

A. INTRODUCTION

The *CEQR Technical Manual* defines community facilities as public or publicly funded facilities including schools, hospitals, libraries, day care centers, and fire and police protection services which are publicly funded. This chapter examines the potential effects of development on the projected development sites by 2015 on the capacity and provision of services by those community facilities. Direct effects may occur when a particular action physically alters or displaces a community facility. Indirect effects result from increases in population that create additional demand on service delivery. As there are no direct effects to existing community facilities resulting from the proposed action, this analysis concentrates on the potential for indirect effects.

This chapter uses the reasonable worst-case development scenario (RWCDs), as discussed in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” as the basis for assessing the impacts of the proposed action on community facilities. It is expected that the proposed actions would result in a net increase of 3,565 residential units, 3,107,714 square feet of commercial space, and 245,180 square feet of community facility space, as well as a net decrease of 379,752 square feet of industrial space. This chapter has been updated since the Draft Environmental Impact Statement to reflect changes to the Reasonable Worst Case Development Scenario as described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” and to incorporate recently released school enrollment data and enrollment projections.

The analysis of community facilities has been conducted in accordance with the guidelines established in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. CEQR methodology calls for detailed assessments in areas where a project may have an impact on the provision of public or publicly funded services available to the community. Analyses were conducted to identify the potential effect that the projected developments induced by the proposed action could have on community facilities and the provision of services to the surrounding community. In general, size, income characteristics, and the age distribution of a new population are factors that could affect the delivery of services. The *CEQR Technical Manual* provides guidelines or thresholds that can be used to make an initial determination of whether a detailed study is necessary to determine potential impacts. The *CEQR Technical Manual* thresholds for analysis are as follows:

- *Schools.* CEQR methodology calls for analysis of public elementary and middle schools if a proposed action would result in the addition of more than 50 elementary and middle school students. The proposed project would add approximately 607 new elementary and 321 new middle school students, triggering a detailed analysis of public elementary and middle schools. The threshold for high school students is 150 new students. Although the proposed project would add only 143 new high school students, a detailed analysis of high schools is provided due to the large scale of the Proposed Action.

- *Libraries.* The proposed actions would result in an incremental increase of approximately 3,565 residential units, which would exceed the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold (Table 3C-3) of 621 units. The 621-unit threshold constitutes an increase of more than 5 percent in the average number of residential units served by library branches in Queens. Therefore, an analysis of potential impacts on libraries is necessary.
- *Health Care Facilities.* The *CEQR Technical Manual* recommends that a detailed analysis of health care facilities be conducted for projects that would add more than 600 low- to moderate-income units. While low- to moderate-income housing is not analyzed as part of the RWCDS, given the scale of the projected development, an assessment of existing health care facilities is appropriate.
- *Day Care.* The *CEQR Technical Manual* calls for a detailed analysis of publicly funded day care centers when the proposed actions would generate more than 50 children eligible for publicly funded day care. According to Table 3C-4, this threshold is tripped in Queens by the addition of 250 low-income units or 278 low- to moderate-income units. While low- to moderate-income housing is not analyzed as part of the RWCDS, given the scale of the projected development, an assessment of existing day care facilities is appropriate.
- *Police and Fire Protection.* For police and fire protection services, the *CEQR Technical Manual* suggests that a detailed assessment of service delivery be conducted if a proposed action would affect the physical operations of, or access to and from, a fire station or police precinct house. While the development projected in the RWCDS would not result in such direct effects, given the scale of projected development, this chapter addresses police and fire protection services as well, for the purpose of providing a more comprehensive assessment of the proposed action's effects on community services.

B. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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

According to the guidelines presented in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, CEQR analyzes potential impacts only on public schools operated, funded or chartered by the New York City Department of Education (DOE). Therefore, private and parochial schools within the study area are not included in this analysis. An analysis of potential impacts on schools is necessary when a proposed action would introduce more than 50 public elementary/intermediate school students or 150 public high school students. The proposed actions analyzed in this EIS exceed the threshold for elementary and middle schools. Although the 150 student threshold for high school students is not met, an analysis of potential impacts is provided due to the large scale of the proposed actions.

In accordance with CEQR guidelines, the analysis focuses on elementary and intermediate/middle schools, because the DOE assigns students to specific schools at these levels. High School students can usually elect to attend schools other than their neighborhood high schools, depending on admissions criteria and space availability. However, if a proposed action would generate 150 or more high school students there could be an impact on the locally

zoned high school and further analysis may be appropriate. Therefore, an assessment of the local high schools within the study area is also provided in this chapter.

The area of the proposed actions falls within Community School Districts (CSDs) 28 and 29 (see Figure 4-1). This analysis assesses the potential effects of the RWCDS on schools located within an approximate ½-mile radius from the proposed action area boundary and on CSDs 28 and 29 as a whole. Children residing within the proposed project area would most likely attend the elementary and intermediate school in that radius.

The chapter also provides an assessment for both elementary and intermediate schools for all of Community School Districts 28 and 29, as students may also attend schools within their district but outside their immediate neighborhood. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant adverse impact on public schools may occur if the proposed action would cause a greater than 5 percent increase in deficiency of seats over the No Build condition in the study area.

It should be noted that the educational system in New York City recently underwent organizational and administrative changes, known as the Children First reform agenda, which went into effect at the start of the 2003-2004 academic year. The new streamlined structure is intended to reorganize all aspects of the school system to focus on instruction and to support the goal of improving student achievement in all the City's schools. The school system is now organized into 10 Instructional Regions across the city, each of which covers approximately 120 schools. Each Instructional Region includes 2 to 4 Community School Districts. The boundaries of the 32 Community School Districts, as well as zoning rules within each district, remain unchanged, but high schools have become part of the Instructional Regions in which they are located.

Under the terms of the recent federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB) legislation, children who are registered at schools that have been identified as "failing to make adequate yearly progress" are eligible to transfer to other schools that have available slots. At the present time there is insufficient data on how many children have taken advantage of this opportunity.

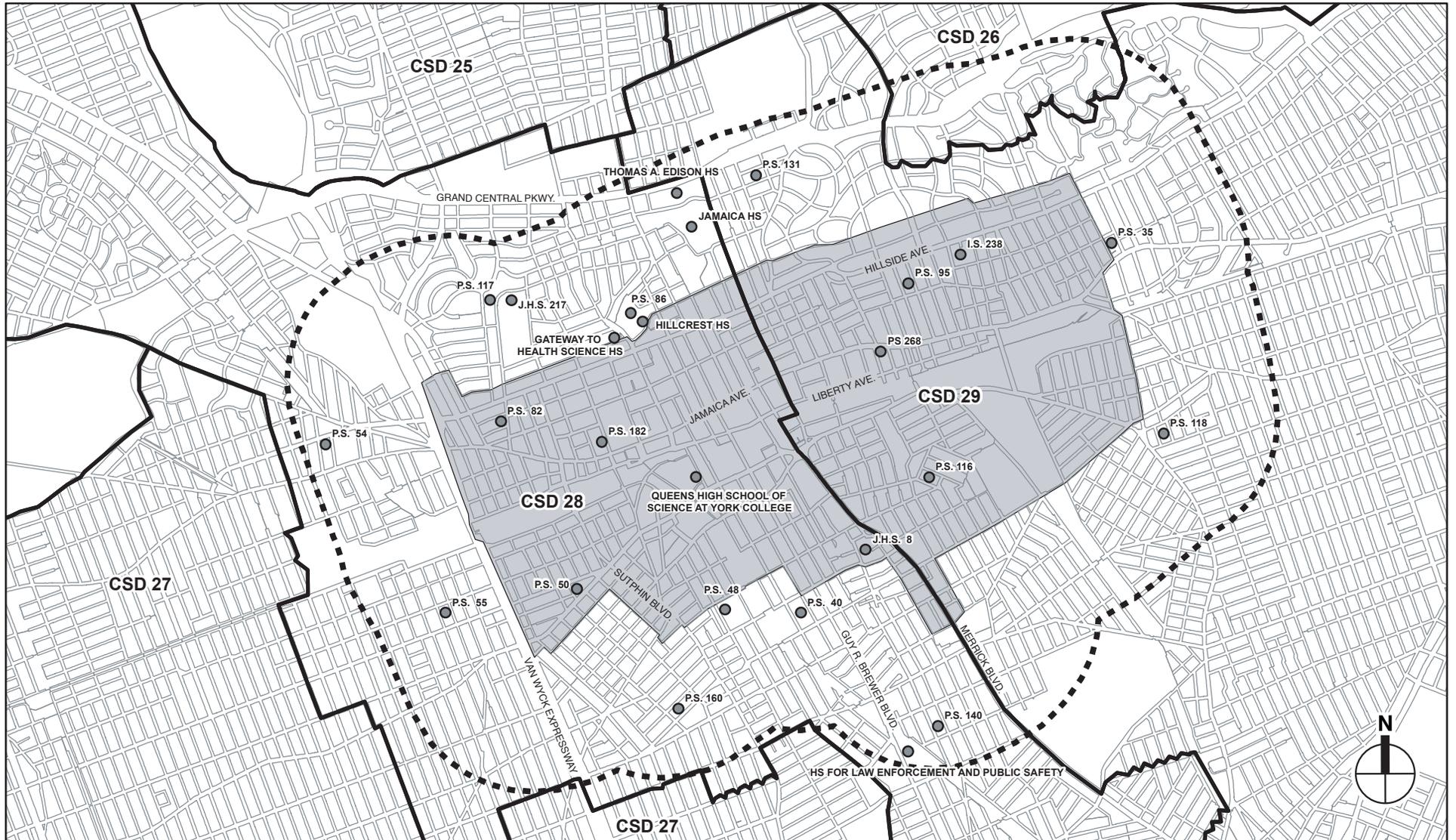
As both the DOE organizational reforms and the NCLB initiative are still in the initial phases of implementation, the extent to which they may affect school placement and planning have not yet been fully established. Therefore, no changes have been made to the methodology for analyzing school impacts outlined in the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

