

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the potential for significant adverse impacts on community facilities as a result of the proposed action. The *New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities, including schools, health care, day care, libraries, and fire and police protection services.

As described below, this analysis of community facilities finds that the proposed action would not have a significant adverse impact on community facilities.

B. METHODOLOGY

The analysis of community facilities has been conducted in accordance with *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines. Effects on community facilities can be either direct or indirect. Direct effects may occur when a proposed project physically alters or displaces a community facility. Indirect effects may result from increases in population that place additional demands on community facility service delivery. Because the proposed action would not directly displace any community facility, this chapter focuses on the potential for indirect effects.

To assess the potential for indirect effects, the *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a community facilities screening analysis for any proposed project that adds 100 or more residential units. The proposed action would provide 1,450 new dormitory beds, but no new residential units. This analysis of community facilities conservatively considers the potential for effects to result from these dormitory beds.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* provides thresholds that help make an initial determination of whether a detailed analysis is necessary to determine potential impacts. Table 4-1 outlines the thresholds for a detailed analysis associated with each community facility. If the proposed actions exceed the threshold for a specific facility, a more detailed analysis is warranted.

**Table 4-1
Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria**

| Community Facility | Threshold For Detailed Analysis |
|--|--|
| Public schools | More than 50 elementary/middle school or 150 high school students |
| Libraries | Greater than 5 percent increase in ratio of residential units to libraries in borough |
| Health care facilities (outpatients) | More than 600 low- to moderate- income units |
| Day care centers (publicly funded) | More than 50 eligible children based on number of low- to moderate-income units by borough |
| Fire protection | Direct effect only |
| Police protection | Direct effect only |
| Sources: <i>CEQR Technical Manual</i> . | |

C. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

A preliminary screening analysis was conducted to determine if the proposed actions would exceed the *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds warranting further analysis.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends conducting a detailed analysis of public schools if a proposed project would generate more than 50 elementary/middle school and/or more than 150 high school students. The proposed action would result in the development of 1,450 dormitory beds by 2032. However, because all of the residents introduced by the development of these dormitory beds would be students at Fordham University, the proposed action would not generate new elementary, middle, or high school students. Therefore, there would be no impact on elementary, middle, and high schools, and further analysis is not warranted.

LIBRARIES

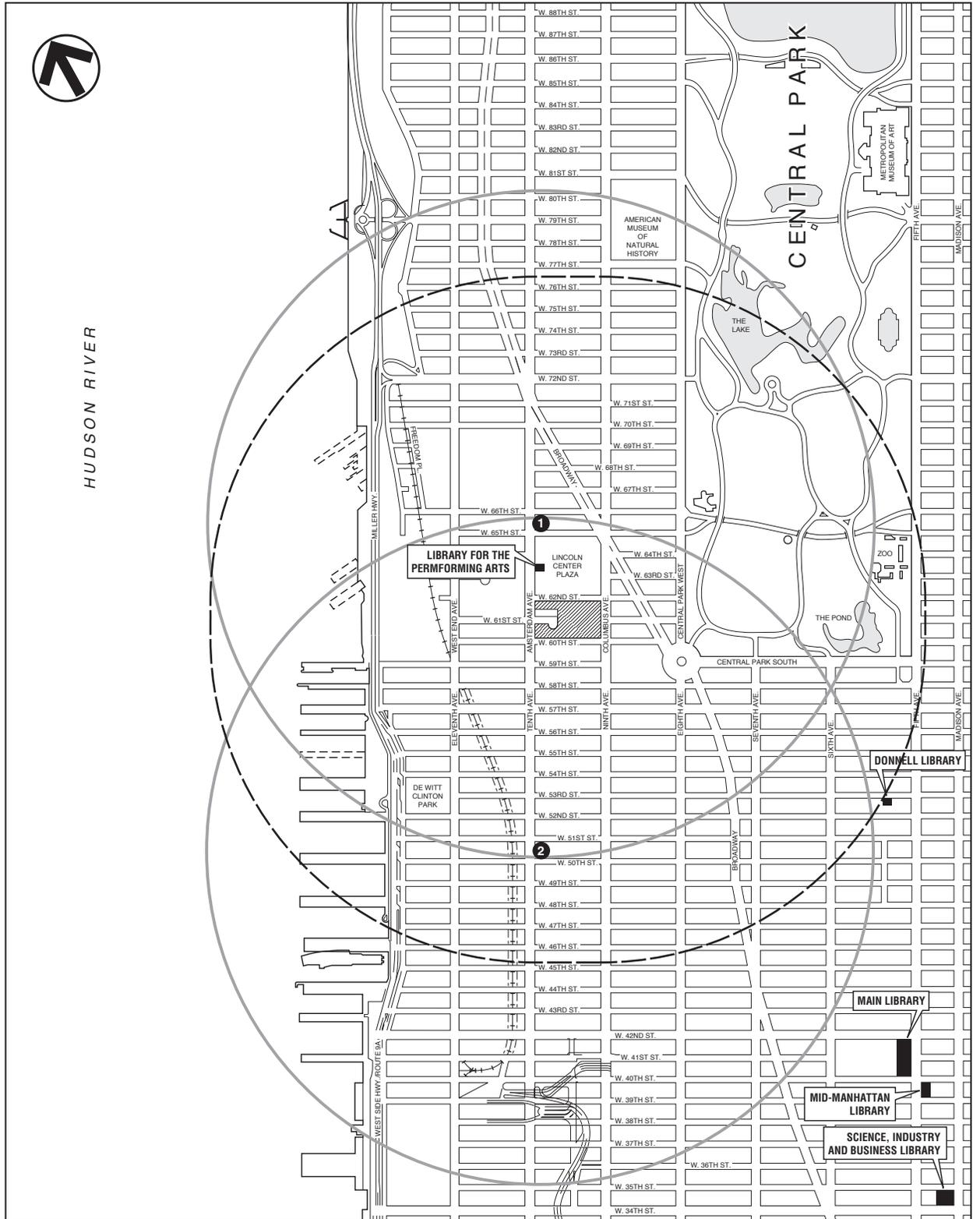
Potential impacts on libraries may result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would increase by more than 5 percent the average number of residential units served by library branches in the borough in which it is located, the proposed project may cause significant impacts on library services and require further analysis. In Manhattan, a project that adds 901 residential units exceeds this threshold. Although the proposed action would not add any new residential units to the area, it would result in 1,450 additional dormitory beds. Conservatively assuming that students added as a result of the proposed action would use public library services, further analysis of the potential impact of the proposed project on libraries is addressed below.

