

A. INTRODUCTION

This section assesses the potential for impacts of the proposed project at the Bronx Site on community facilities and services. The 2014 *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded schools, child care centers, libraries, health care facilities, and fire and police projection services. CEQR methodology assesses direct effects on community facilities, such as when a facility is physically displaced or altered, and indirect effects, which could result from increased demand for community facilities and services generated by new users such as the new population that would result from the proposed project.

The proposed project would result in the development of four new detention facilities at sites located in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Queens. This analysis focuses on the potential for impacts of the Bronx Site, located at 745 East 141st Street. As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” the western portion of the Bronx Site at 320 Concord Avenue, would be rezoned to facilitate a future mixed-use building with residential use, ground-floor retail, and community facility space that, for the purposes of analysis, is assumed to contain approximately 235 dwelling units (DUs), which would be affordable units. As the proposed project exceeds *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds for analysis of community facilities and services, an assessment was conducted to determine whether the proposed project would result in any potential for significant adverse impacts to community facilities and services.

PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

This analysis presents an assessment of the potential effects of the proposed project on public elementary and intermediate schools serving the project site. The proposed project is assumed to result in the future mixed-use building of approximately 235 DUs on the project site. The proposed project would be located in Subdistrict 2 of Community School District (CSD) 7. As a whole, CSD 7 includes three subdistricts, one of which (Subdistrict 3) is within the Northern Priority Area, while the other two (Subdistrict 1 and 2) comprise the Southern Priority Area. For elementary schools, Bronx CSD 7 is a “Choice District,” which means that there are no zoned elementary schools in the district. Therefore, this assessment of elementary schools analyzes the potential effects of the proposed project within the larger Southern Priority Area (Subdistricts 1 and 2). CSD 7 is not a Choice District for intermediate schools, and therefore, for intermediate schools, this assessment analyzes the potential effects of the proposed project only within Subdistrict 2 of CSD 7.

The proposed project would introduce approximately 87 elementary students and 45 intermediate students. Although utilization rates would increase at the subdistrict level and Southern Priority Area level, the change in utilization over the No Action condition would remain below the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold of five percentage points or the overall utilization of schools within

the particular study area would be less than 100 percent in the With Action condition. Therefore, according to the *CEQR Technical Manual*'s criteria, the proposed project would not result in any potential for significant adverse impacts to elementary or intermediate schools on the subdistrict level or the Southern Priority Area level.

PUBLICLY FUNDED CHILD CARE FACILITIES

In the future with the proposed project, child care facilities in the study area would operate over capacity, but the increase in the utilization rate with the proposed project would be less than 5 percentage points (approximately 1.5 percentage points). Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a potential significant adverse impact on child care facilities.

B. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

This analysis of community facilities has been conducted with *CEQR Technical Manual* methodologies and the latest data and guidance from agencies such as the New York City Department of Education (DOE), New York City School Construction Authority (SCA), and the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP).

The purpose of the preliminary screening is to determine whether a community facilities assessment is warranted. As recommended by the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a community facilities assessment is warranted if a project has the potential to result in either direct or indirect effects on community facilities. If a project would physically alter a community facility, whether by displacement of the facility or other physical change, this "direct" effect triggers the need to assess the service delivery of the facility and the potential effect that the physical change may have on that service delivery. New population added to an area as a result of a project would use existing services, which may result in potential "indirect" effects on service delivery. Depending on the size, income characteristics, and age distribution of the new population, there may be potential effects on public schools, libraries, or child care centers.

DIRECT EFFECTS

The proposed project would not displace or otherwise directly affect any public schools, child care centers, libraries, health care facilities, or police and fire protection services. Therefore, an analysis of potential direct effects is not warranted. The proposed project would displace the New York Police Department (NYPD) Bronx Tow Pound; however, this facility is not directly related to the ability of the police to provide for public safety. Therefore, a detailed assessment of police service delivery is not warranted. Additionally, the City intends to relocate the tow pound prior to the completion of the proposed project on the Bronx Site. The relocation of the tow pound would be subject to a future planning and public review process, including separate approvals and environmental review as necessary.

INDIRECT EFFECTS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* provides thresholds for guidance in making an initial determination of whether a detailed analysis is necessary to determine potential for impacts due to indirect effects on community facilities. **Table 2.3-1** lists those *CEQR Technical Manual* analysis thresholds for each community facility type. If a project exceeds the threshold for a specific facility type, a more detailed analysis is warranted. A preliminary screening analysis was conducted to determine if the proposed project would exceed any of the *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds.

Table 2.3-1
Preliminary Screening Analysis Criteria

Community Facility	Threshold For Detailed Analysis
Public schools	More than 50 elementary/intermediate school or 150 high school students
Libraries	Greater than 5 percent increase in ratio of DUs to libraries in borough
Health care facilities (outpatient)	Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before ¹
Child care centers (publicly funded)	More than 20 eligible children based on number of low- and low/moderate-income DUs by borough
Fire protection	Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before ¹
Police protection	Introduction of sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before ¹
Notes: DU = dwelling unit ¹ The <i>CEQR Technical Manual</i> cites the Hunter's Point South project in Long Island City, Queens, as an example of a project that would introduce a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. That project was expected to introduce approximately 6,650 new DUs to the Hunter's Point South waterfront. Source: 2014 <i>CEQR Technical Manual</i> .	

