A. INTRODUCTION

The Phased Redevelopment of Governors Island (the Proposed Project) would result in substantially greater numbers of visitors, workers, and residents on the Island, which could create new demands on publicly funded community facilities such as schools, libraries, health care facilities, child care facilities, and police and fire protection. Therefore, this chapter examines the Proposed Project's potential effect on services provided by public or publicly funded community facilities. In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, private facilities and services, such as private schools, are not assessed. Specifically, analyses of public elementary and intermediate schools, libraries, health care facilities, and police and fire protection services were conducted.

As described in Chapter 2, "Analytical Framework," two potential development scenarios—the Mixed-Use Option (MUO) and the University/Research Option (URO)—have been identified for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment component of the Proposed Project. Since demand for community services generally results from the introduction of new residents to an area, the analysis only considers the MUO scenario for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment because the MUO scenario would result in the greatest amount of housing. The MUO assumes approximately 3 million square feet of future development and retenanting of historic structures on the Island that would include approximately 1,941 faculty housing units, 1,500 student dormitory beds, and a mixture of commercial, institutional, educational, cultural, and open space uses.[1]

B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

The improved and expanded open spaces, new development, and retenanted historic structures that would result from the Proposed Project, would attract new visitors and introduce new workers and residents to the Island, which could create new demands on publicly funded community facilities.

The Proposed Project would not result in any low-income and/or low- to moderate-income housing—the housing units for the MUO for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment component of the Proposed Project would be faculty housing and dormitories associated with an educational institution. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not be expected to introduce children eligible for publicly funded child care and the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to child care facilities.

As described below, analyses of public elementary and middle schools, libraries, outpatient healthcare facilities, police protection services, and fire protection and emergency medical

[1] Assumes 850 gross square feet (gsf) per faculty housing unit and 300 gsf per dormitory bed.

services were conducted. Overall, this analysis concludes that the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to community facilities and services.

PHASE 1

Phase 1 of the Proposed Project would improve existing open spaces and open new areas to public access on the Island. It would not add a new residential population to the Island or substantially increase the worker or visitor populations. Therefore, Phase 1 would not result in any significant adverse impacts to community facilities.

LATER PHASES

Full development of the Proposed Project, assuming the MUO for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment, would create up to 3,441 dwelling units, comprised of approximately 1,941 faculty housing units and 1,500 student dormitory beds, which would introduce up to 5,071 new residents to the Island, where none currently exist. Full development of the Proposed Project would also introduce a new worker population and would increase visitation to the Island, which could place additional demands on police and fire protection services and emergency medical services (EMS). The Proposed Project would also include a new public school for grades K through 12 in the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The proposed housing units would introduce up to 223 elementary school students, 78 middle school students, and 116 high school students,[1] and full development of the Proposed Project would include an approximately 150,000-square-foot public school for grades K–12, which could contain approximately 1,200 seats. This number of seats would accommodate all of the students generated by the Proposed Project and could provide additional capacity for off-Island students. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to public elementary and intermediate schools.

LIBRARIES

The Later Phases-Island Redevelopment would introduce a residential population to the Island and would therefore generate demand for public library facilities in Brooklyn and Manhattan. Due to the geographic isolation of the Island, the new residential population would travel farther for library services than would typically be expected. The number of new residents added by the Proposed Project would be a small increase (2.7 percent) in the total catchment area population of the libraries that would serve the new Island population. Furthermore, because the Proposed Project's housing units would be associated with educational institutions, it is expected that the new residents would have access to private libraries associated with the affiliated academic institution(s) in addition to public libraries. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to public library services.

[1] Dormitory units would not be expected to generate public school students, and therefore are excluded from the analysis of public schools.

OUTPATIENT HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

The Proposed Project would not affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a hospital or public health clinic. It is expected that the new residential, worker, and visitor population that would be introduced by the full development of the Proposed Project would continue to have access to the outpatient healthcare facilities in the study area. Overall, the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to publicly funded healthcare facilities.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

Police Protection

The Proposed Project would not directly affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a precinct house. However, the residential, worker, and visitor population that would be introduced by the full development of the Proposed Project would result in additional demand for police protection services. Based on New York City Police Department (NYPD) policy, NYPD would continue to adjust its allocation of personnel and resources as the need arises. As the uses associated with the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment are specifically defined, The Trust would undertake further review and coordination with the NYPD to ensure the provision of police protection services. It is anticipated that further environmental review will be required for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment, which could include consultation with the NYPD. Because the full development of the Proposed Project may necessitate the commitment of NYPD personnel, resources, or equipment to the Island, there would be the potential for a significant adverse impact related to police protection services, which would be further evaluated in future environmental review of the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment.

