
10	Louis A. Fickling CDC	1240 Webster Ave	60	56	4
11	Salvation Army Bronx DCC	425 E 159th Street	45	42	3
12	Gwendolyn B. Bland DCC	749 E 163rd Street	90	85	5
13	1332 Fulton Avenue Day Care Site #1	1332 Fulton Ave	235	221	14
14	Five Star Day Care Ctr	3261 Third Ave	130	122	8
15	Iola Jordan Dcc	421 E 161st Street	180	169	11
16	Tremont Monterey Dcc Inc. Site II	1409 Fulton Ave	55	52	3
17	HAC Paradise Learning Center	258 E 165th Street	60	56	4
18	Children's Ride ELC	800 Concourse Village East	183	172	11
19	Cardinal McCloskey	349 E. 149th Street	687	646	41
20	Inwood House	369 E. 148th Street	32	30	2
21	Lucille Murray Child Devel Ctr	296 E. 140th Street	253	238	15
22	Winnifred Wheeler	200 Alexander Ave	67	63	4
23	Women in Need	391 E 149th Street	48	45	3
24	Citizens Advice Bureau	632 Southern Blvd	40	38	2
25	New York Foundling	1029 E 163rd Street	409	384	25
26	P921X Martha Neilson	979 Rogers Pl	20	19	1
27	Prospect Interfaith	730 Kelly Street	107	101	6
28	Morris HS Lyfe	1110 Boston Rd.	18	17	1
29	Youth Village	955 Tinton Ave	122	115	7
30	Children's Health Services	880 River Ave	40	38	2
31	Help Morris Early Childhood	285 E 171st Street	76	71	5
32	Highbridge Advisory Council	880 River Ave	240	226	14
33	Highbridge Advisory Council	1181 Nelson Ave	221	208	13
34	Promesa Day Care Center	1022 Summit Ave	65	61	4
35	Mid Bronx Early Learning Center	1125 Grand Concourse	40	38	2
Totals, Child Care			4,353	4,094	259
Head Start					
A	Archdiocese	452 College Ave	126	118	8
B	East Side House	424 Morris Ave	40	38	2
C	East Side House	375 E 143rd Street	90	85	5
D	East Side House	200 Alexander Ave	44	41	3
E	Hunts Pt	235 Cypress Ave	52	49	3
F	South Bronx	490 E 143rd Street	104	98	6
G	Hunts Pt	560 Concord Ave	80	75	5
H	Hunts Pt	630 Jackson Ave	46	43	3
I	Hunts Pt	500 Southern Blvd	27	25	2
J	Trabajamos	940 E 156th Street	60	56	4
K	La Peninsula	1054 Intervale Ave	201	189	12
L	Sharon Baptist	3210 Park Ave	180	169	11
M	La Peninsula	1343 Fulton Ave	68	64	4
N	La Peninsula	489 St Paul's Pl	37	35	2
O	South Bronx	1458 Webster Ave	152	143	9
P	Highbridge	800 Concourse Village E.	45	42	3
Q	Highbridge	880 River Ave	77	72	5
R	Mid-Bronx	1125 Grand Concourse	144	135	9
S	Whedco	50 E 168th Street	94	88	6
Totals, Head Start			1,667	1,565	102
Totals, Child Care and Head Start			6,020	5,659	361
Note: See Figure 4-3. Source: ACS, 2005.					

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

The proposed and future actions would result in the development of up to 1,770 new housing units in the Melrose Commons URA. It is estimated that approximately 1,039 of these would be for low-income families.¹ Using the ratios set forth in Table 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, it is estimated that these would introduce an additional 343 children between the ages of 2 months and 12 years who could be eligible for publicly funded day care, adding to the shortage of slots identified in the future without the proposed and future actions.