As noted above, public elementary and intermediate schools, and now high schools as well, are located in geographically defined school districts. The proposed project area falls within Community School Districts (CSDs) 28 and 29, part of the Department of Education's Region 3, which also includes CSDs 25 and 26.

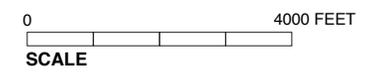
EXISTING CONDITIONS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in Figure 4-1, 6 elementary schools are located within the proposed project area, and 11 additional elementary schools are located within a ½-mile radius of the project area boundary, for a total of 17 elementary schools serving the study area. Six of those elementary schools are located within CSD 28 and 11 are located within CSD 29.



- Proposed Action Area
- 1/2-Mile Study Area Boundary
- CSD Boundary
- Public Schools in Study Area



Jamaica Plan EIS

As shown in Table 4-1, the 17 elementary schools within the entire ½-mile study area, which encompasses portions of CSDs 28 and 29, had a total capacity of 12,466 seats in the 2005-2006 academic year, and enrollment of 12,944 students for a utilization of approximately 104 percent and a deficit of 478 seats.

**Table 4-1
Public Elementary School Utilization, Capacity,
and Enrollment Figures: 2005-2006 School Year**

Name	Address	CSD	Enrollment	Capacity	Seats Available	Utilization (Percent)
<i>Elementary Schools</i>						
P.S. 50 Sunnyside School	143-26 101 Ave	28	<u>614</u>	<u>584</u>	<u>-30</u>	<u>105</u>
P.S. 50 Minischool		28	<u>227</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>-100</u>	<u>179</u>
P.S. 82 Hammond School	88-02 144 St	28	<u>461</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>-61</u>	<u>115</u>
P.S. 82 Annex		28	<u>102</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>-28</u>	<u>138</u>
P.S. 95 Eastwood School	179-01 90 Ave	29	<u>1,155</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>-109</u>	<u>110</u>
P S 95 Transportable		29	<u>120</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>-69</u>	<u>235</u>
P.S. 116 William C. Hughley School	107-25 Wren Place	29	<u>743</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>88</u>
S 116 Transportable		29	<u>66</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>88</u>
P.S. 182 Samantha Smith School	90-36 150 St	28	<u>810</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>-424</u>	<u>210</u>
P.S. 182 Annex		28	<u>121</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>-43</u>	<u>155</u>
P.S. 268	92-07 175th St	29	<u>446</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>72</u>
P.S. 35 Nathaniel Woodhull School	191-02 90 Ave	29	<u>598</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>-4</u>	<u>101</u>
P.S. 35 Transportable		29	<u>91</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>-40</u>	<u>178</u>
P.S. 40 Samuel Huntington School	109-20 Union Hall St	28	<u>575</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>56</u>
P.S. 40 Transportable		28	<u>79</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>87</u>
P.S. 48 William Wordsworth School	155-02 108 Ave	28	<u>427</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>-98</u>	<u>130</u>
P.S. 48 Transportable		28	<u>0</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>0</u>
P.S. 54 Hillside School	86-02 127 St	28	<u>348</u>	<u>353</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>99</u>
P.S. 54 Transportable		28	<u>40</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>83</u>
P.S. 54 Minischool		28	<u>171</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>-36</u>	<u>127</u>
P.S. 55 The Maure School	131-10 97th Ave	28	<u>386</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>-20</u>	<u>105</u>
P.S. 55 Minischool		28	<u>198</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>-44</u>	<u>129</u>
P.S. 55 Transportable		28	<u>142</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>-64</u>	<u>182</u>
P.S. 86	87-41 Parsons Blvd	28	<u>964</u>	<u>794</u>	<u>-170</u>	<u>121</u>
P.S. 117 J. Keld Briarwood School	85-15 143rd St	28	<u>1,130</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>-112</u>	<u>111</u>
P.S. 118 Lorraine Hansberry School	190-20 109th Rd	29	<u>707</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>88</u>
P.S. 131 Abigail Adams School	170-45 84th Ave	29	<u>549</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>-124</u>	<u>129</u>
P.S. 131 Transportable		29	<u>108</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>82</u>
P.S. 140 Edward K. Ellington School	116-00 166 St	28	<u>680</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>86</u>
P.S. 140 Transportable		28	<u>88</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>95</u>

Table 4-1 (cont'd)
Public Elementary School Utilization, Capacity,
and Enrollment Figures: 2005-2006 School Year

Name	Address	CSD	Enrollment	Capacity	Seats Available	Utilization (Percent)
P.S. 160 Walter F. Bishop School	109-59 Inwood St	28	<u>663</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>87</u>
P.S. 160 Transportable		28	<u>135</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>-35</u>	<u>135</u>
Study Area Total			<u>12,944</u>	<u>12,466</u>	<u>-478</u>	<u>104</u>
CSD 28 Total			<u>18,621</u>	<u>16,497</u>	<u>-2,124</u>	<u>113</u>
CSD 29 Total			<u>18,943</u>	<u>18,943</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>100</u>
Intermediate Schools						
I.S. 238 Susan B. Anthony School	88-15 182 St	29	<u>1,579</u>	<u>1,706</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>92</u>
J.H.S. 8 R. S. Grossley J.H.S.	108-35 167 St	28	<u>1,032</u>	<u>1,430</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>72</u>
J.H.S. 217 R. A. Van Wyck J.H.S.	85-05 144 St	28	<u>1,082</u>	<u>1,270</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>86</u>
J.H.S Temporary Classroom Building		28	<u>139</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>50</u>
Study Area Total			<u>3,841</u>	<u>4,683</u>	<u>842</u>	<u>82</u>
CSD 28 Total			<u>6,030</u>	<u>7,442</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>81</u>
CSD 29 Total			<u>6,415</u>	<u>7,243</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>89</u>
Notes:	See Figure 4-1.					
Sources:	Enrollment and capacity for individual schools: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2005-2006</i> , target capacity. These figures include Pre-K enrollment in these buildings. Totals for CSDs 28 and 29 enrollment: DOE Enrollment Projections for Community School Districts (Actual <u>2005</u> , Projected <u>2006</u> to <u>2015</u>) Capacity numbers for CSDs 28 and 29: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2005-2006</i> , target capacity.					

For CSD 28 as a whole, total capacity was 16,497 seats in the 2005-2006 academic year, and enrollment was 18,621, for a district-wide utilization of approximately 113 percent, with a shortfall of 2,124 seats. For CSD 29 as a whole, total capacity was 18,943 seats in the 2005-2006 academic year, and enrollment was 18,943, for a district-wide utilization of 100 percent, with no available seats.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

There are two intermediate schools (I.S. 283 and J.H.S. 8) located within the proposed project area, and one additional intermediate school (J.H.S 217) is located within a ½-mile radius of the project area boundary, for a total of 3 intermediate schools serving the study area (see Figure 4-1).

As shown in Table 4-1, enrollment at intermediate schools in the ½-mile study area is 3,841. Study area intermediate schools are collectively operating at 82 percent of capacity with a surplus of 842 seats. In CSD 28 as a whole, total enrollment is 6,030, with 1,412 available seats (81 percent of capacity). CSD 29 intermediate schools are operating at 89 percent of capacity, with a total enrollment of 6,415 students and 828 available seats.

HIGH SCHOOLS

DOE does not require high school students to attend a specific high school in their neighborhood. Students have the ability to attend various schools within the borough or city, based on seating availability and admissions criteria, although there may be a tendency to attend a high school closer to home. According to the DOE’s latest admissions guidelines, students who wish to attend their zoned school must rank that particular school among their 12 choices on their applications and would be given priority in admission. This means that when students are not matched with schools ranked above their zoned school, they would automatically be assigned to their zoned school. In cases where students are not accepted to one of their 12 choices and do not list their local zoned school as one of the choices, they would not be automatically assigned to their zoned school, but would need to complete a new High School Choice Form.