Fire Protection and EMS Services

The Proposed Project would not affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a fire station house. However, the residential, worker, and visitor population that would be introduced by the full development of the Proposed Project would result in additional demand for fire protection and emergency medical services. The Fire Department of the City of New York (FDNY) does not allocate resources based on proposed or potential development, but continually evaluates the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or locations of fire stations and makes adjustments as necessary. As the uses associated with the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment are specifically defined, The Trust would undertake further review and coordination with the FDNY to ensure the provision of fire protection and EMS service to the Island's new population. Because the full development of the Proposed Project may necessitate the commitment of FDNY personnel, resources, or equipment to the Island, there would be the potential for a significant adverse impact related to fire protection and EMS services, which would be further evaluated in future environmental review of the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment.

C. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a preliminary analysis was first conducted to determine if the Proposed Project would exceed the established thresholds for community facilities and if more detailed analysis would be necessary. As shown in **Table 5-1**, different types of community facilities have different thresholds for detailed analysis.

Table 5-1
Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria

Community Facility	Threshold
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 (outpatient)	Direct effect or introduction of sizeable new neighborhood
Child Care Facilities (publicly funded)	More than 20 eligible children under the age of 6 based on number of low- to moderate-income units by borough
Fire protection	Direct effect or introduction of sizeable new neighborhood
Police protection	Direct effect or introduction of sizeable new neighborhood
Source: 2010 *CEQR Technical Manual.*	

PHASE 1

Phase 1 of the Proposed Project would not physically displace or alter any existing community facilities, nor would it add a new residential population to the Island or substantially increase the worker or visitor populations. As a result, Phase 1 would not exceed any of the thresholds for analysis outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual* and shown in **Table 5-1** above. Therefore, Phase 1 of the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to community facilities, and no further analysis is warranted and the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to child care facilities.

LATER PHASES

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a detailed analysis of an action's potential impacts on public schools is recommended if the action would generate more than 50 elementary and middle school students, or 150 or more high school students. Based on the student generation rates provided in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the MUO for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment component of the Proposed Project would introduce approximately 233 elementary school students, 78 middle school students, and 117 high school students, which exceeds the threshold for a detailed analysis of elementary and middle school facilities. Therefore, a detailed assessment of the potential impacts of the full development of the Proposed Project on public elementary and middle schools is warranted. Because the Proposed Project would introduce fewer than 150 high school students, an analysis of public high schools is not warranted.

LIBRARIES

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a detailed analysis of an action's potential impacts on library services if the action would result in a 5 percent or greater increase in the ratio of residential units to libraries in the borough. In Manhattan, this threshold is met by the introduction of 901 residential units. The full development of the Proposed Project would introduce a maximum of 3,441 dwelling units (1,941 faculty units 1,500 student dormitory beds). Therefore, the Proposed Project would exceed the analysis threshold and a detailed assessment of public library services is warranted.

CHILD CARE FACILITIES

Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance for child care analyses, if a proposed action would add more than 20 children eligible for publicly funded child care to the study area, a detailed analysis of the proposed action's impact on publicly funded child care facilities is warranted. This threshold is based on the number of low-income and/or low- to moderate-income units that would be generated by a proposed action. Because the housing units for the MUO for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment component of the Proposed Project would be faculty housing and dormitories associated with an educational institution, they would not be considered affordable units and would therefore not be expected to introduce children eligible for publicly funded child care. Therefore, a detailed analysis of child care facilities is not warranted.

OUTPATIENT HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends a detailed analysis of an action's potential impacts on outpatient healthcare facilities if the action would directly affect a healthcare facility or would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The Proposed Project would not directly affect any outpatient healthcare facilities, but given the potential change in the Island's uses and number of users between the future without the Proposed Project and the future with the Proposed Project, as well as the geographic isolation of the Island and the need to provide services to the new population, a qualitative discussion of healthcare facilities serving the Island is warranted.

POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES

In general, the ability of the NYPD and the FDNY to provide service to a new project does not warrant detailed assessment under CEQR. Both NYPD and FDNY evaluate staffing levels and resource needs to provide service, and make adjustments as necessary. The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends analyses of impacts to police and fire services only where a proposed action may result in direct effects on a police or fire facility, or would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The Proposed Project would not directly affect any police or fire department facility. However, given the potential change in the Island's uses and number of users between the future without the Proposed Project and the future with the Proposed Project, as well as the geographic isolation of the Island and the need to provide services to the new population, a qualitative discussion of police and fire facilities serving the Island is warranted.

D. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

METHODOLOGY

This analysis evaluates the potential impacts of the Proposed Project on public elementary and middle schools. Because there are no students currently living on Governors Island and it is not known which schools future students on the Island would attend, this analysis provides a comparison of the number of students generated by the Proposed Project with the anticipated number of school seats that would be created by the Proposed Project, rather than assessing how students introduced by the Proposed Project could affect off-Island school utilization. Therefore, the study area for this assessment is the Island itself. This assessment begins with a description of existing public school capacity provided on the Island, followed by a discussion of changes to public school conditions on the Island in the future without the Proposed Project. Finally,

conditions in the future with the Proposed Project is assessed based on a comparison of the number of students introduced by the Proposed Project with the number of school seats that could be introduced by the proposed school. If the analysis finds that the Proposed Project could introduce more students than could be accommodated in the proposed K–12 public school, additional analysis may be necessary to determine whether the project-generated students would affect school utilization rates at off-Island schools.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Because there are no existing residential uses on the Island, there are no students currently living on the Island. However, the Urban Assembly New York Harbor School, a New York City public high school, is located on Governor's Island. This charter school, which began operations on the Island in September 2010, has 435 seats for students in grades 9 through 12. All of the student population of the Harbor School reside off-Island and commute to the Island.

FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

In the future without the Proposed Project, no changes are expected to existing public school conditions on the Island. The Proposed Project will not be implemented, and no additional public school capacity would be created on the Island. There will continue to be no residential population on the Island, and therefore no demand for public schools from the Island. The Harbor School is expected to continue to operate on the Island.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As noted in the preliminary assessment, the MUO for the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment component of the Proposed Project would result in the introduction of up to 233 elementary school students and 78 middle school students, as shown in **Table 5-2**.

Table 5-2
Students Generated by the Proposed Project

Student Type	Students Generated[1]
Elementary	223
Intermediate	78

Notes: [1] Based on the MUO; the calculations assume 1,941 faculty housing units.
Sources: AKRF, Inc.; 2010 *CEQR Technical Manual.*

Upon full development of the Proposed Project, it is expected that a new 150,000-square-foot public school serving grades K–12 would be constructed on the Island in the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment. The proposed school would provide approximately 1,200 seats,[1] which would accommodate all of the students that would be introduced by the Proposed Project and could provide additional capacity for off-Island students. In addition, the Harbor School would continue to operate in the future with the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to public schools.

[1] Calculation assumes one seat per approximately 125 square feet. Although the proposed school is expected to accommodate grades K–12, the specific breakdown seats by grade level has not yet been determined.

E. LIBRARIES

METHODOLOGY

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, service areas for neighborhood branch libraries are based on the distance that residents would travel to use library services, typically not more than ¾-mile (this is referred to as the library's "catchment area"). It is assumed that the Island would be served by libraries within approximately ¾ of a mile from the ferry landings in both Manhattan and Brooklyn. This libraries analysis will compare the population generated by the Proposed Project with the catchment area population of libraries available within an approximately ¾ mile area around the ferry landings in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

To determine the existing population of each library's catchment area, 2010 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall primarily within ¾ mile of each library. The catchment area population in the future without the Proposed Project and the future with the Proposed Project was estimated by multiplying the number of new faculty housing units by an average household size of 1.84 persons[1] and assuming 1 resident per dormitory bed. New population in the future without and the future with the Proposed Project was added to the existing catchment area population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would increase the libraries' catchment area population by 5 percent or more, and this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area, a significant impact could occur.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

As there is no existing residential population on Governors Island, there is no existing demand for libraries from the Island. Within an approximately ¾-mile perimeter of the ferry landings in Manhattan and Brooklyn, there are four public libraries, as shown in **Figure 5-1** and listed below in **Table 5-3**. Public library services in Manhattan are provided by the New York Public Library (NYPL) system and public library services in Brooklyn are provided by the Brooklyn Public Library (BPL) system. Because there are no NYPL branch libraries within ¾ mile from the Battery Maritime Building, in accordance with the methodology in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area in Manhattan was extended to include the two nearest branches—the Battery Park City branch at 175 North End Avenue and the New Amsterdam branch at 9 Murray Street. In Brooklyn, there are two BPL libraries within ¾ miles of Pier 6: the Carroll Gardens branch, at 396 Clinton Street; and the Brooklyn Heights branch and Business branch, both located at 280 Cadman Plaza West.