For the reasons described above, it is not likely that all 343 of these children would seek slots at publicly funded day care centers within a 1-mile radius of the project site. Most of the children would be old enough to spend their days at public school, and others could make use of alternatives such as family day care, private day care centers financed via ACD vouchers, and public and private day care facilities outside of the 1-mile study area. Therefore, the proposed and future actions are not expected to result in a significant adverse impact to publicly funded day care facilities.

E. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, an analysis of outpatient health care facilities is required if a project would result in more than 600 low- to moderate-income housing units. Of the 1,770 housing units expected to be developed by 2009 as a result of the proposed and future actions, 1,279 are estimated to be for low-income families; therefore, an analysis of health care facilities is appropriate. While the *CEQR Technical Manual* does not designate a specific study area for health care resources, it suggests that such facilities be mapped within a “mile-or-so” radius from the project site.

The focus of the analysis is on those facilities that accept public funds (usually in the form of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements), that are available to any community member, and that could be affected by the introduction of a large low-income residential population. Private doctors offices and other similar resources are not identified. In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the assessment focuses on emergency and outpatient services possibly affected by the introduction of a large low-income population that could rely heavily on nearby hospital emergency rooms and other public outpatient services. For example, the National Center for Health Statistics has estimated that the uninsured make 393 emergency room visits annually per thousand of the population compared to 342 visits per thousand for the general population. A low-income population is more likely to be uninsured, and the uninsured are more likely to use emergency rooms for their health care.²

¹ Approximately 25 percent of the 750 units in the Boricua Village development and 75 percent of the 474 units in the Courtlandt Corners developments are expected to house low-income families. All of the remaining housing units expected in the future with the proposed and future actions are conservatively assumed to be for low-income families.

² See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s *Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 1999*, August 2003. Series 10, No. 212, p. 11; see also: *National Healthcare Disparities Report*, www.qualitytools.ahrq.gov; and “*Differences in Access to Health Care among the Moderate- and Low-Income Population Areas*,” www.healthpolicy.ucla.edu/pubs.

According to 2000 U.S. Census data, the population of the 1-mile study area is approximately 213,388 residents. Assuming a background population growth rate of 0.5 percent per year, the 2006 population of the area is estimated at 220,876 residents.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

HOSPITALS AND EMERGENCY ROOMS

As shown in Figure 4-4 and Table 4-7, within approximately 1 mile of the project site, there are two major hospital centers—including emergency rooms—available to residents and workers in the study area. The closest hospitals to the project site are the Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center at 1276 Fulton Avenue in the northern part of the study area and the Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center to the south of the Melrose Commons URA.

Table 4-7
Hospitals and Emergency Rooms within 1 Mile of Project Site

Map No.	Hospital Name	Address	Outpatient Department Visits	Emergency Room Visits
1	Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center	1276 Fulton Avenue	337,328	133,317
2	Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center	234 East 149th Street	319,705	161,412
Total number of visits			657,033	294,729
Note: See Figure 4-4. Source: <i>United Hospital Fund Health Care Annual Update, 2005.</i>				