There are six public high schools located within the study area: Gateway to Health Science High School at 150-91 87th Road, Hillcrest High School at 160-05 Highland Avenue, the High School for Law Enforcement and Public Safety at 116-25 Guy Brewer Boulevard, Jamaica High School at 167-01 Gothic Drive, the Queens High School for the Sciences at York College at 94-50 159th Street, and the Thomas A. Edison Vocational & Technical High School at 165-65 84th Avenue (see Figure 4-1 and Table 4-2). All 6 of these high schools fall within CSD 28.

Table 4-2
Queens Public High Schools Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization, 2005-2006

Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity	Seats Available	Utilization (percent)
Gateway to Health Science High School	150-91 87 Rd	<u>569</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>-62</u>	<u>112</u>
Hillcrest High School	160-05 Highland Ave	<u>3,329</u>	<u>2,818</u>	<u>-511</u>	<u>118</u>
High School For Law Enforcement And Public Safety	116-25 Guy Brewer Blvd	<u>579</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>66</u>
Jamaica High School	167-01 Gothic Drive	<u>2,489</u>	<u>2,190</u>	<u>-299</u>	<u>114</u>
Queens High School Of Science at York College	94-50 159th St	<u>376</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>-72</u>	<u>124</u>
Thomas A. Edison Vocational & Technical High School	165-65 84 Ave	<u>2,326</u>	<u>1,967</u>	<u>-359</u>	<u>118</u>
Study Area Totals		<u>9,668</u>	<u>8,657</u>	<u>-1,011</u>	<u>112</u>
Queens Totals		<u>78,973</u>	<u>66,800</u>	<u>-12,173</u>	<u>118</u>
Notes:	See Figure 4-1. High school capacity may include other programs (intermediate, and charters) housed in high school buildings.				
Sources:	Total for Queens enrollment: DOE Enrollment Projections for Queens High Schools (Actual <u>2005</u> , Projected <u>2006-2015</u>). Capacity for individual schools and Queens totals: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2005-2006</i> .				

The Gateway to Health Science High School provides special programs geared toward the health professions. As shown in Table 4-2, the school, which is open to all New York City residents but gives priority to CSD 28 and 29 students, had a utilization rate of 112 percent in the 2005-2006 academic year, with a deficit of 62 seats.

Hillcrest High School offers health careers, pre-medical, pre-teaching, and performing arts programs in addition to a comprehensive academic program and is open to all New York City residents. In the 2005-2006 academic year, the school had a utilization rate of 118 percent with a shortage of 511 seats.

The High School for Law Enforcement and Public Safety, which offers academic programs that introduce students to careers in law enforcement and public safety, is open to all New York City residents though priority is given to Queens residents. The school had a utilization rate of 66 percent in the 2005-2006 academic year, with 292 available seats.

Jamaica High School offers academic programs in law and government, finance, and computer science and technology in addition to a comprehensive academic program and is open to all New York City residents. In the 2005-2006 academic year, the school had a utilization rate of 114 percent with a shortage of 299 seats.

The Queens High School for the Sciences at York College is located on the York College campus and provides a technology-based college preparatory curriculum that emphasizes science and mathematics research and biotechnology. The school is open to all New York City residents and acceptance is based on the score attained on the Specialized High Schools Admissions Test. The school had a utilization rate of 124 percent in the 2005-2006 academic year, with a shortfall of 72 seats.

The Thomas A. Edison Vocational & Technical High School is open to all New York City residents and offers programs for pre-med and pharmaceuticals, computer science, programming, and internet technologies, computer electronics engineering, CAD and mechanical engineering, information technologies, electrical technology, graphic arts, and automotive technologies. The school had a utilization rate of 118 percent in the 2005-2006 academic year, with a shortfall of 359 seats.

The six high schools in the study area had a combined capacity for 8,657 students, while the enrollment for the 2005-2006 school year was approximately 9,668 students, with an overall utilization of 112 percent, with a deficit of 1,011 seats. Throughout Queens, total high school capacity was 66,800 in the 2005-2006 academic year, while enrollment was 78,973. Thus boroughwide utilization is approximately 118 percent, with a shortage of 12,173 seats.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS (NO BUILD)

The future utilization rate for school facilities is calculated by adding the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments to the projected enrollment from New York City Department of Education (DOE), and then comparing that number to projected capacity. DOE does not include Charter school enrollment in its enrollment projections. There are no charter schools in CSD 28. CSD 29 has one charter school, the Merrick Academy/Queens Public Charter School, which had an enrollment of 495 children in grades K-6 in 2005-2006.

The latest available enrollment projections (Actual 2005, Projected 2006-2015) were obtained from DOE. These enrollment projections do not explicitly account for discrete new residential developments planned for the area; thus, the additional populations from the new projects planned within the study area were also included to more conservatively predict future enrollment and utilization.

In the 2015 future without the proposed actions, it is expected that approximately 2,272 housing units would be developed within the ½-mile study area (see Table 4-3). These include the

increment of 1,571 housing units expected in the reasonable worst case development scenario (RWCDS) as described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” and Chapter 2, “Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy” (see Tables 2-4 and 2-5).¹ It is expected that 1,844 of the 2,272 housing units would be constructed within the bounds of CSD 28, while 428 would be constructed within the bounds of CSD 29.

The moderate- to high-income ratios of public school children per housing unit set forth in Table 3C-2 of the CEQR Technical Manual were used to estimate the number of students that would be introduced to the study area in the future without the proposed actions. A development planned at Merrick Boulevard between 110th Road and 111th Avenue would include 54 affordable housing units and therefore the ratios in the low income category of Table 3C-2 were used to estimate the number of students that would be generated. It is also assumed for the purposes of this analysis that the 139 housing units that are expected in the South Jamaica I URA but not included in the RWCDS would be for low-income residents. It is assumed that the remainder of housing units would be market rate and the ratios in the moderate- to high-income category were used to estimate the number of elementary, intermediate, and high school students that would be introduced to the study area.

As shown in Table 4-3, development expected in the future without the proposed actions would add an estimated 392 elementary, 206 intermediate, and 93 high school students to the ½-mile study area.

**Table 4-3
Projected New Housing Units and Estimated Number of Students
Generated in ½-mile Study Area: 2015 Future Without the Proposed Actions**

	Housing Units	Elementary	Middle	High
<i>CSD 28 Totals</i>	1,844	319	168	76
RWCDS	1,167	198	105	47
Other development*	677	121	63	29
<i>CSD 29 Totals</i>	428	73	38	17
RWCDS	404	69	36	16
Other development	24	4	2	1
TOTALS—½-mile study area	2,272	392	206	93
Notes: * Includes 54 units of affordable housing and 139 units in the South Jamaica I URA, all of which are treated in this analysis as low income. <u>The 1,571 units under the No Action Alternative from the RWCDS, the resulting population, and student generation represents the incremental increase in units on the projected development sites over existing conditions under the current zoning.</u>				
Sources: NYC Dept. of City Planning, <u>June 2007.</u>				

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-4, elementary schools in the ½-mile study area are expected to operate just below 98 percent of capacity in 2015 absent the proposed actions. Total enrollment in the study area would be approximately 12,182, with 283 available seats. The entire CSD 28 is expected to operate at approximately 106 percent of capacity, with a total enrollment of 17,501 and a shortfall

¹ For future conditions without the proposed actions, this analysis considers only the incremental increase in housing units compared to existing conditions (i.e., total development on projected sites minus existing housing units on projected sites).

of 1,004 seats. CSD 29 would have a total of 16,916 students, with a utilization rate of 89 percent and 2,027 available seats. Therefore, neither the schools in the ½-mile study area nor CSD 29 as a whole would be operating above capacity in the future without the proposed actions, though elementary schools in CSD 28 as a whole would continue to operate above capacity.

The adopted 2006 amendment to DOE’s 2005-2009 Five Year Capital Plan includes 630 seats to be constructed at a new P.S./I.S. 263 in CSD 29. Because this school is currently in the planning stages, it is conservatively excluded from the quantitative analysis. The amended plan also includes a total of 2,520 school seats in CSD 28 in addition to the proposed P.S./I.S. 263 in CSD 29.