[1] Census 2007-2009 American Community Survey, average household size for Manhattan Community Districts 1 and 2, available online at: http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/pdf/census/puma_socio_07to09_acs.pdf#mn1and2.

6.7.11

0 1000 2000 FEET
SCALE

Project Area

Governors Island National Monument

3/4-Mile Study Area Boundary

1 *Public Library*

■ *Ferry Landing*

PROPOSED PHASED REDEVELOPMENT OF
GOVERNORS ISLAND

Library Locations
Figure 5-1

Table 5-3
Public Libraries Serving the Study Areas

Map ID	Library	Address	Catchment Area Population
		Manhattan	
1	Battery Park City	175 North End Avenue	44,947
2	New Amsterdam	9 Murray Street	93,606
		Brooklyn	
3	Carroll Gardens	396 Clinton Street	57,655
4	Brooklyn Heights/Brooklyn Business	280 Cadman Plaza West	60,164
		Total study area population in Brooklyn and Manhattan	186,462[1]

Notes: [1] Due to overlapping catchment areas for each library, the total population is less than the sum of the catchment area population for each library.
Sources: NYPL; BPL; U.S. Census, 2010

The Battery Park City branch serves a catchment area of population of 44,947, and is NYPL's first green, LEED-certified branch in Manhattan. It houses a collection of over 23,000 items; provides separate reading areas for children, young adults, and adults; has a multipurpose programming space; and offers access to 36 public computers and a range of services for the community.

The New Amsterdam branch is housed on the ground floor of an office building, one block west of City Hall. The branch holds a collection of nearly 50,000 items, and offers services and programming for all ages. The catchment area population for the New Amsterdam branch is 93,606.

The Carroll Gardens branch, which dates back to 1901, offers special events, programs, and exhibits, in addition to its collection. The branch serves a catchment area population of 57,655 and includes computers for children and adults, and Chinese language materials.

The Brooklyn Heights branch was first established in 1857, and today serves a catchment area population of 60,164. The branch offers special events, programs, exhibits, and computers for children and adults. It also contains multilingual collections in Arabic, Spanish, Russian, and Chinese. The Brooklyn Heights branch also houses the Brooklyn Business Library, which offers a collection of business and investment resources for corporations, small business owners, investors, employees, students, and entrepreneurs. The Business Library also contains Spanish, Russian, and Chinese language materials.

FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Absent the Proposed Project, no new residents would be located on the Island, and there would be no demand for library services from the Island. The population of the catchment areas in Manhattan and Brooklyn may increase as a result of future residential development projects, most notably from future development associated with Brooklyn Bridge Park. However, this analysis assumes that the catchment area population would remain unchanged from existing conditions, as it provides for a more conservative analysis. No other changes are anticipated to library facilities serving the off-Island study areas within a ¾ mile of the ferry landings in Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

By 2030, the full development of the Proposed Project could introduce up to 5,071 residents to the Island in faculty housing units and dormitories.[1] These residents would be expected to utilize the library services provided by the Battery Park, New Amsterdam, Carroll Gardens, and Brooklyn Heights/Brooklyn Business branch libraries. The combined catchment area population would increase by 2.7 percent, to approximately 191,533 residents. This population increase would be below the CEQR threshold of 5 percent for a significant adverse impact. The number of new residents added to the combined library catchment areas by the Proposed Project would be a very small percentage of the total catchment area population. Further, all of the population generated by the Proposed Project would be affiliated with an educational institution, and therefore the new population would also have access to the private libraries associated with the affiliated academic institution(s). In addition, no direct impacts on library service provision would result from the Proposed Project. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to public library services.