As described below, based on the screening criteria in **Table 2.3-1**, detailed assessments of public schools (elementary and intermediate) and child care centers are warranted. The proposed project would not have the potential to have a significant adverse impact on high schools, libraries, health care facilities, or police and fire services; therefore, detailed analyses of indirect effects on high schools, libraries, health care facilities, and police and fire services are not warranted.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends conducting a detailed analysis of public schools if a proposed action would generate more than 50 elementary/intermediate school students and/or more than 150 high school students. The proposed project would introduce 235 DUs. Based on the latest student generation rates provided by SCA in November 2018 (0.37 elementary, 0.19 intermediate, and 0.15 high school students per DU in CSD 7 the Bronx), the proposed project would generate approximately 87 elementary school students, 45 intermediate school students, and 36 high school students. This number of students introduced by the proposed project warrants a detailed analysis of the proposed project's potential effects on elementary and intermediate schools. The number of high school students introduced by the proposed project does not exceed the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold warranting an analysis of potential effects on high schools. Therefore, a detailed analysis of the proposed project's potential effect on high schools is not warranted.

LIBRARIES

Potential impacts on libraries can result from an increased user population. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a proposed action that results in a 5 percent increase in the average number of DUs served per branch—which is 682 DUs per branch in the Bronx—may cause the potential for a significant impact on library services and require further analysis. The proposed project would introduce 235 DUs. Therefore, the proposed project does not exceed this threshold, and a detailed analysis of the proposed project's potential effect on libraries is not warranted.

CHILD CARE CENTERS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would add more than 20 children eligible for publicly funded child care to the study area's child care facilities, a detailed analysis of its potential for impact on publicly funded child care facilities is warranted. This threshold is based on the number of low-income and low/moderate-income DUs introduced by a proposed project. Low-income and low/moderate-income affordability levels are intended to approximate the financial eligibility criteria for publicly funded child care facilities established by the Administration for Children's Services, which generally corresponds to 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level or 80 percent of area median income (AMI). In the Bronx, projects introducing 141 or more low- to moderate-income DUs would meet the threshold for analysis of introducing 20 or more children eligible for child care services. As discussed above, the proposed project would facilitate a future mixed-use building that is assumed to contain 235 DUs, which would be affordable units. For the purposes of providing a conservative assessment of potential impacts to publicly funded child care facilities, this analysis assumes that all of the units would be affordable at income levels at or below 80 percent AMI. Therefore, a detailed assessment of child care centers is warranted.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Health care facilities include public, proprietary, and nonprofit facilities that accept government 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.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before, there may be increased demand on local public health care facilities, which may warrant further analysis of the potential for indirect impacts on outpatient health care facilities. The *CEQR Technical Manual* cites the Hunter's Point South project as an example of a project that would introduce a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The Hunter's Point South project would introduce approximately 6,650 new DUs to the Hunter's Point South waterfront in Long Island City, Queens. The proposed project is located within Mott Haven, which is an established neighborhood with a long-term trend toward increased residential development. The proposed project would not result in the creation of a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. Therefore, a detailed analysis of indirect effects on health care facilities is not warranted.

POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES

The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends detailed analyses of impacts on police and fire service in cases where a proposed action has the potential to affect the physical operations of, or direct access to and from a precinct house or fire station, or where a proposed action would create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The proposed project would not result in these direct effects on either police or fire services as it does not affect the physical operations of a precinct house or fire station, nor would it create a sizeable new neighborhood where none existed before. The proposed project would displace the NYPD Bronx Tow Pound; however, this facility is not directly related to the ability of the police to provide for public safety. Additionally, the City intends to relocate the tow pound prior to the completion of the proposed project on the Bronx Site. The relocation of the tow pound would be subject to a future planning and public review process, including separate approvals and environmental review as necessary. Therefore, no further analysis of the potential for impacts on police and fire service is warranted.