**Table 4-4
Projected Public Elementary/Intermediate School Enrollment,
Capacity, and Utilization: 2015 Future Without the Proposed Actions**

Region/ District	DOE Projected Enrollment 2015 ¹	Students Generated Under No Action ²	Total Projected Enrollment in 2015	Program Capacity ³	Available Seats in Program	Utilization (percent)
<i>Elementary</i>						
1/2 mile	<u>11,790</u>	<u>392</u>	<u>12,182</u>	<u>12,466</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>97.7</u>
CSD 28	<u>17,182</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>17,501</u>	<u>16,497</u>	<u>-1,004</u>	<u>106.1</u>
CSD 29	<u>16,843</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>16,916</u>	<u>18,493</u>	<u>2,027</u>	<u>89.3</u>
<i>Intermediate</i>						
1/2 mile	<u>3,055</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>3,261</u>	<u>4,683</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>69.7</u>
CSD 28	<u>5,257</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>5,425</u>	<u>7,442</u>	<u>2,017</u>	<u>72.9</u>
CSD 29	<u>4,398</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>4,436</u>	<u>7,243</u>	<u>2,807</u>	<u>61.2</u>
Sources:						
¹ DOE Enrollment Projections (Projected <u>2006-2015</u>). DOE enrollment projections include long-term absentees; <u>they do not include charter school enrollments.</u>						
² The number of students generated by expected development is based on income ratios provided in Table 3C-2 of the <i>CEQR Technical Manual (2001)</i> .						
³ Capacity numbers: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2005-2006</i> . To estimate student enrollment for the elementary and intermediate schools in the study area in 2015, the total number of students enrolled in those schools (DOE Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report) in each of the two CSDs in <u>2005-2006</u> was divided by the total number of students enrolled in CSDs 28 and 29 in <u>2005-2006</u> (elementary and intermediate school enrollments were handled separately). The ½-mile study area includes <u>8,361</u> and <u>4,583</u> elementary students in CSDs 28 and 29, respectively, and <u>2,263</u> and <u>1,578</u> middle school students in CSDs 28 and 29, respectively. Thus elementary school students in the study area comprise approximately <u>45</u> percent of the CSD 28 elementary student population and <u>24</u> percent of the CSD 29 elementary population. Within middle schools, study area students comprise <u>38</u> percent of CSD 28 enrollment and <u>25</u> percent of CSD 29 enrollment. These percentages were applied to the districts’ projected enrollment in 2015 to estimate total enrollment for the study area schools in 2015.						

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

In the future without the proposed actions, the intermediate schools in the ½-mile study area would have a total enrollment of 3,261. They would collectively be operating at 70 percent of capacity, with 1,422 seats available. In CSD 28, intermediate school enrollment is expected to be 5,425 with a surplus if 2,017 seats (73 percent utilization). CSD 29 schools would also be operating at 61 percent of capacity, with an enrollment of 4,243 students and a surplus of 2,807 seats.

As mentioned above, the planned P.S./I.S. 263 would add some intermediate school capacity in CSD 29, and three planned primary/intermediate schools could add intermediate school seats to CSD 28.

HIGH SCHOOLS

DCP and DOE do not provide projections of high school students on a local basis. Additional high school students generated by demographic shifts and future development projects in the area, would be able to choose from among the City’s high schools and are not likely to affect utilization at neighborhood schools. Development expected in the future without the proposed actions would introduce an additional 93 high school students into the study area by 2015. As shown in Table 4-5, this would increase total study area high school enrollment to 7,964. There would be a surplus of 693 seats and study area high schools would operate at 92 percent of capacity. Queens high schools overall would be expected to operate at 96 percent of capacity, with a total enrollment of 64,388 and a surplus of 2,412 seats.

**Table 4-5
Projected Public High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization:
2015 Future Without the Proposed Actions**

	DOE Projected Enrollment 2015 ¹	Students Generated Under No Action ²	Total Projected Enrollment in 2015	Capacity ³	Available Seats in Program	Utilization (Percent)
Study Area Totals	7,871	93	7,964	8,657	693	94
Queens Totals	64,295	93	64,388	66,800	2,412	96

Sources:

¹ DOE Enrollment Projections (Projected 2006-2015). DOE enrollment projections include long-term absences. To estimate student enrollment for the high schools in the study area in 2015, the total number of students enrollment in those schools (DOE Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization Report) in 2005-2006 was divided by the total number of students enrolled in Queens high schools in 2005-2006. The resulting percentage of 12% was applied to the Queens projected enrollment in 2015 to estimate total enrollment for the study area schools in 2015.

² The number of students generated by expected development is based on income ratios provided in Table 3C-2 of the *CEQR Technical Manual (2001)*.

³ Capacity numbers: DOE, *Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2005-2006*. (High school capacity may include other programs (intermediate, special ed, and charters) housed in high school buildings.)

The adopted 2006 amendment to DOE’s 2005-2009 Five Year Capital Plan calls for the creation of 9,912 new seats in buildings in Queens that can accommodate intermediate and high school students. This new capacity would help to alleviate the boroughwide shortfall of high school seats.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

As described in Chapter 1, “Project Description,” it is expected that the proposed actions would result in an incremental increase of 3,565 units of housing, 2,750 of which would be developed within CSD 28 and 815 within CSD 29. Using the moderate- to high-income ratios set forth in Table 3C-2 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, an estimated 607 elementary and 321 intermediate school students would be introduced into the ½-mile study area by 2015. Of these, 468 elementary and 248 intermediate school students would be introduced to CSD 28 while 139 elementary and 73 intermediate school students would be introduced to CSD 29. Approximately 143 high school students would be introduced as a result of the proposed actions.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-6, the approximately 607 elementary school students (436 in CSD 28 and 139 in CSD 29) that would be introduced into the half-mile study area by new housing resulting from the proposed actions by 2015 would cause total enrollment at the schools within the half-mile study area to rise to 12,789, resulting in a shortage of 323 seats (102.6 percent capacity). Elementary schools in CSD 28 as a whole would operate at 109 percent capacity in 2015, with a total enrollment of 17,960 and a shortage of 1,472 seats. In CSD 29 as a whole, elementary schools would operate at 90 percent of capacity, with 17,055 students and a surplus of 1,888 seats.

**Table 4-6
Projected Public Elementary/Intermediate School Enrollment,
Capacity, and Utilization: 2015 Future With the Proposed Actions**

District	Projected Enrollment in 2015 ¹	Students Added by Proposed Actions ²	Total Future Enrollment in 2015	Program Capacity ³	Available Seats in Program	Utilization (percent)
<i>Elementary</i>						
½-Mile Study Area Total	<u>12,182</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>12,789</u>	<u>12,466</u>	<u>-323</u>	<u>102.6</u>
CSD 28	<u>17,501</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>17,960</u>	<u>16,497</u>	<u>-1,472</u>	<u>108.9</u>
CSD 29	<u>16,916</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>17,055</u>	<u>18,493</u>	<u>1,888</u>	<u>90.0</u>
<i>Intermediate</i>						
½-Mile Study Area Total	<u>3,261</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>3,582</u>	<u>4,683</u>	<u>1,101</u>	<u>76.5</u>
CSD 28	<u>5,425</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>5,673</u>	<u>7,442</u>	<u>1,769</u>	<u>76.2</u>
CSD 29	<u>4,436</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>4,509</u>	<u>7,243</u>	<u>2,734</u>	<u>62.3</u>
Sources:						
¹ DOE Enrollment Projections (Projected <u>2006-2015</u>). DOE enrollment projections include long-term absentees.						
² The number of students generated by expected development is based on mod-high income ratios provided in Table 3C-2 of the <i>CEQR Technical Manual (2001)</i> .						
³ Capacity numbers: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2005-2006</i> .						

As described above, the adopted 2006 amendment to DOE’s 2005-2009 Five Year Capital Plan includes 630 seats to be constructed at a new P.S./I.S. 263 in CSD 29 and 2,520 school seats in CSD 28. Although these planned new schools were not included in the quantitative analysis, if constructed they would add new elementary seats to the area that would accommodate the new students introduced to the study area as a result of the proposed actions.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

The development anticipated in the future with the proposed actions would introduce approximately 248 intermediate/middle school students into CSD 28 and 73 intermediate/middle school students into CSD 29 by 2015 (see Table 4-6). Total intermediate/middle school enrollment in the study area would therefore rise to 3,582, with a surplus of 1,101 seats (77 percent utilization). Intermediate/middle schools in CSD 28 as a whole would operate at 76 percent of capacity in 2015, with 1,769 available seats and a total enrollment of 5,673. CSD 29 intermediate schools would operate at 62 percent of capacity, with a total enrollment of 4,509

and a surplus of 2,734 seats. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impacts on intermediate schools as a result of the proposed actions.

HIGH SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-7, the proposed actions would add approximately 143 high school students to the study area, bringing the total high school enrollment in the study area to 8,107 and the utilization rate to approximately 94 percent, with 550 available seats. Throughout Queens, high school enrollment is expected to be approximately 64,531, with a surplus of 2,269 seats. In the future with the proposed actions, Queens high schools would be operating at approximately 97 percent of capacity, an increase of 1 percent over the conditions in the future absent the proposed actions. Furthermore, as described above new high school capacity is planned in the adopted 2006 amendment to DOE’s 2005-2009 Five Year Capital Plan. This new capacity would help to accommodate the new high school students introduced to the area by the proposed actions. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts on high schools are expected as a result of the proposed actions.