The New York Public Library (NYPL) system includes 85 neighborhood branches and four research libraries located in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island, housing approximately 53 million volumes. (The boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn have separate library systems.)

Two NYPL neighborhood libraries and one central library are located within ¾ mile of the project site, (Figure 4-1 and Table 4-2). The two local libraries—the Riverside and Columbus branches—are located north and south of the project site along Amsterdam/Tenth Avenue. The Riverside Branch, just north of West 65th Street, currently serves a catchment area of 97,890 people and has a circulation of 57,423, while the Columbus Branch, between West 50th and 51st Streets, serves people and has . Both of these neighborhood branches offer special programs and services to residents, including public education, health information services, job information centers, and Internet workshops. In addition, it should be noted that residents can go to any NYPL branch and order books from any of the other library branches.

**Table 4-2
Branch Library Services**

| Map No.* | Name | Address | Catchment Area Population |
|---|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Riverside Branch | 127 Amsterdam Ave. | 97,890 |
| 2 | Columbus Branch | 742 Tenth Ave. | 104,313 |
| TOTAL | | | 202,203 |
| <p>Notes: * See Figure 4-1. The NYPL System consists of 85 neighborhood branches and four research libraries in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island.</p> <p>Sources: NYPL, Office of Population estimates derived from U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 2000.</p> | | | |



-  Project Site
-  Study Area Boundary (3/4-Mile Perimeter)
-  Library Location
-  3/4-Mile Library Catchment Area Boundary

0 1000 2000 FEET
SCALE

Figure 4-1
Library Locations

The central library closest to the project site is the Donnell Library at 20 West 53rd Street. The Donnell Library houses NYPL's largest circulating collection of materials in languages other than English, films and videotapes, and special material for children and teenagers. It also has a large general reference collection and a circulating collection of fiction and non-fiction for adults. Other central libraries outside the study area include the Humanities and Social Sciences Library (the "Main Library") at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, the Mid-Manhattan Library at 455 Fifth Avenue, and the Science, Industry, and Business Library (SIBL) at 188 Madison Avenue. These libraries are not considered "neighborhood" libraries with individual catchment areas, as they are system wide resources.

The New York Public Library for the Performing Arts, a specialized research library, is located on the west side of the Lincoln Center complex. This library has research and circulating collections in dance, music, recorded sound, and theater. It also hosts a number of public programs and exhibitions.

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," there will be new residential development in the future without the proposed project. While this would change the population in the catchment areas served by the two local libraries, this change in population would be relatively small overall and is not expected to overburden library services at the two local branches.

At full completion in 2032, the proposed Master Plan would result in 1,450 additional dormitory beds on the Fordham campus compared to the No Build condition. This would conservatively represent an increase of less than one percent in the Columbus and Riverside Branch catchment areas. In addition, Fordham students would have access to the university's Quinn Library on the Lincoln Center campus, and that library is being expanded with the proposed action. Since the Quinn Library is designed to meet the needs of the students, and is located in immediate proximity to the dormitory rooms and classrooms, it is unlikely that students would regularly use the branch libraries of the New York Public Library. Therefore, no significant impact on public libraries is anticipated.

DAY CARE FACILITIES

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would add more than 50 eligible children to the study area's day care facilities, a detailed analysis of the proposed project's impact on publicly funded day care facilities is warranted. This threshold is based on the number of housing units for low-income and low- to moderate-income households in a proposed project. The estimated number of new housing units that would yield 50 eligible children differs in each borough. In Manhattan, projects that would create 357 units for low-income households or 417 units for low- to moderate-income households surpass the threshold for a detailed analysis of day care centers. The proposed action would not result in any housing units for low-income or low- to moderate-income households. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impacts on publicly funded day care facilities, and a detailed analysis is not warranted.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Health care facilities include public, proprietary, and nonprofit facilities that accept funds (usually in the form of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements) and that are available to any member of the community. Examples of these types of facilities include hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and other facilities providing outpatient health services. Pursuant to *CEQR*

Technical Manual guidelines, the health care assessment 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.

Potential significant adverse impacts on health care facilities could occur if a proposed project would cause health care facilities within the study area to exceed capacity, or if a proposed project would result in a population increase of 5 percent or more who would seek services at these facilities. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would generate more than 600 housing units for low- to moderate-income households, there may be increased demand on local public health-care facilities, which may warrant further analysis. The proposed action would introduce 1,450 dormitory beds, but no housing units for low- to moderate-income households. Fordham University requires that all students carry accident insurance, and a health center that is staffed full-time by nurses and nurse-practitioners, with doctors on per diem basis, is located on the University's Lincoln Center campus provides health care services to its students. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impacts, and a detailed analysis of health care facilities is not warranted.

POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends detailed analyses of impacts on police and fire service only in cases of direct displacement. The proposed action would not directly displace any police or fire facilities; therefore, no further analysis is warranted. *