C. POTENTIAL INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

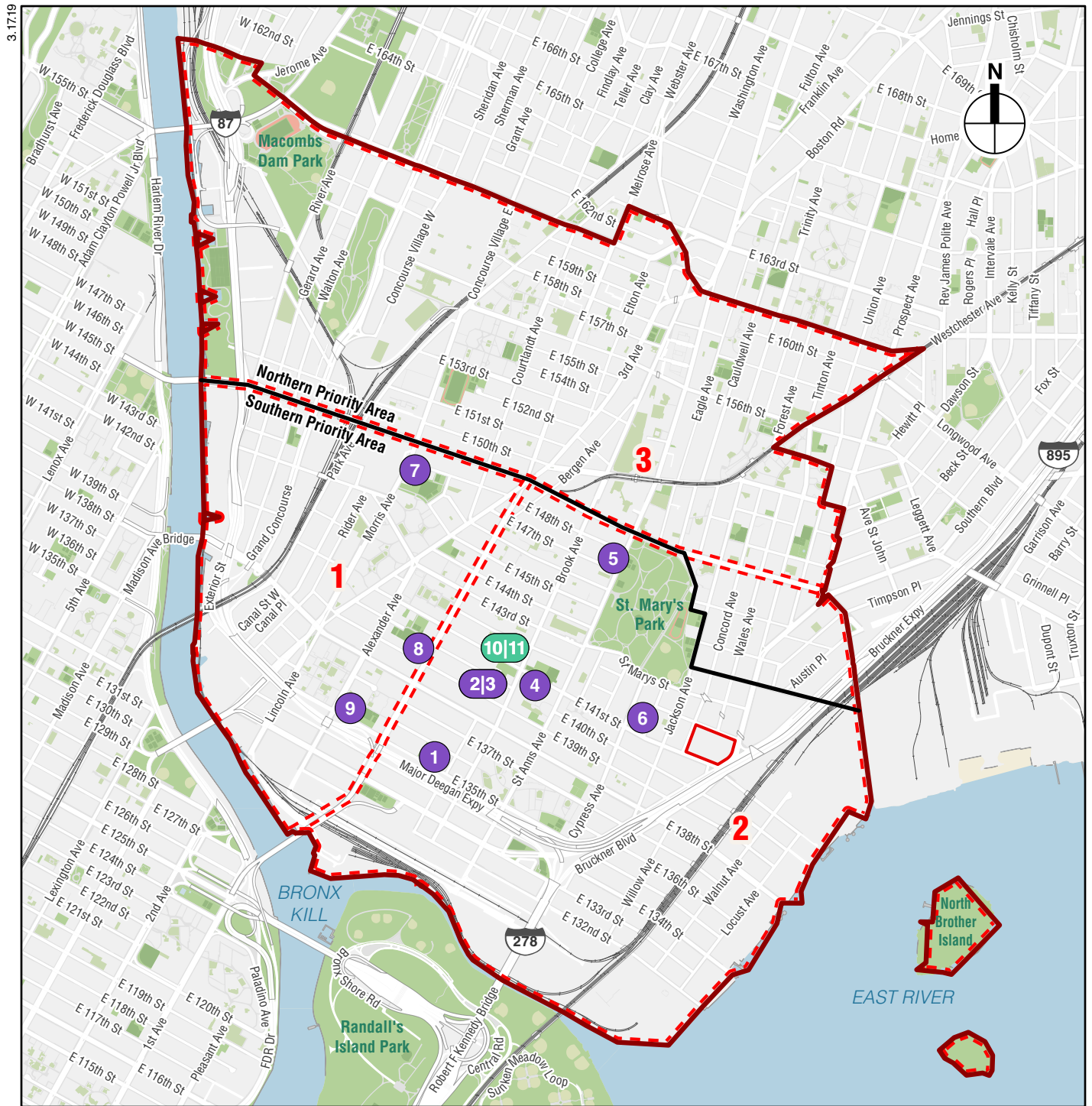
METHODOLOGY
















This section presents an assessment of the potential effects of the proposed project on public elementary and intermediate schools serving the project site. Following the methodologies in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the study area for the analysis of elementary and intermediate schools is the school district's "subdistrict" (also known as the "region" or "school planning zone") in which the project is located. As mentioned above, the proposed project is assumed to result in the future mixed-use building with approximately 235 DUs on the western portion of the Bronx Site. Bronx CSD 7 is an elementary school "Choice District," which means that there are no zoned elementary schools in the district, an unusual circumstance in New York City. In a Choice District, elementary school students new to the area can apply to all schools in the district. Furthermore, CSD 7 is divided into a Northern Priority Area and Southern Priority Area. Students in the Northern Priority Area have priority admissions to schools within that area and students in the Southern Priority Area have priority admissions to schools within that area. The proposed project would be located in Subdistrict 2 of CSD 7 (see **Figure 2.3-1**). As a whole, CSD 7 includes three subdistricts, one of which (Subdistrict 3) is the Northern Priority Area, while the other two (Subdistricts 1 and 2) comprise the Southern Priority Area. This assessment analyzes the potential effects of the proposed project within its subdistrict (Subdistrict 2) for elementary and intermediate schools as well as the larger Southern Priority Area (Subdistricts 1 and 2) for elementary schools. If the potential for significant adverse impacts on elementary schools at the Southern Priority Area level or on intermediate schools at the subdistrict level are found, then an analysis would be performed at the district level.

In accordance with the *CEQR Technical Manual*, this schools analysis uses the most recent DOE data on school capacity, enrollment, and utilization rates for elementary and intermediate schools in the subdistrict study area and SCA projections of future enrollment. Specifically, the existing conditions analysis uses data provided in the DOE's *Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2017–2018* edition. Future conditions are then predicted based on SCA enrollment projections and data obtained from SCA's Capital Planning Division on the number of new DUs and students expected at the subdistrict level.