Table 4-7
Estimated Public High School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization: 2015 Future With the Proposed Actions

	Projected Enrollment in 2015 ¹	Students Added by Proposed Actions ²	Total Future Enrollment in 2015	Program Capacity ³	Available Seats in Program	Utilization (percent)
Study Area Totals	7,964	143	8,107	8,657	550	94
Queens Totals	<u>64,388</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>64,531</u>	<u>66,800</u>	<u>2,269</u>	<u>97</u>
Sources:						
¹ Totals for high school enrollment: DOE Enrollment Projections (Projected <u>2006-2015</u>).						
² The number of students generated by expected development is based on mod-high income ratios provided in Table 3C-2 of the <i>CEQR Technical Manual (2001)</i> .						
³ Capacity numbers for Queens Public High Schools: DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2005-2006</i> . High school capacity may include other programs (intermediate, special ed, charters) housed in high school buildings.						

C. LIBRARIES

Potential impacts on libraries may result from an increased user population. A noticeable change in service delivery is likely to occur if a project introduces a large residential population (i.e., greater than a five percent increase in housing units served). The number of housing units the proposed action is expected to introduce into the area would exceed the *CEQR Technical Manual* threshold (Table 3C-3) of 621 units, and thus an analysis of potential impacts on libraries is necessary. The 621-unit threshold constitutes an increase of more than 5 percent in the average number of residential units served by library branches in Queens. Impacts are identified if the proposed actions would result in a population increase of 5 percent or more over the future No Build population and this increase would impair the delivery of library services in the study area warranting consideration of mitigation.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Queens Borough Public Library system serves all of Queens, including the study area. The Queens Library is an autonomous library system, guided by a 19-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York and the Queens Borough President. The system serves a population of 2.2 million from 63 locations and six Adult Learning Centers. It has circulated more books and other library materials than any other library system in the country since 1994, and is the second largest public library in the U.S. in terms of size of collections.

POPULATION SERVED

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the catchment areas for library branches are usually the distance that one might be expected to travel for such services, typically not more than three-quarters of a mile. Thus, the library service study area for this analysis is defined as the ¾-mile radius around the project area. All libraries located within this radius are included in the assessment. To determine the population of the library service area, 2000 U.S. Census data were assembled for all census tracts that fall primarily within the ¾-mile library study area. Based on census data for those census tracts falling entirely or mostly within the ¾-mile study area, the study area had a residential population of 267,787 in 2000.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

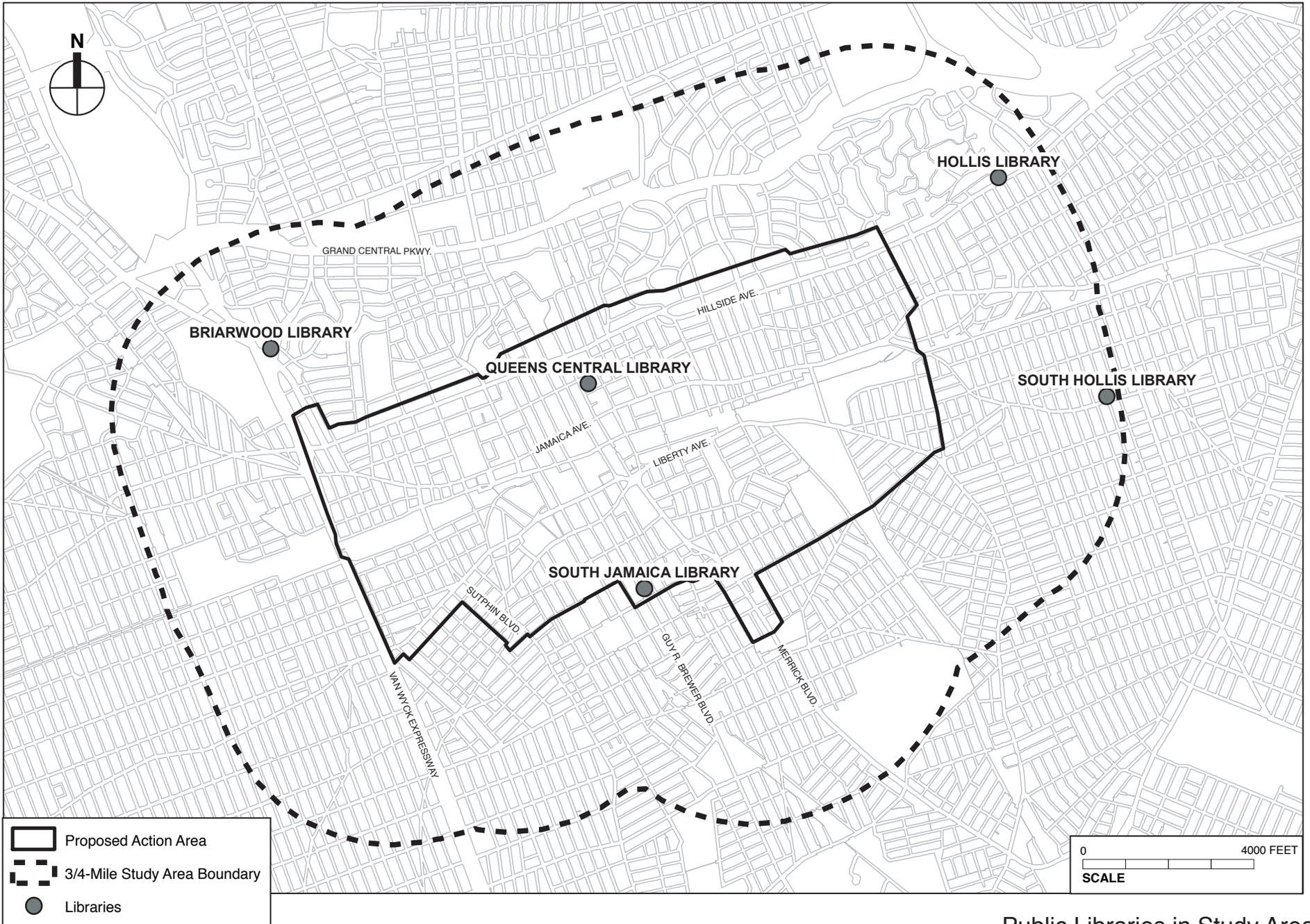
Libraries provide free and open access to books, periodicals, electronic resources and non-print materials. Reference career services, internet access, and educational, cultural and recreational programming for adults, young adults and children are also provided. The study area is served by the Queens Central Library and 4 branch facilities, including the South Jamaica Branch Library, the Briarwood Branch Library, the Hollis Branch Library, and the South Hollis Branch Library (see Figure 4-2 and Table 4-8).

Queens Central Library

The Queens Central Library is located at 89-11 Merrick Boulevard, within the area of the proposed actions. The library, which was opened in 1966, houses 775,000 volumes in its general collection. Special collections include DVDs, CD-ROMs, large print books, and literature collections in approximately 50 languages. Special services include wireless internet access, email reference, interlibrary loans, teen advisory board, research classes for teens, diversity visa lottery assistance, a teletypewriter, and closed circuit television.

**Table 4-8
Library Services in Study Area**

Name	Address	Volumes
Queens Central Library	89-11 Merrick Blvd	775,000
South Jamaica Branch Library	108-41 Guy R. Brewer Blvd	53,000
Briarwood Branch Library	85-12 Main Street	76,800
Hollis Branch Library	202-05 Hillside Avenue	60,650
South Hollis Branch Library	204-01 Hollis Avenue	53,900
<i>TOTAL VOLUMES—STUDY AREA</i>		<i>1,019,350</i>
TOTAL VOLUMES—QUEENS LIBRARY SYSTEM		6,839,385
Sources: Queens Borough Public Library, 2005.		



South Jamaica Branch Library

The South Jamaica branch, located within the proposed project area at 108-41 Guy R. Brewer Boulevard, was opened in 1999 and has 13,500 volumes in its general collection. Special collections at this branch include CD-ROMs and large print books, and services include a latchkey enrichment program for children.

Briarwood Branch Library

The Briarwood branch, located at 85-12 Main Street, has been in operation since 1975 and houses 76,800 volumes in its general collection. Special programs include a monthly book discussion group and a variety of events for children and toddlers. This branch has special Chinese, Russian, and Spanish language collections as well as large print books.

Hollis Branch Library

The Hollis branch is located at 202-05 Hillside Avenue. This library, which houses a general collection of 60,650 volumes, also has special French, Haitian Creole, and Spanish language collections as well as large print books. Special programs and services include closed circuit television and a latchkey enrichment program for children

South Hollis Branch Library

This branch, located at 204-01 Hollis Avenue, was opened in 1974 and houses 53,900 volumes in its general collection. Special collections include French and Haitian Creole books as well as large print books. Special programs and services include a latchkey enrichment program for children.