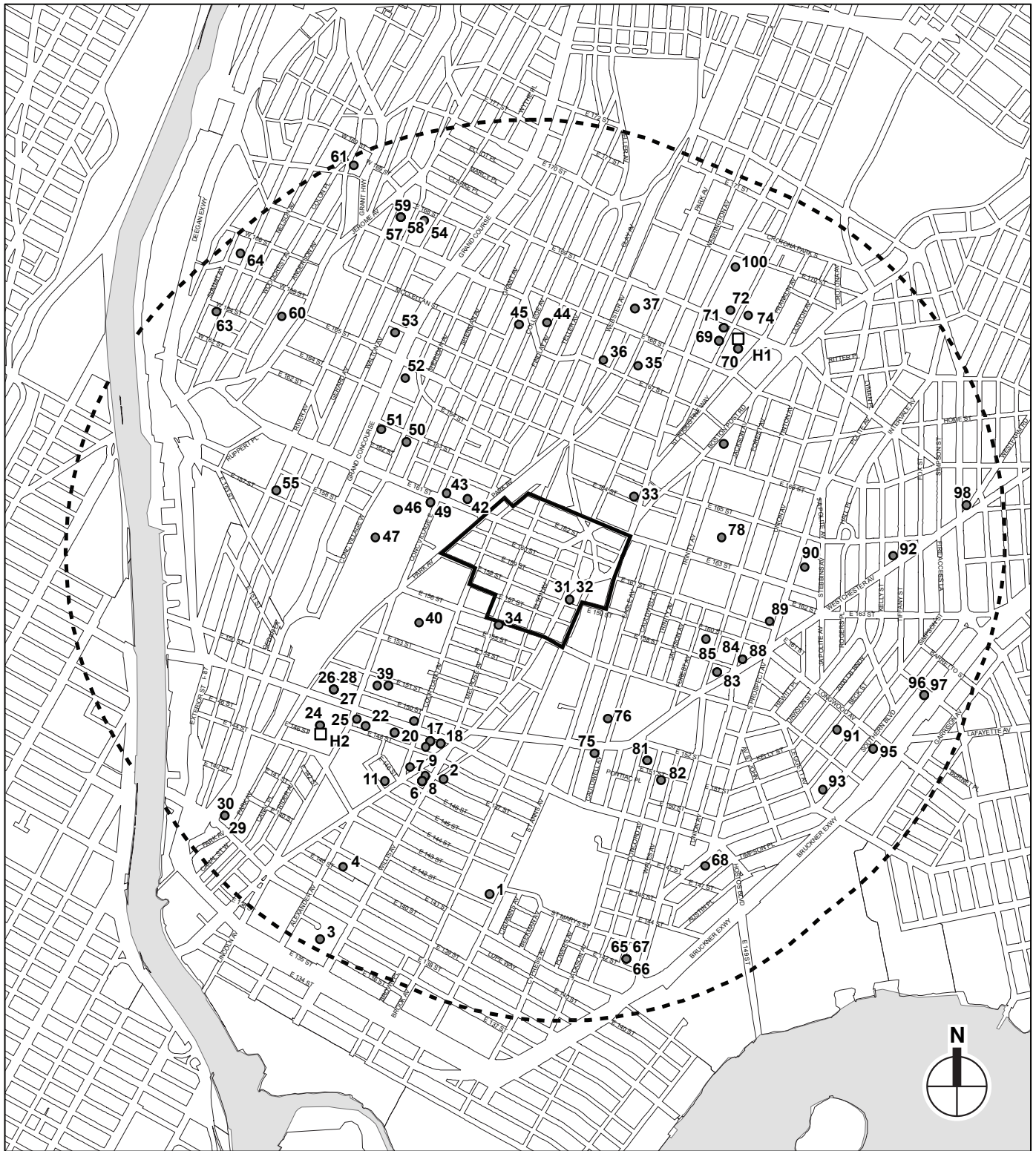
OTHER OUTPATIENT FACILITIES





Table 4-8 includes an inventory of the 101 specific outpatient locations that have been identified within the 1-mile area surrounding the project site (as inventoried in the DCP *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, 2005 Edition*). These outpatient health care resources—offering general medical care, alcohol and substance abuse services, mental health services, and mental retardation and developmental disabilities services—are scattered throughout the entire study area (see Figure 4-4).

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

As described above, it is expected that approximately 2,813 housing units would be developed in the Melrose Commons URA and the surrounding area in the future with the proposed and future actions, and it is conservatively assumed for the purpose of this analysis that all of these would be for low-income residents. These planned developments would introduce approximately 8,383 new low-income residents to the area.¹

¹ This assumes an average household size of 2.98, which is the average household size in Community Districts 1 and 3, which encompass the Melrose Commons URA and most of the surrounding study area.