The future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from the proposed residential project in the schools' study area to DOE's projected enrollment, and then comparing that number with projected capacity. DOE does not include charter school enrollment in its enrollment projections. DOE's enrollment projections for the years 2018 through 2027, the most recent data currently available, were obtained from DCP. These enrollment projections are based on broad demographic trends and do not explicitly account for discrete new residential projects planned for the study area. Therefore, estimates for the student population that would be introduced by other new projects expected to be completed within the study area have been obtained from SCA's Capital Planning Division and are added to the projected enrollment to ensure a more conservative prediction of future enrollment and utilization. In addition, new capacity from any new school project identified in the DOE Five-Year Capital Plan are included if construction has begun or if deemed appropriate to include in the analysis by the lead agency and SCA.

The effect of the potential for new students introduced by the proposed project on the capacity of schools within the study areas is then evaluated. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the



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|--|---|---|
|  Project Site Boundary |  Young Leaders Elementary School | Intermediate Schools |
|  Community School District (CSD) 7 Boundary |  P.S. 30 - X |  P.S./I.S. 224 |
|  CSD Subdistrict Boundary |  P.S. 277 - X |  I.S. 343 - X |
|  Priority Line |  P.S. 65 - X | |
| Elementary Schools |  P.S. 18 - X | |
|  P.S. 43 - X |  P.S. 49 - X | |
|  P.S. 179 |  P.S. 154 - X | |

Public Elementary and Intermediate Schools
Serving the Study Area

Figure 2.3-1

NYC Borough-Based Jail System EIS

potential for a significant adverse impact may occur if a project would result in both of the following conditions:

1. A utilization rate of the elementary and/or intermediate schools in the subdistrict or elementary schools in the Southern Priority study area that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the With Action condition; and
2. An increase of 5 percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the No Action and With Action conditions.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SUBDISTRICT 2 OF CSD 7

Six elementary school organizations serve Subdistrict 2/CSD 7 (see **Figure 2.3-1**). As shown in **Table 2.3-2**, elementary schools in the subdistrict have a total enrollment of 2,506 and are currently operating at 91 percent utilization, with an availability of 243 seats. There are no zoned elementary schools for the project site as it is a choice enrollment district.

Table 2.3-2
Public Elementary and Intermediate Schools Serving the Study Area,
Enrollment and Capacity Data, 2017–2018 School Year

Map No. ¹	Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization
Elementary Schools						
Subdistrict 2 of CSD 7						
1	P.S. 43 - X	165 Brown Place	471	519	48	91%
2	P.S. 179 - X	468 East 140 Street	332	436	104	76%
3	Young Leaders Elem - X	468 East 140 Street	261	283	22	92%
4	P.S. 30 - X	510 East 141 Street	559	501	-58	112%
5	P.S. 277 - X	519 St Ann's Avenue	488	620	132	79%
6	P.S. 65 - X	677 East 141 Street	395	390	-5	101%
CSD 7, Subdistrict 2 Total			2,506	2,749	243	91%
Subdistrict 1 of CSD 7						
7	P.S. 18 - X	502 Morris Avenue	603	520	-83	116%
8	P.S. 49 - X	383 East 139th Street	657	921	264	71%
9	P.S. 154 - X	333 East 135th Street	370	379	9	98%
CSD 7, Subdistrict 1 Total			1,630	1,820	190	90%
Southern Priority Area						
Southern Priority Area Total			4,136	4,569	433	91%
Intermediate/Middle Schools						
Subdistrict 2 of CSD 7						
10	I.S. 224 - X	345 Brook Avenue	358	422	64	85%
11	I.S. 343 - X	345 Brook Avenue	300	475	175	63%
CSD 7, Subdistrict 2 Total			658	897	239	73%
Note: ¹ See Figure 2.3-1 .						
Source: DOE Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2017–2018.						

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS—SUBDISTRICT 2 OF CSD 7

According to DOE's 2017–2018 school year enrollment figures, two intermediate school organizations serve Subdistrict 2/CSD 7 (see **Figure 2.3-1** and **Table 2.3-2**). Intermediate schools in the subdistrict have a total enrollment of 658 students and are currently operating at 73 percent utilization, with a surplus of 239 seats. The zoned intermediate school for the project site is I.S. 224 and IS 343.

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ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SOUTHERN PRIORITY AREA

Elementary schools in the Southern Priority Area have a total enrollment of 4,136 and are currently operating at 91 percent utilization, with an availability of 433 seats.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The latest available enrollment projections for Subdistrict 2/CSD 7 and for Subdistricts 1 and 2/CSD 7 for the elementary schools in the Southern Priority Area as a whole in ~~2026~~ 2027 were used to form the baseline projected enrollment in the ~~2026~~ 2027-No Action condition, shown in **Table 2.3-3** in the column titled “Projected Enrollment in ~~2026~~ 2027.” The students introduced by other No Action projects are added to this baseline projected enrollment using the SCA No Action student numbers for Subdistrict 2/CSD 7 and for Subdistricts 1 and 2/CSD 7 for the Southern Priority Area as a whole (derived from the SCA’s “Projected New Housing Starts”). These students are represented in the column titled “Students Introduced by Residential Development in the No Action Condition” in **Table 2.3-3**. According to DOE’s *2015–2019 Proposed Five-Year Capital Plan, Amended February 2018*, no changes to elementary or intermediate school capacity in Subdistrict 2/CSD 7 or Subdistrict 1/CSD 7 are currently anticipated.