Study Area Total

As shown in Table 4-8, the 5 libraries currently serving the study area have a combined total of 1,019,350 volumes. With a study area population of approximately 267,787, the area has approximately 3.8 volumes per resident. The Queens Library system has a combined total of 6,839,385 volumes. With Queens' population of approximately 2,229,379, the borough as a whole has a volumes-to-resident ratio of approximately 3.1 volumes per resident.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

As described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy," the RWCDs projects that approximately 1,571 housing units would be developed within the proposed project area in the future without the proposed actions. As described in Table 2-4 of that chapter, an additional 721 units are expected to be constructed in other development projects planned within the area and on development sites in the South Jamaica I Urban Renewal Area. Therefore, it is expected that approximately 2,292 new housing units would be constructed in the future without the proposed actions. Based on an average household size of 3.13,¹ this would add 7,174 people to the study area, increasing the total population to 274,961.

The Queens Borough Public Library expects to complete an addition to the Queens Central Library by 2008 or 2009. This would include an expansion of public services by approximately 48,000 square feet and an additional expansion of administrative services by 48,000 square feet. With this expansion, the number of volumes in the general collection would be increased to

¹ The average household size in Community District 12, which covers most of the study area, is 3.13. This average was used in this analysis to calculate future expected residential populations.

approximately 850,000. No expansions are anticipated at the other 4 library branches within the study area. Therefore, in the future without the proposed actions, the 5 libraries within the study area would have a combined total of approximately 1,094,350 volumes. Thus the study area would have approximately 4 volumes per resident.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

As described in Chapter 2, “Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy,” it is expected that the proposed actions would result in an incremental addition of 3,565 housing units to the study area. Assuming an average household size of 3.13, this would add approximately 11,158 residents, bringing the total population of the study area to 286,119. No changes to study area libraries would occur as a result of the proposed actions. Therefore, in the future with the proposed actions, the study area would have approximately 3.8 volumes per resident. This constitutes an approximately 5 percent decrease compared to the ratio of 4 volumes to residents in the future without the proposed actions.

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, a significant impact can occur if a proposed action would increase the study area population by 5 percent or more over that in the future without the proposed action and if this increase would impair the delivery of library services within the study area. The proposed actions would increase the study area population by approximately 4.1 percent, from 274,961 to 286,119. The population is well served by existing library volumes and would continue to be well served in the future with the proposed actions. Moreover, the planned expansion of the Queens Central Library’s collection by approximately 10 percent will accommodate the added population in the study area. Therefore, the proposed actions would not result in a significant adverse impact to library services.

D. DAY CARE

The proposed action is expected to add 3,565 market-rate housing units to the project area. Since the proposed action does not include low or low-mod income dwelling units, a detailed analysis of day care is not required. However, given the scale of the proposed action, an assessment of the existing conditions for this type of community facility is appropriate.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) provides subsidized child care in center- based group day care, family child care, informal child care and Head Start. Group child care is delivered in a child care center contracted by ACS which is staffed by certified teachers. ACS does not directly operate childcare programs. Most children are served through contracts with hundreds of private and non-profit organizations that operate childcare programs in communities across the city. Family child care is offered by a registered or licensed provider in his/her home. Informal child care is usually provided by a relative or neighbor for no more than two children. Children aged two months through 12 years are cared for either in group childcare centers that are licensed by the Department of Health or in the homes of childcare providers that are registered by the Department of Health. ACS also issues vouchers to eligible families that may be used by parents to purchase care from any legal childcare provider in the City. Head Start is a federally funded child care program that has, since its inception, provided parents with part-day child care services.

Publicly financed day care centers, under the auspices of the City’s Division for Child Care and Head Start (CCHS) within the Administration for Children’s Services, provide care for the

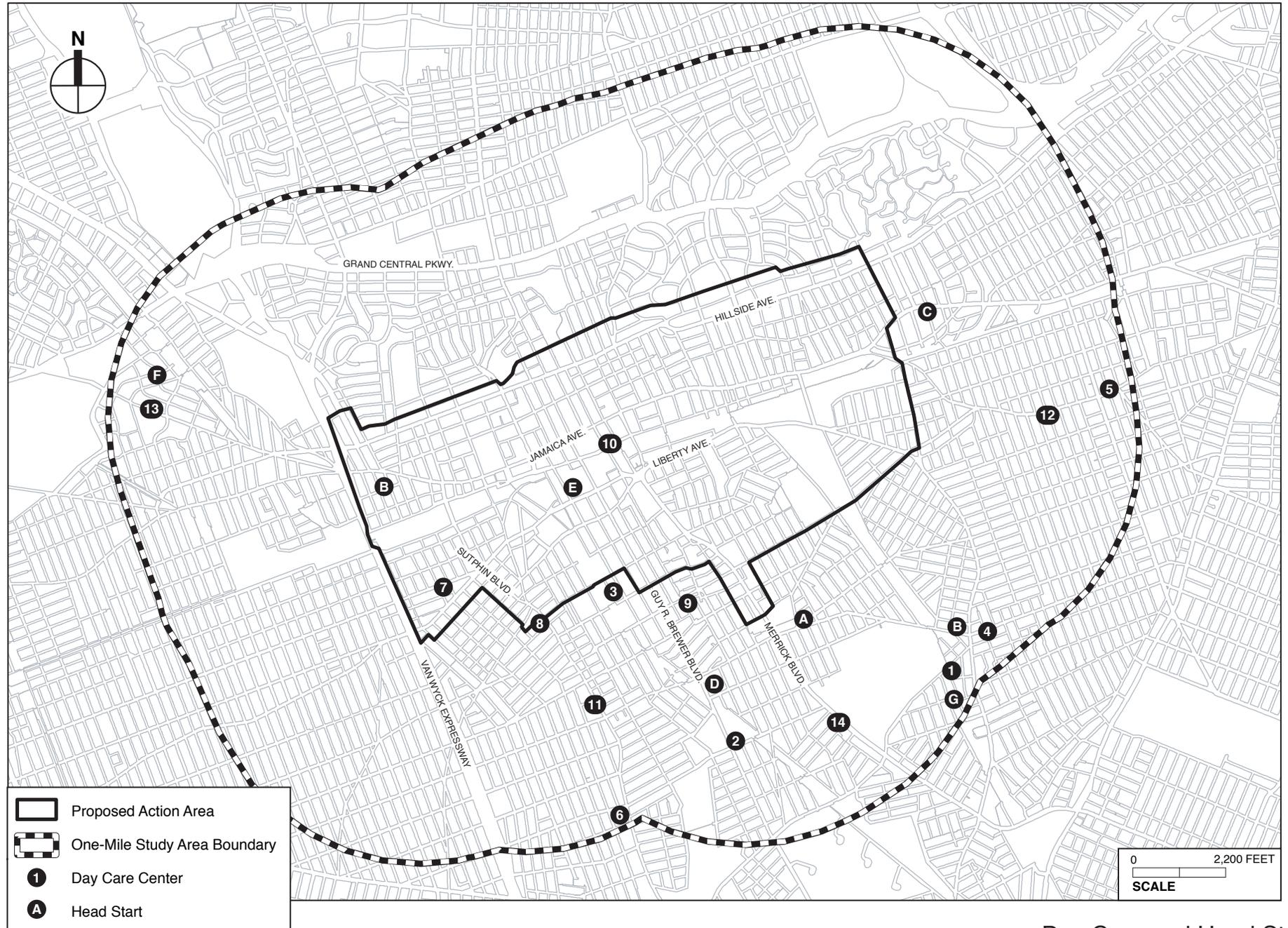
children of income-eligible households. Space for one child in such day care centers is termed a “slot.” These slots may be in group day care or Head Start centers or they may be in the form of family day care in which up to 7 to 12 children are placed under the care of a licensed provider and an assistant in a home setting. Publicly financed day care services are available for income-eligible children up to 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. Gross income must fall between 225 percent and 275 percent of national poverty thresholds depending on family size, and the family must have an approved “reason for care,” such as involvement in a child welfare case or participation in a “welfare-to-work” program. In order to determine whether a family is eligible for subsidized child care, the parent must appear at an eligibility interview at an ACS child care office.

Since there are no locational requirements for enrollment in day care centers, and some parents/guardians choose a day 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. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the locations of publicly funded group day care centers within a mile or so of the project site should be shown. Nevertheless, the center(s) closest to the project site are more likely to be subject to increased demand.

