

## 5. COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

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### 5.1. INTRODUCTION

Under *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, community facilities are defined as public or publicly funded schools, libraries, child care centers, health care facilities, and fire and police protection. Direct effects on community facilities occur when a particular action physically alters or displaces a community facility. Indirect impacts result from increases in population that create additional demand on service delivery.

### 5.2. DETERMINING WHETHER A COMMUNITY FACILITIES ASSESSMENT IS APPROPRIATE

A community facilities analysis would be needed if there would be potential direct or indirect effects on a facility. Detailed community facilities analyses are most commonly associated with residential projects because demand for community services generally results from the introduction of new residents to an area. The community facilities analysis assesses the ability of existing community facilities to provide services both with and without the proposed project. Whether the project would have a potential impact is based on the likelihood that the project would create demand for services greater than the ability of existing facilities to provide those services. This can result from displacement of an existing facility or an increase in population.

The Proposed Action would not directly or indirectly impact any community facilities. In terms of direct effects, the Proposed Action would not physically alter a community facility, whether by displacement of the facility or by other physical change. In terms of indirect displacement, the Proposed Action is also not anticipated to have any indirect effects, as this project would not generate residential development. Thus, the Proposed Action would not result in significant adverse impacts to community facilities and services, and no further analysis is necessary.