Table 2.3-3
Estimated Public Elementary and Intermediate School
Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization:
No Action Condition

Study Area	Projected Enrollment in 2026 2027 ¹	Students Introduced by Residential Development in the No Action Condition ²	Total No Action Condition Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization
Elementary Schools						
Subdistrict 2 of CSD 7	2,442 4,434	404	2,842 8,838	2,749	-99 -89	104% 103%
Southern Priority Area	4,040 4,023	1,175	5,215 5,198	4,569	-646 -629	114%
Intermediate Schools						
Subdistrict 2 of CSD 7	575 585	203	778 788	897	119 109	87% 88%
Notes: ¹ Elementary and intermediate school enrollment in the subdistrict study area in 2026 2027 was calculated by applying SCA supplied percentages for the subdistrict to the relevant district enrollment projections. For Subdistrict 2/CSD 7, the district’s 2026 2027 elementary enrollment projection of 8,156 was multiplied by 30.05 percent. For the Southern Priority Area, Subdistrict 1/CSD 7 2026 2027 elementary enrollment projection of 8,156 was multiplied by 20.46 percent. The subdistrict’s intermediate enrollment projection of 2,901 was multiplied by 19.65 percent. ² SCA “Projected New Housing Starts” student numbers for Subdistrict 2/CSD 7 and Subdistrict 1/CSD 7.						
Sources: DOE Enrollment Projections (Actual 2018, Projected 2018–2027); DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2017–2018</i> , DOE <i>2020–2024 Proposed Five-Year Capital Plan, Amendment February 2019</i> ; SCA.						

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SUBDISTRICT 2 OF CSD 7

As shown in **Table 2.3-3**, the total No Action condition enrollment in the subdistrict is projected to be ~~2,848~~ 38 elementary students. Elementary schools in the subdistrict study area would operate over capacity (10~~4~~ 3 percent utilization) with a deficit of ~~99~~ 89 seats in the No Action condition.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS—SUBDISTRICT 2 OF CSD 7

As shown in **Table 2.3-3**, the total No Action condition enrollment measured at the subdistrict level is projected to be ~~778~~ 788 intermediate students. Intermediate schools measured at the subdistrict level would operate under capacity (8~~7~~ 8 percent utilization) with a surplus of ~~11~~ 09 seats.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SOUTHERN PRIORITY AREA

As shown in **Table 2.3-3**, the total No Action condition enrollment in the Southern Priority Area is projected to be 5,215 ~~5,198~~ elementary students. Elementary schools in the Southern Priority Area study area would operate over capacity (114 percent utilization) with a deficit of 646 ~~29~~ seats in the No Action condition.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project would result in up to 235 residential units over the No Action condition and would introduce approximately 87 elementary students and 45 intermediate students (see **Table 2.3-4**). As described above, the number of elementary and intermediate school students generated is based on the latest student generation rates provided by SCA in November 2018 (0.37 elementary and 0.19 intermediate school students per DU in CSD 7 the Bronx). For CSD 7, where the project is located, the multiplier is lower for elementary schools and higher for intermediate schools than the multiplier presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

Table 2.3-4
Estimated Public School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization
Future with the Proposed Project

Study Area	No Action Enrollment	Students Introduced by the Proposed Projects	Total With Action Enrollment	Capacity	Available Seats	Utilization	Change in Utilization Compared with No Action
Elementary Schools							
Sub-district 2 of CSD 7	<u>2,848</u> 2,838	87	<u>2,935</u> 2,925	2,749	<u>-186</u> -176	<u>107%</u> 106%	3.16%
Southern Priority Area	<u>5,215</u> 5,198	87	<u>5,302</u> 5,372	4,569	<u>-733</u> -803	<u>116%</u>	<u>1.90</u> 3.84 %
Intermediate Schools							
Sub-district 2 of CSD 7	<u>778</u> 788	45	<u>823</u> 833	897	<u>74</u> 64	<u>92%</u>	5.02%

Sources: *Enrollment Projections 2018–2027* New York City Public Schools by Statistical Forecasting; DOE *Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization 2017–2018 School Year*; DOE *2020–2024 Proposed Five-Year Capital Plan, Amended February 2018*; School Construction Authority.

Generally, the potential for a significant adverse impact may occur if the proposed project would result in both of the following conditions: (1) a utilization rate in the sub-district study area that is equal to or greater than 100 percent in the future with the proposed project; and (2) an increase of five percentage points or more in the collective utilization rate between the future without and the future with the proposed projects' conditions.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SUB-DISTRICT 2 OF CSD 7

In the future with the proposed project, total elementary school enrollment of Sub-district 2/CSD 7 would increase by 87 students to 2,935 ~~25~~ (107 6 percent utilization) with a deficit of 186 ~~76~~ seats. Elementary school utilization in Sub-district 2/CSD 7 would increase by 3.16 percentage points over the No Action condition; however, this remains under the five-percentage point threshold. Therefore, according to the *CEQR Technical Manual's* criteria, the proposed project would not have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact on public elementary schools.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS—SUB-DISTRICT 2 OF CSD 7