F. OUTPATIENT HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

METHODOLOGY

Under CEQR, health care facilities include public, proprietary, and nonprofit facilities that accept public 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, medical clinics, and other facilities providing outpatient health services. This assessment identifies the outpatient healthcare facilities such as hospitals and public clinics that would be expected to provide service to the future Island population. For the purposes of this analysis, the study area is defined as the area within approximately 1 mile of the ferry landings in Manhattan and Brooklyn because it is assumed that the Island population would be served by hospitals and other outpatient healthcare facilities within this area.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

OUTPATIENT HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

As shown in **Figure 5-2** and **Table 5-4**, there are a number of publicly funded outpatient healthcare facilities within the study area (as inventoried in the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP) *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, 2010 Edition*). These outpatient healthcare facilities—offering general medical care, alcohol, and substance abuse services, mental health services, and mental retardation and developmental disabilities services—are located throughout the study area. Of these, there are two major hospitals, both of which have emergency room facilities: New York Downtown Hospital at 170 William Street in Manhattan and Long Island College Hospital at 339 Hicks Street in Brooklyn.

[1] Based on 1,941 faculty housing units multiplied by an average household size of 1.84, plus one person per dormitory bed.

6.7.11

Project Area

Governors Island National Monument

1-Mile Study Area Boundary

Outpatient Healthcare Facility

Ferry Landing

PROPOSED PHASED REDEVELOPMENT OF
GOVERNORS ISLAND

Health Care Facilities
Figure 5-2

FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

In the future without the Proposed Project, it is expected that the outpatient healthcare facilities in the study area would not change. Development in the study area may create new demand for publicly funded outpatient health care facilities.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proposed Project would not affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a hospital or public health clinic. It is expected that the new residential, worker, and visitor population that would be introduced by the full development of the Proposed Project would continue to have access to the outpatient healthcare facilities in the study area. Overall, the Proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts to publicly funded healthcare facilities.

G. POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES

METHODOLOGY

This section provides a qualitative discussion of police and fire facilities serving the Island. The assessment describes how police and fire services are currently provided to the Island, and identifies fire and police facilities within the study area, defined as the area within 1 mile of the ferry landings in Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn. The study area has been defined as such because it is expected that these facilities would be called on to provide service to the island in the event of an emergency because of their proximity to the ferry landings. The assessment also includes a qualitative discussion of the provision of police and fire services in the future with the Proposed Project.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

POLICE PROTECTION

Governors Island is part of NYPD's 1st Precinct. Currently, the NYPD provides two uniformed officers on the Island during public access days, supplemented by a contracted security firm hired by The Trust. On non-public access days, security is provided by a contracted security firm; there is no NYPD presence on the Island. NYPD provides additional personnel for public events on the Island based on the size and length of the event.

As shown in **Figure 5-3** and **Table 5-5**, there are three NYPD facilities within the study area.