-  Melrose Commons URA
-  One-Mile Study Area
-  Hospital
-  Outpatient Care Facility

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Table 4-8
Outpatient Health Care Facilities within 1 Mile of URA

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Type
1	Hunts Point Multi-Service Center	661 Cauldwell Ave	Free Standing Health Center
2	Goodwill Industries Of Greater NY & Northern NJ	384 E 149th Street	Vocational/Social Training
3	JHS 22 JL Mott	270 E 167th Street	HHC Network School Based Health Center
4	Narco Freedom, Inc. - MMTP Clinic	250 Grand Concourse Ave	Methadone Treatment Clinic
5	Chaps Community Health & Preventive Services	1250 Shakespeare Ave	Free Standing Health Center
6	Daniel Webster Houses Health Ctr	401 E 168th Street	HHC Network Child Health Clinic
7	Scan-NY Parent-Aides Assoc.-D.F. Outpatient	1075 Grand Concourse	Non-Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
8	NYC Dept Prob Hunts Pointmulti-Service	630 Jackson Ave	Non-Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
9	Narco Freedom, Inc. Methadone	477-481 Willis Ave	Limited Outpatient Methadone Treatment Clinic
10	Bronx Organization/Learning Disabilities	770 Beck Street	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Day Treatment
11	Koicheff Belson Clinic	245 E 149th Street	Free Standing Health Center
12	American Medical Centers, Bronx Division	614 Westchester Ave	Free Standing Health Center
13	Osborne Treatment Services - Med Sup Op-Sa	801-809 Westchester Ave	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
14	Narco Freedom-Med Sup Op-Child/Family	528 Morris Ave	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
15	Narco Freedom, Inc. - Med Sup Op-Sa	477-479 Willis Ave	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
16	Women In Need, Inc. - Alcsm Clinic	292 E 151st Street	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
17	Hunts Point Multi-Service Ctr MH Unit	630 Jackson Ave	Mental Health Clinic
18	Bronx-Lebanon Psychiatry Outpatient Department	1285 Fulton Ave	Mental Health Clinic
19	Comprehensive Family Care Center	305 E 161st Street	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
20	Tiffany Primary Care Practice	885 Bruckner Blvd	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
21	United Bronx Parents- Mrs. A's Day Program	966 Prospect Ave	Med. Supervised Outpatient Rehab. Service
22	Creative Lifestyles, Inc	287 E 148th Street	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Preschool Program
23	Melrose Houses Health Center (CHC)	348 E 156th Street	HHC Network Child Health Clinic
24	SBMHC Continuing Day Treatment Program	781 E 142nd Street	Mental Health Day Treatment
25	Argus Community Prometheus Program	402 E 156th Street	Mental Health Day Treatment
26	C.E.S. 73 (SBHC)	1020 Anderson Ave	HHC Network School Based Health Center
27	Narco Freedom, Inc.	477-479 Willis Ave	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Clinic Treatment
28	Southeast Bronx Neighborhood Ctr	955 Tinton Ave	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Preschool Program
29	New York Renal Assoc., Inc.	3468 Park Ave	Dialysis Center
30	Hunt's Point Srvs Ctr - Methadone Keep	785 Westchester Ave	Limited Outpatient Methadone Treatment Clinic
31	Hunt's Point Multi-Srv Ctr-MMTP Clinic	785 Westchester Ave	Methadone Treatment Clinic
32	Bronx Lebanon Hospital Ctr MMTP	3100 Third Ave	Methadone Treatment Clinic
33	UCPA Of New York State, Inc.	245 East 149th Street	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Day Treatment
34	Steinway Child And Family Services	204-206 E 163rd Street	Intensive Psychiatric Rehab
35	Bronx Ctr & Hub Ctr For Teens - Planned Parenthood NYC	349 E 149th Street	Free Standing Health Center
36	University Consultation And Treatment Center	1020 Grand Concourse	Mental Health Clinic
37	Signature Health Center, Llc	220 E 161st Street	Free Standing Health Center
38	Einstein College/Medicine- MMTP Clinic	368 E 149th Street	Methadone Treatment Clinic
39	Einstein College/Medicine- MMTP Clinic	368 E 149th Street	Methadone Treatment Clinic
40	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr Health Center	1265 Fulton Ave	Free Standing Health Center
41	General Medical Practice	1265 Fulton Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
42	Highbridge Health Center	1070 Ogden Ave	HHC Network Extension Clinic
43	St. Christopher's, Inc. Med Sup Op-Sa	800 River Ave	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
44	Life Adjustment Center, Inc.	1175 Findlay Ave	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Preschool Program
45	Augustine Stahl Clinic	788 Southern Blvd	Free Standing Health Center
46	Grand Concourse Health Center	930 Grand Concourse	Free Standing Health Center
47	Tiffany Medical Practice	853 Tiffany Street	Hospital Affiliated Health Center