In the future with the proposed project, total intermediate school enrollment of Sub-district 2/CSD 7 would increase by 45 students to 823 ~~33~~ (92 3 percent utilization) with a surplus of 74 ~~64~~ seats. Intermediate school utilization would increase by 5.02 percentage points over the No Action condition but would be less than 100 percent utilization. Therefore, according to the *CEQR*

Technical Manual's criteria, the proposed project would not have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact on public intermediate schools.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—SOUTHERN PRIORITY AREA

In the future with the proposed project, total elementary school enrollment of the Southern Priority Area would increase by 87 students to 5,302~~72~~ (116~~8~~ percent utilization) with a deficit of 733~~803~~ seats. Elementary school utilization would increase by 1.903~~.8~~ percentage points over the No Action condition; however, this would remain under the five-percentage point threshold. Therefore, according to the *CEQR Technical Manual's* criteria, the proposed project would not have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact on public elementary schools.

D. POTENTIAL INDIRECT EFFECTS ON PUBLICLY FUNDED CHILD CARE CENTERS

METHODOLOGY

The New York City Administration for Children's Services (ACS) provides subsidized child care in center-based group child care, family-based child care, informal child care, and Head Start programs. Publicly funded child care services are available for income-eligible children through the age of 12. In order for a family to receive subsidized child care services, the family must meet specific financial and social eligibility criteria that are determined by federal, state, and local regulations. In general, children in families that have incomes at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), depending on family size, are financially eligible, although in some cases eligibility can go up to 275 percent FPL. ACS has also noted that 60 percent of the population utilizing subsidized child care services are in receipt of Cash Assistance and have incomes below 100 percent FPL. To receive subsidized child care services, a family also must have an approved "reason for care," such as involvement in a child welfare case or participation in a "welfare-to-work" program. Head Start is a federally funded child care program that provides children with half-day or full-day early childhood education. Program eligibility is limited to families with incomes at 130 percent or less of federal poverty level.

As described in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the City's affordable housing market is pegged to the Area Median Income (AMI) rather than FPL. Lower-income units must be affordable to households at or below 80 percent AMI. Since family incomes at or below 200 percent FPL fall below 80 percent AMI, for the purposes of CEQR analysis, the number of housing units expected to be subsidized and targeted for incomes of 80 percent AMI or below provides a conservative estimate of the number of housing units with children that are eligible for publicly funded child care services.

Most children are served through enrollment in contracted Early Learn programs or by vouchers for private and non-profit organizations that operate child care programs throughout the City. Registered or licensed providers can offer family-based child care in their homes. Informal child care can be provided by a relative or neighbor for no more than two children. Children aged six weeks through 12 years old can be cared for either in group child care centers licensed by the Department of Health or in homes of registered child care providers. ACS also issues vouchers to eligible families, which may be used by parents to pay for child care from any legal child care provider in the City.

Publicly funded child care centers, under the auspices of the Early Care and Education (ECE) within ACS, provide care for the children of income-eligible households. Space for one child in such child care centers is termed a "slot." These slots may be in group child care or Head Start

centers, or they may be in the form of family-based child care in which up to 16 children are placed under the care of a licensed provider and an assistant in a home setting.

Since there are no locational requirements for enrollment in child care facilities, and some parents or guardians choose a child care center close to their employment rather than their residence, the service areas of these facilities can be quite large and not subject to strict delineation to identify a study area. However, according to CEQR methodology for child care analyses, the locations of publicly funded group child care facilities within approximately 1.5 miles of the project sites should be shown, reflecting the fact that the facilities closest to the project sites are more likely to be subject to increased demand. Therefore, the study area for the analysis of child care centers is the area within 1.5 miles of the project sites, excluding the portions within Queens. Current enrollment data for the child care and Head Start facilities closest to the project sites were gathered from ACS.

Child care enrollment in the future without the proposed projects was estimated by multiplying the number of new low- and low/moderate-income (i.e., affordable, non-senior) housing units expected in the 1.5-mile study area by the CEQR multipliers for estimating the number of children under age six eligible for publicly funded child care services. For the Bronx, the multiplier estimates 0.139 public child care-eligible children under age six per low- and low/moderate-income housing unit. As noted above, the CEQR analysis focuses on services for children under age six because eligible children aged 6 to 12 are expected to be in school for most of the day.

The child care-eligible population introduced by the proposed projects was also estimated using the *CEQR Technical Manual* child care multipliers. The population of public child care-eligible children under age six was then added to the child care enrollment calculated in the No Action condition. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, potential for a significant adverse impact on publicly funded child care may result if an action would result in a demand for slots greater than remaining capacity of child care facilities (i.e., more than 100 percent utilization), and if that demand constitutes an increase of five percentage points or more of the collective capacity of the child care facilities serving the respective study area.