6.7.11

0 1000 2000 FEET
SCALE

Project Area

Governors Island National Monument

1-Mile Study Area Boundary

Ferry Landing

Fire Protection Facility

Police Protection Facility

PROPOSED PHASED REDEVELOPMENT OF
GOVERNORS ISLAND

Police and Fire Protection Facilities
Figure 5-3

Table 5-4
Publicly Funded Outpatient Healthcare Facilities Within the Study Area

No.	Name/Description	Facility Type	Address/Location
		Manhattan	
1	New York Downtown Hospital	Hospital	170 William Street
2	Pier 11 Floating Hospital	Health Center	Pier 11
3	UCP of NY, Inc	Supported Work/Employment Training, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability	80 Maiden Lane
	AHRC Health Care, Inc	Health Center	83 Maiden Lane
	Association for Helping Retarded Children	Clinic Treatment, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability	83 Maiden Lane
	Metro Corp Life Skills	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	90 Maiden Lane
	AHRC Health Care Inc	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	80 Maiden Lane
4	League for the Hard of Hearing	Health Center	50 Broadway
5	Partnership for Innovative Excellence	Day Habilitation, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability	32 Broadway
6	Jewish Union Foundation	Recreation, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability	11 Broadway
7	Smith Communicare Health Center	Health Center	60 Madison Street
8	CIS Counseling Center	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	111 John Street
9	The Nathaniel Act Program	Assertive Community Treatment Mental Health	19 Beekman Street
10	Community Access, Inc	Psychosocial Club, Mental Health	156 William Street
	Contemporary Guidance Services	Supported Work/Employment Training, Mental Retardation and Developmental Disability	156 William Street
11	NY Association for New Americans	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	17 Battery Place
12	Fellowship Alcoholism Center	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	2-26 Washington Street
		Brooklyn	
13	Long Island College Hospital	Hospital	399 Hicks Street
14	Premier Healthcare	Health Center	175 Remsen Street
	Bridge Back to Life Center for Rehabilitation	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	175 Remsen Street
	Realization Center	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	175 Remsen Street
	T.R.I. Center	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	175 Remsen Street
	Premier Healthcare	Health Center	175 Remsen Street
15	Borough Hall Planned Parenthood	Health Center	44 Court Street
	Brooklyn Psychiatric Center	Clinic Treatment, Mental Health	44 Court Street
16	Healthcare Wellness Center	Health Center	50 Court Street
	Services for the Underserved, Inc.	Sheltered Workshop/Vocational Services, Mental Health	50 Court Street
17	Narco Freedom	Outpatient Methadone Clinic	217 Court Street
18	NYS-ICA Medical Center of Brooklyn	Health Center	340 Court Street
19	Addiction Research and Treatment Corp.	Health Center	22 Chapel Street
	Brooklyn Bureau of Community Services	Psychosocial Club, Mental Health	25 Chapel Street
20	Helen Keller Services for the Blind	Health Center	57 Willoughby Street
	NYSARC	Psychosocial Club, Mental Health	57 Willoughby Street
	JBFCS Mountain Day Treatment	Day Treatment, Mental Health	57 Willoughby Street
21	Brooklyn Health Center	Health Center	68-80 Schermerhorn Street
22	Red Hook Health Center	Health Center	88 Visitation Place
23	Long Island College Hospital Clinic at IS 293	Hospital-affiliated Health Center	163 Butler Street
24	Saint Vincent's Services Community Health Center	Hospital-affiliated Health Center	162 Pierrepont Street
25	Atlantic Peritoneal Dialysis	Dialysis Center	59-61 Atlantic Avenue
26	Baltic Street Mental Health Board	Sheltered Workshop/Vocational Services, Mental Health	141 Atlantic Avenue
27	Saint Vincent's Mental Health Services	Clinic Treatment, Mental Health	333 Atlantic Avenue
28	SBPC Baltic Street Service Clinic	Clinic Treatment, Mental Health	250 Baltic Street

Table 5-4 (cont'd)
Publicly Funded Outpatient Healthcare Facilities Within the Study Area

No.	Name/Description	Facility Type	Address/Location
Brooklyn (cont'd)			
29	Atlantic Hemodialysis	Dialysis Center	340 Henry Street
	Cobble Hill Health Center	Health Center	380 Henry Street
30	Long Island College Hospital Clinic at JHS 142	Hospital-affiliated Health Center	610 Henry Street
31	Counseling Services of EDNY	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	180 Livingston Street
32	Saint Vincent's Services	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	66 Boerum Place
33	Safe Horizon Counseling Center	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	210 Joralemon Street
34	Center for Marital and Family Therapy	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	408 Jay Street
35	Federation for Employment and Guidance Services	Psychosocial Club, Mental Health	199 Jay Street
	Hon. Caroline K. Simon Counseling Center	Clinic Treatment, Mental Health	199 Jay Street
36	New York Therapeutic Community Services	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	345 Adams Street
37	Youth/Family Counseling Center	Clinic Treatment, Mental Health	1 Hoyt Street
38	NYPD Counseling Services	Outpatient Clinic, Chemical Dependency	189 Montague Street
	Louis E. Reinhold Mental Health Center	Clinic Treatment, Mental Health	189 Montague Street
	HIP Brooklyn Mental Health Center	Clinic Treatment, Mental Health	189 Montague Street
	Community Counseling and Medical Center	School-based Mental Health Program	183 Montague Street
39	Joan Fenichel Therapeutic Nursery	Day Treatment, Mental Health	30 Washington Street

Sources: DCP Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2010

Table 5-5
NYPD Facilities Serving the Study Area

Map ID	Name	Address/Location
MANHATTAN		
1	NYPD Headquarters	1 Police Plaza
BROOKLYN		
2	84th Precinct Police Station	301 Gold Street
3	76th Precinct Police Station	191 Union Street

Sources: DCP Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2010.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMS SERVICES

Governors Island is part of FDNY's Division 1. On public access days, the FDNY provides four firefighters and a vehicle for on-Island fire protection services. During non-public access days, no FDNY personnel are stationed on the Island. However, in the event of an emergency, the FDNY has access to the Island via the Coursen ferry and FDNY boats, and has pre-positioned fire equipment on the South Island.