Table 4-8 (cont'd)
Outpatient Health Care Facilities within 1 Mile of URA

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Type
48	Success Counseling Servs- Alcsm Clinic	993 Ogden Ave	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
49	Women In Need, Inc. - Med Sup Op-Sa	284 E 151st Street	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
50	Bronx-Lebanon Crotona Park CMHC Geriatric OPD	1316 Fulton Ave	Mental Health Clinic
51	John Mitchel Houses Child Health Clinic	185 Willis Ave	HHC Network Child Health Clinic
52	Morrisania NFCC Continuing Day Trmt Program	1225 Gerard Ave	Mental Health Day Treatment
53	Osborne Trmt Srvs(CSAT) - D.F. Day Ser	801-809 Westchester Ave	Non-Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Day Service
54	Morrisania Diagnostic & Treatment Center	1225 Gerard Ave	HHC Network Diagnostic & Treatment Center, Mental Health Clinic
55	Einstein College/Medicine- MMTP Clinic	368 E 149th Street	Methadone Treatment Clinic
56	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Health Center Inc.	3674 Third Ave	Free Standing Health Center
57	Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center CPEP	1276 Fulton Ave	Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Program
58	Mental Health Assoc Of New York	369 E 148th Street	Vocational/Social Training
59	Morrisania City Hospital	1225 Gerard Ave	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Clinic Treatment
60	Health Services	324-326 E 149th Street	Free Standing Health Center
61	South Bronx Center For Children And Families	871 Prospect Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
62	Neighborhood & Family Health Services	485 Willis Ave	Free Standing Health Center
63	Bronx Lebanon Hospital MMTP K.E.E.P.	3100 Third Ave	Limited Outpatient Methadone Treatment Clinic
64	Bronx Care At Third	2737-41 3rd Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
65	New Beginnings Mental Health Services	401-403 E 147th Street	Mental Health Clinic
66	Bronx-Lebanon Continuing Day Treatment Program	1285 Fulton Ave	Mental Health Day Treatment
67	Bronx-Lebanon Life Enrichment CDTP	401 E 167th Street	Mental Health Day Treatment
68	Beacon Of Hope House	510 Southern Blvd	Vocational/Social Training
69	Bronx-Morrisania Ambulatory Care Unit	1309 Fulton Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
70	Comprehensive Health Care Ctr	301-305 E 161st Street	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
71	SBMHC Children And Adolescent Services	781 E 142nd Street	Mental Health Clinic
72	Lincoln Med.& Mh Ctr. Adult Geriatric Clinic	234 E 149th Street	Mental Health Clinic
73	Urban Horizons Family Practice	50-98 E 168th Street	Free Standing Health Center
74	Morrisania Diagnostic And Treatment Center	1225 Gerard Ave	Mental Health Clinic
75	Morris Heights Hs (SBHC)	1100 Boston Rd	HHC Network School Based Health Center
76	Urban Health Plan Medical Service	1070 Southern Blvd	Free Standing Health Center
77	Dr. Ramon S Velez Health Center	754 E 151st Street	Free Standing Health Center
78	Southeast Bronx Neighborhood Ctr.	3289 Third Ave	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Day Treatment
79	Southern Medical Center	326-8 E 149th Street	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
80	Argus Community Inc - Df Day Svc.	760 E 160th Street	Non-Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Day Service
81	Concourse Medical, P. C. - MMTP Clinic	880 Morris Ave	Methadone Treatment Clinic
82	South Bronx MHC Adult Outpatient Services	781 E 142nd Street	Mental Health Clinic
83	Einstein College - MMTP Clinic/OPD #li	260 E 161st Street	Methadone Treatment Clinic
84	Einstein College- MMTP Clinic/On Track	260 E 161st Street	Methadone Treatment Clinic
85	Counseling Service Of Edny-D.F. Outpatient	384 E 149th Street	Non-Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
86	Hunts Pt Multi-Servs Ctr- Alcsm Clinic	788 Southern Blvd	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
87	Lincoln Medical/MH Ctr - Med Sup Op-Sa	349 E 140th Street	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
88	Osborne Treatment Services - D. F. Outpatient	801-809 Westchester Ave	Non-Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Day Service
89	Ogden Family Medical And Dental	1067 Ogden Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
90	Hunts Pt Multi-Service Ctr- Alcsm Clinic	630 Jackson Ave	Med. Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
91	UCPA Of New York State, Inc.	245 E 149th Street	Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability Preschool Program