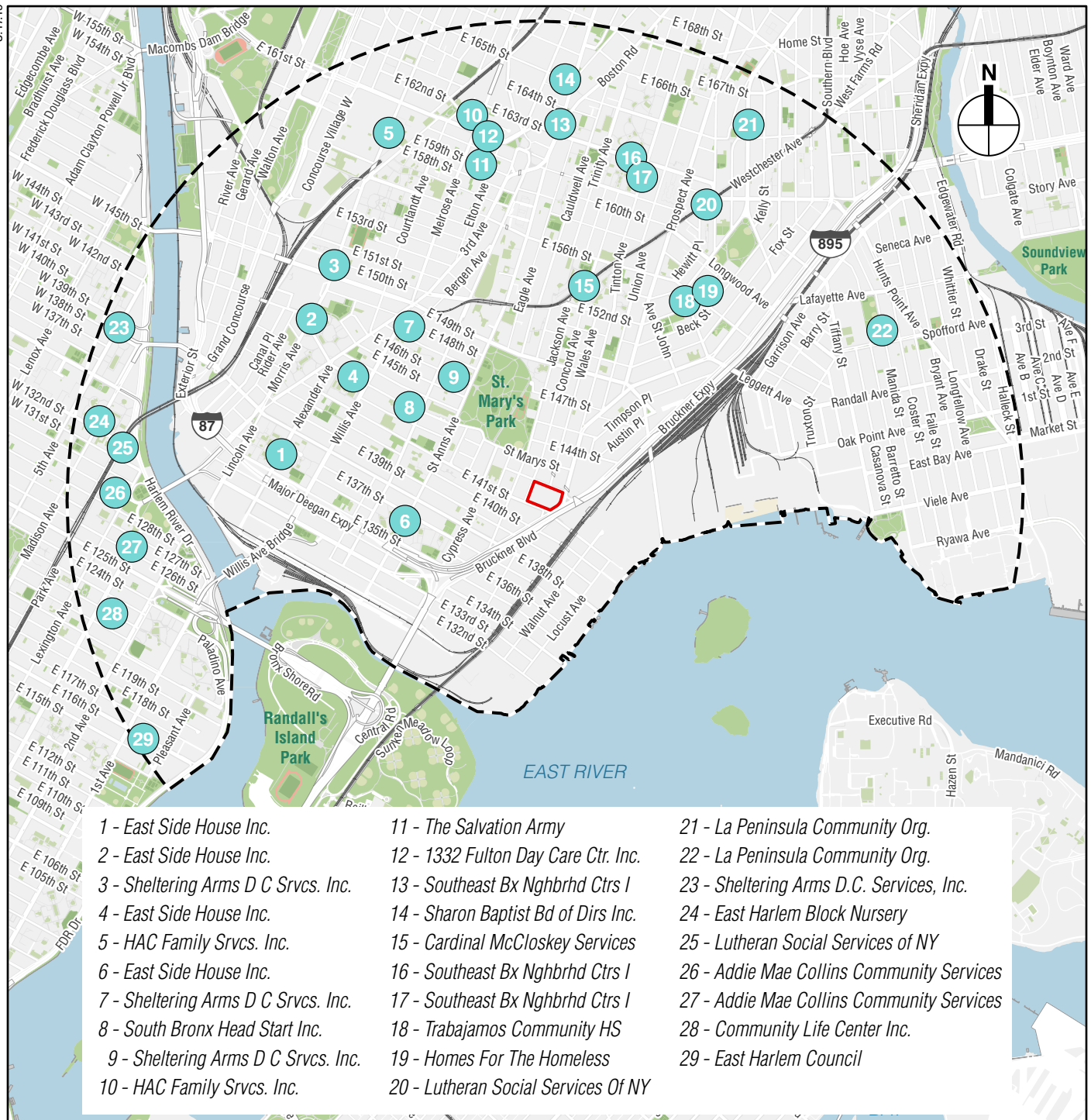
EXISTING CONDITIONS

There are 29 publicly funded child care facilities within the 1.5-mile study area (see **Figure 2.3-2**). As shown in **Table 2.3-5**, these child care centers have a total capacity of 2,195 slots and an enrollment of 1,836 children with 359 available slots (83.64 percent utilization).

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Planned or proposed development projects, i.e., No Build projects, in the child care study area (1.5 miles from the project sites) will introduce approximately 3,297 new affordable housing units by the proposed project's build year (2026-7).¹ Based on the CEQR generation rates for estimating the number of children eligible for publicly funded day care, this amount of development would introduce approximately 458 new children under the age of six who would be eligible for publicly funded child care programs for a total of 2,294.

¹ Some of the planned or proposed developments are known to contain affordable units; in such cases, the specific number of anticipated affordable units has been accounted for.