Figure 4-3 shows publicly funded day care facilities within an approximate one-mile radius of the proposed project area, and Table 4-9 indicates the capacity and enrollment for each facility, as well as the length of waiting lists, where applicable. As shown in Table 4-9 and on Figure 4-3, there are 14 publicly funded or partially publicly funded day care facilities within an approximate one-mile radius of the proposed project area. These have a total budgeted capacity of 1,456 slots, with a total enrollment of 1,325 and a waiting list of 298. Therefore the total unmet demand is 167 seats. There are 7 head start facilities with a total capacity of 1,053 and a total enrollment of 892, resulting in a net surplus of 161 head start seats.

Table 4-9
Publicly Funded Day Care Facilities in Study Area

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity	Waiting List
1	Hon. William H. Booth E.L.C	118-49 Montauk St	89	64	46
2	Myrtle Pl Jarmon E.C.E. Center	116-55 Guy Brewer Blvd	54	58	0
3	Jamaica Day Nursery	108-17 159 St	54	55	1
4	Jamaica N.A.A.C.P. Dcc Inc.	189-26 Linden Blvd	63	75	3
5	Charles R. Drew Dcc	109-45 207 St	93	118	13
6	Afro-American Parents DCC #1	117-16 Sutphin Blvd	83	100	2
7	Concerned Parents Of Jamaica DCC	143-04 101 Ave	147	180	12
8	The Originals Of Jamaica DCC	108-10 Sutphin Blvd	71	75	5
9	Amistad Ecec	110-15 164 Pl	189	199	2
10	Clifford Glover DCC/Starlight DCC	165-15 Archer Ave	62	75	1
11	Afro-American Parents #2	112-06 Sutphin Blvd	127	128	39
12	Blanche Com Progress Day Care	109-60 202nd St	117	139	158
13	Yeshiva Tifereth Moshe DCC	83-06 Abingdon Rd	27	30	6
14	National Sor. Phi Elta Kappa E.C.E.C.	118-44 Merrick Blvd	149	160	10
Totals, Child Care Programs			1,325	1,456	298
Net Shortage, Child Care					167



**Table 4-9 (cont'd)
Publicly Funded Day Care Facilities in Study Area**

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity	Waiting List
Head Start					
A	Human Resource Center Of St. Albans HS	172017 Linden Blvd	165	192	N/A
B	Quick Start Hs	188033 Linden Blvd	107	129	N/A
C	Committee For Early Childhood Development HS	193-04 Jamaica Ave	224	260	N/A
D	South Jamaica Center For Children & Parents, Inc.	114-02 Guy R. Brewer Blvd	92	126	N/A
E	South Jamaica Ctr For Children&Parents Inc. HS	94-43 159 St	127	136	N/A
F	Bobov World Wide HS	83-06 Abingdon Rd	85	85	N/A
G	Human Resources Center Of St. Albans HS	118-46 Riverton St	92	125	N/A
Totals, Head Start			892	1,053	
Net Surplus, Head Start				161	
Notes:	See Figure 4-3.				
Source:	ACS, December 2005.				

E. HEALTH CARE

The proposed action is expected to add 3,565 market-rate housing units to the project area. Since the proposed action does not include low or low to moderate income dwelling units, a detailed analysis of Health Care facilities is not required according to the *CEQR Technical Manual*. However, given the scale of the proposed action, an assessment of the existing conditions for this type of community facility is appropriate and has been prepared.

Health care facilities include public, proprietary and non-profit facilities that accept public funds (usually in the form of Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements) and that are available to any member of the community. The types of facilities include hospitals, nursing homes, clinics and other facilities providing outpatient health services. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the CEQR assessment of health care 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.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* indicates that project-induced impacts on inpatient hospital and nursing home services are unlikely because insured patients have access to such services citywide and, with substantial declines in the need for acute care hospital beds in New York City and the nation, the potential for over utilization of inpatient beds is rarely an issue. A detailed analysis of impacts on hospital and nursing home inpatient services is therefore generally limited to actions that would have a direct effect on the facility itself. As the proposed actions would not result in any direct effects on healthcare facilities, an assessment of hospital and nursing home inpatient services is not warranted.

Analyses of health care facilities are generally conducted for projects that introduce a sizeable number of new low- or moderate-income residents who may rely on nearby emergency and other outpatient clinic services. Low-income populations are more likely to make more emergency room visits than higher-income populations.¹ If the action would generate greater

¹ National Healthcare Disparities Report, www.qualitytools.ahrq.gov/qualityreport

than 600 low- to moderate-income units, there may be increased demand on local public health care facilities which may warrant further analysis.

There typically is no specific study area for the analysis of hospitals or other health care facilities, because the catchment areas for these facilities can vary substantially. In accordance with CEQR guidelines, hospital emergency room services and outpatient ambulatory care facilities (regulated by the NYS Department of Health and Office of Mental Health) within approximately one mile of the proposed project area boundary have been identified and are shown in Figure 4-4. Impacts are identified if the proposed action would result in an increase of 5 percent or more in the demand for services over the No Build condition that would result in a facility exceeding its capacity.

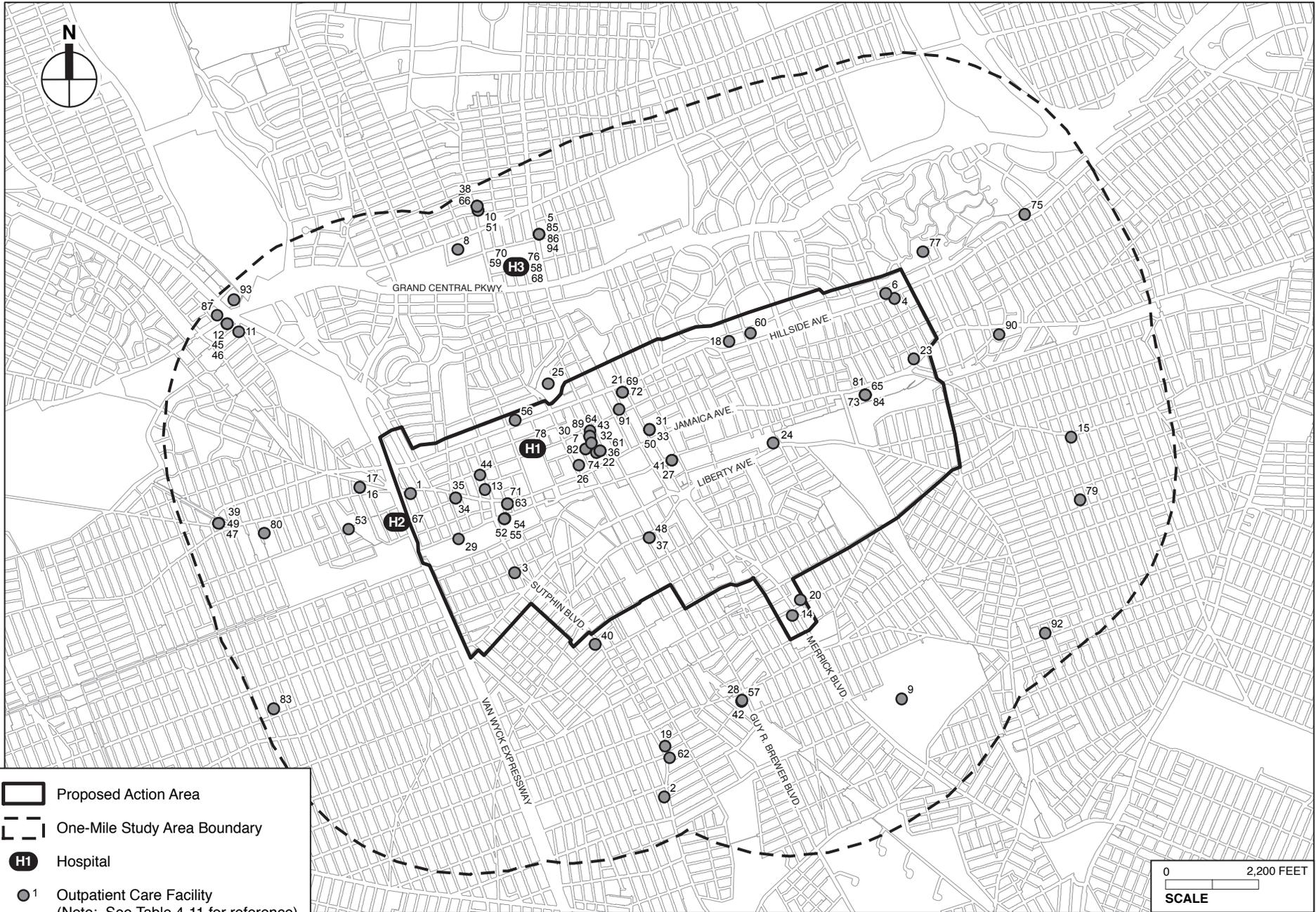
The insurance characteristics of the existing and future low-income population within the study area are not known. For purposes of this analysis, the national emergency room visit rate of 80.3 patient visits per 100 persons insured by Medicaid or the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was utilized to determine the number of emergency room visits to study area hospitals.¹ The national visit rate for Medicaid patients is being utilized for conservative analysis purposes as this particular rate was the highest out of all other payment sources (e.g., Medicare, no insurance, and private insurance) in addition to the fact that Medicaid is only available to low-income individuals and families.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

HOSPITALS AND EMERGENCY ROOMS

As shown in Figure 4-4, there are three hospitals, including emergency rooms, in the 1-mile study area. One hospital, Mary Immaculate Hospital (previously owned by Saint Vincent Catholic Medical Centers), is located within the proposed project area at 152-11 89th Avenue. The Jamaica Hospital Medical Center is located just west of the proposed project area, and Queens Hospital Center is located in the northern portion of the 1-mile study area. As shown in Table 4-10, the hospital facilities serving the study area had approximately 700,959 outpatient ambulatory visits and approximately 279,351 emergency room visits in 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics: 6 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2004 Emergency Department Summary, June 23, 2006, No. 372, p. 13.