As shown in Figure 5-3 and **Table 5-6**, there are nine FDNY facilities within the study area.

In New York City, the FDNY also operates the City's EMS system. However, because of the Island's geographic isolation, The Trust contracts with private ambulances to provide EMS services. During public access days and public events, emergency medical services are provided by a contracted service that supplies Basic Life Support (BLS) or Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulance and staff on the Island. On non-public access days, when the population of the Island is limited to workers and students, emergency medical services are provided by Emergency Medical Technician (EMT)-certified (NY State EMT Class B) personnel on a private security firm that is contracted by The Trust. No BLS or ALS apparatus is available during non-public access days; however, an ambulance can be transported to the Island to provide aid and transport if needed.

Table 5-6
FDNY Facilities Serving the Study Area

Map ID	Name	Address/Location
MANHATTAN		
A	Engine 226	100 Duane Street
B	Engine 10, Ladder 10	124 Liberty Street
C	Engine 6	49 Beekman Street
D	Engine 4, Ladder 15	42 South Street
BROOKLYN		
E	Engine 205, Ladder 118	74 Middagh Street
F	Engine 207, Ladder 110, Battalion 31, Division 11	172 Tillary Street
G	Engine 224	274 Hicks Street
H	Engine 226	409 State Street
I	Engine 202, Ladder 101, Battalion 32	31 Richards Street

Sources: DCP Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2010.

FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

POLICE PROTECTION

In the future without the Proposed Project, it is expected that police protection services will continue to be provided on-Island by a security firm contracted by The Trust, supplemented by NYPD officers during public access days and events. NYPD will adjust its allocation of personnel as the need arises. Increased allocations will be considered when increased demand becomes apparent. The NYPD may evaluate its allocation of personnel and resources to serve the increase in visitors to the Island in the future without the Proposed Project.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMS SERVICES

In the future without the Proposed Project, it is expected that the current provision of fire protection and EMS services will continue. Fire protection services will continue to be provided by FDNY during public access days, and fire protection will be provided via boat transport from Manhattan or Brooklyn on non-public access days. FDNY will also continue to pre-position equipment on the Island. EMS service will continue to be provided by a contracted service, with BLS or ALS ambulance and staff available on public access days, and NY State Emergency Medical Technician Class B staff available during non-public access days.

The FDNY does not allocate resources based on proposed or potential development, but responds to demonstrated need. In the future without the Proposed Project, visitorship to the Island is expected to increase. If warranted by the increased visitorship, the FDNY may evaluate its allocation of personnel and resources to meet additional demand.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

POLICE PROTECTION

The Proposed Project would not directly affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a precinct house. However, the residential, worker, and visitor population that would be introduced by the full development of the Proposed Project would result in additional demand for police protection services. It is NYPD policy not to make adjustments in advance of planned or potential development; rather, NYPD would continue to adjust its allocation of personnel and resources as the need arises. As the uses associated with the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment are specifically defined, the Trust would undertake further review and coordination with the NYPD to ensure the provision of police protection services. Moreover, it is anticipated that the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment will require further environmental review, which could include consultation with the NYPD. In addition, potential park security and security associated with any institutions located on the Island could supplement the police protection services provided by the NYPD. Nonetheless, because the full development of the Proposed Project may necessitate the commitment of NYPD personnel, resources, or equipment to the Island, there would be the potential for a significant adverse impact related to police protection services, which would be further evaluated in future environmental review of the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment.

FIRE PROTECTION AND EMS SERVICES

The Proposed Project would not affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a fire station house. However, the residential, worker, and visitor population that would be introduced by the full development of the Proposed Project would result in additional demand for fire protection and emergency medical services. FDNY does not allocate resources based on proposed or potential development, but continually evaluates the need for changes in personnel, equipment, or locations of fire stations and makes adjustments as necessary. As the uses associated with the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment are specifically defined, The Trust would undertake further review and coordination with the FDNY to ensure the provision of fire protection and EMS service to the Island's new population. It is expected that all development under the Proposed Project would be constructed in accordance with applicable fire and safety codes. Nonetheless, because the full development of the Proposed Project may necessitate the commitment of FDNY personnel, resources, or equipment to the Island, there would be the potential for a significant adverse impact related to fire protection and EMS services, which would be further evaluated in future environmental review of the Later Phases-Island Redevelopment. ✷