Table 4-8 (cont'd)
Outpatient Health Care Facilities within 1 Mile of URA

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Type
92	Health Services	250 Grand Concourse	Free Standing Health Center
93	General Development & Orientation Council	717 Southern Blvd	Vocational/Social Training
94	Concourse Village Clinic	780 Concourse Village West	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
95	Narco Freedom - Prot #2 Lm MMTP Clinic	477-481 Willis Ave	Methadone Treatment Clinic
96	Family Practice Center	1265 Franklin Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
97	Segundo Ruiz Belvis D & T Center	545 E 142nd Street	HHC Network Diagnosti & Treatment Center, Mental Health Clinic
98	Community Healthcare Network	975 Westchester Ave	Free Standing Health Center
99	Narco Freedom Inc.	479 Willis Ave	Free Standing Health Center
100	Third Avenue Open MRI, Inc.	2781 Third Ave	Free Standing Health Center
101	Lincoln Medical & MH Ctr/Child Outpatient Svc	234 E 149th Street	Mental Health Clinic
Notes: See Figure 4-4.			
Sources: <i>Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City</i> , 2005 Edition, New York City Department of City Planning.			

Based on the national average of 393 annual emergency room visits per 1,000 of the low-income population, the addition of 8,383 low-income residents could add an estimated 3,294 annual visits to study area emergency rooms. Given that hospitals in the study area currently receiving about 294,729 emergency room visits per year (see Table 4-7), these additional visits expected in the future without the proposed and future actions represent an increase of approximately 1.1 percent.

In the future without the proposed and future actions, it is expected that emergency room services in the study area will improve. Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center is renovating and expanding its emergency room facilities. 20,000 square feet of emergency room space is being renovated for more efficient operations, and 10,000 additional square feet of emergency room space is being developed. Additionally, as described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," this hospital is in the process of constructing several other new facilities, including a \$6 million labor and delivery center (30,000 sf) and a \$2 million MRI unit (2,000 sf), and a new 2,000-square-foot women's option center. These expansions and renovations are expected to be completed by the proposed and future actions' 2009 Build year.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

As described above, by 2009, the proposed and future actions could introduce an estimated 1,039 low-income housing units to the study area, with a population of about 3,196 residents. Based on the national average of 393 annual emergency room visits per 1,000 low-income residents, this would result in an increment of approximately 1,217 emergency room visits per year within the 1-mile study area. This constitutes an increase of approximately ½ of 1 percent over the current number of visits and those expected in the future without the proposed and future actions. This is below the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold of a 5 percent increase in demand for health care services and, therefore, would not represent a significant adverse impact with respect to health care services. *