- Project Site Boundary
- Study Area Boundary (1.5-mile perimeter)
- Child Care Facilities

0 2,000 FEET

Child Care Facilities
Serving the Study Area
Figure 2.3-2

Table 2.3-5
Publicly Funded Child Care Facilities Serving the Study Area

Map No.	Contractor Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity	Available Slots	Utilization Rate
1	East Side House Inc.	200 Alexander Ave.	45	55	10	82%
2	East Side House Inc.	414 Morris Ave.	55	55	0	100%
3	Sheltering Arms D C Srvcs, Inc.	565 Morris Ave.	85	139	54	61%
4	East Side House Inc.	375 E. 143rd St.	73	74	1	99%
5	HAC Family Srvcs Inc.	800 Concourse Village E.	73	84	11	87%
6	East Side House Inc.	201 St. Ann's Ave.	25	25	0	100%
7	Sheltering Arms D C Srvcs, Inc.	500 Bergen St.	23	25	2	92%
8	South Bronx Head Start Inc.	490 E. 143rd St.	36	53	17	68%
9	Sheltering Arms D C Srvcs, Inc.	528 E. 146th St.	34	45	11	76%
10	HAC Family Srvcs Inc.	383 E. 162nd St.	65	70	5	93%
11	The Salvation Army	425 E. 159th St.	30	36	6	83%
12	1332 Fulton Day Care Ctr Inc.	421 E. 161st St.	97	154	57	63%
13	Southeast Bx Nghbrhd Ctrs I	3261 Third Ave.	89	91	2	98%
14	Sharon Baptist Bd of Dirs Inc.	507-509 E. 165th St.	105	119	14	88%
15	Cardinal McCloskey Services	690 Westchester Ave.	52	55	3	95%
16	Southeast Bx Nghbrhd Ctrs I	749 E. 163rd St.	85	90	5	94%
17	Southeast Bx Nghbrhd Ctrs I	909 Tinton Ave.	48	54	6	89%
18	Trabajamos Community HS	940 E. 156 St.	25	26	1	96%
19	Homes For The Homeless	730 Kelly St.	16	20	4	80%
20	Lutheran Social Services Of NY	888 Westchester Ave.	135	137	2	99%
21	La Peninsula Community Org.	1054 Intervale Ave.	105	106	1	99%
22	La Peninsula Community Org.	711 Manida St.	121	123	2	98%
23	Sheltering Arms D C Srvcs, Inc.	2289 Fifth Ave.	10	12	2	83%
24	East Harlem Block Nursery	2112 Madison Ave.	31	39	8	79%
25	Lutheran Social Services Of NY	1951 Park Ave.	51	61	10	83%
26	Addie Mae Collins Community Ctr	110 East 129th St.	34	37	3	92%
27	Addie Mae Collins Community Ctr	2322 3rd Ave.	91	111	20	82%
28	Community Life Center Inc.	221 East 122nd St.	46	148	102	31%
29	East Harlem Council	440 East 116th St.	151	151	0	100%
Total			1,836	2,195	359	83.64%
Note: See Figure 2.3-2.						
Source: ACS, June 2018.						

Based on these assumptions, the number of available slots will decrease. As described above, there are currently 359 available slots and a utilization of 83.64 percent. When the estimated 458 children under age six introduced by planned development projects are added to this total, child care facilities in the study area will operate with a deficit of 99 slots (104.51 percent utilization).

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As discussed above, the proposed project would facilitate a future mixed-use building that is assumed to contain 235 DUs, which would be affordable units. For the purposes of providing a conservative assessment of potential impacts to publicly funded child care facilities, this analysis assumes that all of the units would be affordable. AMI bands for the proposed permanently

affordable units would be developed in consultation with the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and elected officials, and as required by the Inclusionary Housing guidelines and other applicable requirements. Therefore, in order to ensure a conservative analysis, it is assumed that all 235 of these units would meet the financial and social eligibility criteria for publicly funded child care, even though—according to the *CEQR Technical Manual*—children from households earning above 80 percent AMI would not be eligible for publicly funded child care services. Based on the *CEQR Technical Manual* child care multipliers, this development would result in approximately 33 children under the age of six who would be eligible for publicly funded child care programs. With the addition of these children, enrollment at child care facilities in the study area would increase to 2,327 children, compared to a capacity of 2,195 slots with a deficit of 132 slots (see **Table 2.3-6**). Child care facilities would operate at 106.01 percent utilization, which represents an increase in the utilization rate of 1.50 percentage points over the future without the proposed project.

Table 2.3-6
Estimated Child Care Facility Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization

	Enrollment	Capacity	Available Slots	Utilization Rate	Change in Utilization
Future without the Proposed Project	2,294	2,195	-99	104.51%	N/A
Future with the Proposed Project	2,327	2,195	-132	106.01%	1.50%
Sources: ACS, June 2018; AKRF, Inc.					

As noted above, the *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines indicate the potential for a significant adverse impact on publicly funded child care services could result when both of the following criteria are met: (1) a demand for slots greater than the remaining capacity of child care facilities; and (2) an increase in demand of five percentage points of the study area capacity. In the future with the proposed project, child care facilities in the study area would operate over capacity, but the increase in the utilization rate would be under 5 percentage points (1.50 percentage points). Therefore, according to the *CEQR Technical Manual* criteria, the proposed project would not have the potential to result in a significant adverse impact on child care facilities.

Several factors may reduce the number of children in need of publicly funded child care slots in ACS-contracted child care facilities. Families in the study area could make use of alternatives to publicly funded child care facilities. There are slots at homes licensed to provide family-based child care that families of eligible children could elect to use instead of publicly funded child care centers. Parents of eligible children also are not restricted to enrolling their children in child care facilities in a specific geographical area and could use public child care centers outside of the study area. *