**Table 4-10
Hospitals and Emergency Rooms within 1 Mile of the Proposed Project Area**

Map No.	Hospital	Address	Outpatient Dept. Visits, 2002	Emergency Room Visits, 2002
H1	Saint Vincent Catholic Medical Centers- Mary Immaculate Hospital	152-11 89th Avenue	209,177*	113,565*
H2	Jamaica Hospital Medical Center	135-10 89 Avenue	247,646	96,074
H3	Queens Hospital Center	82-68 164 Street	244,136	69,712
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS			700,959	279,351
Notes:				
See Figure 4-4.				
* Data for Saint Vincent Catholic Medical Centers (SVCMC) are a total for three hospitals: Mary Immaculate, St. Joseph's, and St. John's Queens. The total number of outpatient visits for these three hospitals in 2002 was 209,177 and the total number of emergency room visits was 113,565. Because individual hospital data are not available, this analysis conservatively includes outpatient and emergency room visits for all three even though only one of these is located in the one mile study area. Although St. Joseph's Hospital has closed since these data were gathered, data excluding this hospital are not currently available. <u>Additionally, SVCMC sold Mary Immaculate Hospital since these data were compiled.</u>				
Sources: United Hospital Fund Health Care Annual Update, 2005 Update.				

OTHER OUTPATIENT SERVICES

Table 4-11 and Figure 4-4 show the more detailed inventory of the 94 specific outpatient locations within the proposed project area and the surrounding 1-mile study area (as inventoried in the *DCP Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City, 2005 Edition*). They cover the entire area with a full range of ambulatory care facilities.

**Table 4-11
Outpatient Health Care Facilities within One Mile of Proposed Project Area**

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type
1	Damian Family Care Center	137-50 Jamaica Ave	Free-Standing Health Center
2	J-Cap Inc Thomas & Marie White Health Ctr.	116-30 Sutphin Blvd	Free-Standing Health Center
3	Community Healthcare Network	97-04 Sutphin Blvd	Free-Standing Health Center
4	Hollis Women's Center	189-02 Hillside Ave	Free-Standing Health Center
5	Boro Medical Of New York	164-01 Goethals Ave	Free-Standing Health Center
6	Hillside Manor Comprehensive Care Ctr	188-11 Hillside Ave	Free-Standing Health Center
7	Mic-Fp/Mhra	90-04 161 St	Free-Standing Health Center
8	Center For Rehabilitation - Flushing	150-28 Union Turnpike	Free-Standing Health Center
9	J Cap Liberty Ave Treatment Fac @J-Cap St Albans	177-33 Baisley Blvd	Free-Standing Health Center
10	Aurora Concept Incorporated	78-31 Parsons Blvd	Free-Standing Health Center
11	Ny Medical & Diagnostic Center-Kew Gardens	80-46 Kew Gardens Rd	Free-Standing Health Center
12	Queens Medical Practice	80-02 Kew Gardens Rd	Free-Standing Health Center
13	Center For Family Care	90-16 Sutphin Blvd	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
14	Medisys Family Care Center	111-12 Merrick Blvd	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
15	Medisys Family Care Center	20-016 Hollis Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
16	Richmond Hill Family Practice	133-03 Jamaica Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
17	Women's Health Center	133-03 Jamaica Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
18	AIDS Care Of Queens County	175-61 Hillside Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center

Table 4-11 (cont'd)

Outpatient Health Care Facilities within One Mile of Proposed Project Area

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type
19	St. Dominic's Family Health Center	114-39 Sutphin Blvd	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
20	Medisys Family Care Center	171-23 111 Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
21	Queens Day Center	87-80 Merrick Blvd	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
22	The NY Hosp Med Ctr Of Queens Health Ctr	90-23 161 St	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
23	Medisys Family Care Center	188-03 Jamaica Ave	Hospital Affiliated Health Center
24	South Queens Dialysis Center	175-37 Liberty Ave	Dialysis Center
25	P.S. 86 School Based Health Center	87-41 Parsons Blvd	HHC Network School Based Health Center
26	Qhn Medical Center At Parsons Blvd	90-37 Parsons Blvd	HHC Network Communicare
27	Charles R. Drew Primary Care Center	166-10 Archer Ave	HHC Network Extension Clinic
28	South Queens Multi-Service Center	114-02 Guy D. Brewer Blvd	HHC Network Extension Clinic
29	Friendship Geriatric Clinic (Part-Time E)	145-06 Archer Ave	HHC Network Extension Clinic
30	Counseling Service/EDNY- Med Sup Op-Sa	89-31 161 St	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
31	NYC Dept Probation -Daytop Village-	91-01 Merrick Blvd	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
32	NYC Dept Of Prob.-Med Sup Op-Sa/Csedny	89-31 161 St	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
33	Daytop Village - Queens- Med Sup Op-Sa	166-10 91 Ave	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
34	Samaritan Village, Inc.- Med Sup Op-Sa	144-10 Jamaica Ave	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
35	Samaritan Village, Inc.- Med Sup Op-Sa	144-10 Jamaica Ave	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
36	Queens Child Guid. Ctr - Med Sup Op-Sa	89-56 162 St	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
37	New Spirit Ii - Alcoholism Oupt Clinic	162-04 South Rd	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
38	Aurora Concept Inc - Med Sup Op-Sa	78-39 Parsons Blvd	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
39	Outreach Dev Corp-Med Supv Sa Clinic I	117-11 Myrtle Ave	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
40	820 River Street, Inc. - Alcsm Clinic	108-30 Sutphin Blvd	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
41	Queens Hospital Center - Alcsm Clinic	166-10 Archer Ave	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
42	Queens Hospital Center- Stop Dwi Prog.	114-02 Guy Brewer Blvd	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
43	St. Vincent's Services - Med Sup Op-Sa	89-31 161th St	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
44	Interline Ea Program-Alcsm Oupt Clinic	89-00 Sutphin Boulevard 0 4th Flr	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
45	Arms Acres, Inc. - Med Sup Op-Sa	80-02 Kew Gardens Rd	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
46	Arms Acres, Inc. - Alcoholism Clinic	80-02 Kew Gardens Rd	Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
47	Outreach Dev Corp- Sa Day Service Prog	117-11 Myrtle Ave	Chemical Dependency Outpatient Rehab Service
48	Queens Village Comm/Mh - D. F. Day Ser	162-04 South Rd	Non-Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Day Service
49	NYC Dept Probation Outreach Development	117-11 Myrtle Ave	Non-Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
50	Daytop Village, Inc. - D.F. Outpat	166-10 91 Ave	Non-Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
51	Aurora Concept Inc - D.F. Outpat	78-31 Parsons Blvd	Non-Medically Supervised Chemical Dependency Outpatient Service
52	Mary Immaculate Hosp-Unit 2-Mmtp/Keep	147-18 Archer Ave	Limited Outpatient Methadone Treatment Clinic
53	Samaritan Village Inc.-M.T.A./Ambul.	130-15 89 Rd	Methadone to Abstinence Outpatient Service
54	Mary Immaculate Hosp-Unt 1-Mmtp Clinic	147-20 Archer Ave	Methadone Treatment Clinic
55	Mary Immaculate Hosp-Unt 2-Mmtp Clinic	147-18 Archer Ave	Methadone Treatment Clinic
56	CPC Jamaica Clinic	150-11 Hillside Ave	Mental Health Clinic
57	Queens Hospital Ctr. Neighborhood Help Center	114-02 Guy Brewer Blvd	Mental Health Clinic
58	Queens Hospital Center Adult Mental Health Clinic	82-68 164 St	Mental Health Clinic
59	Queens Hospital Center Child & Adolescent Opd	82-68 164 St	Mental Health Clinic

Table 4-11 (cont'd)
Outpatient Health Care Facilities within One Mile of Proposed Project Area

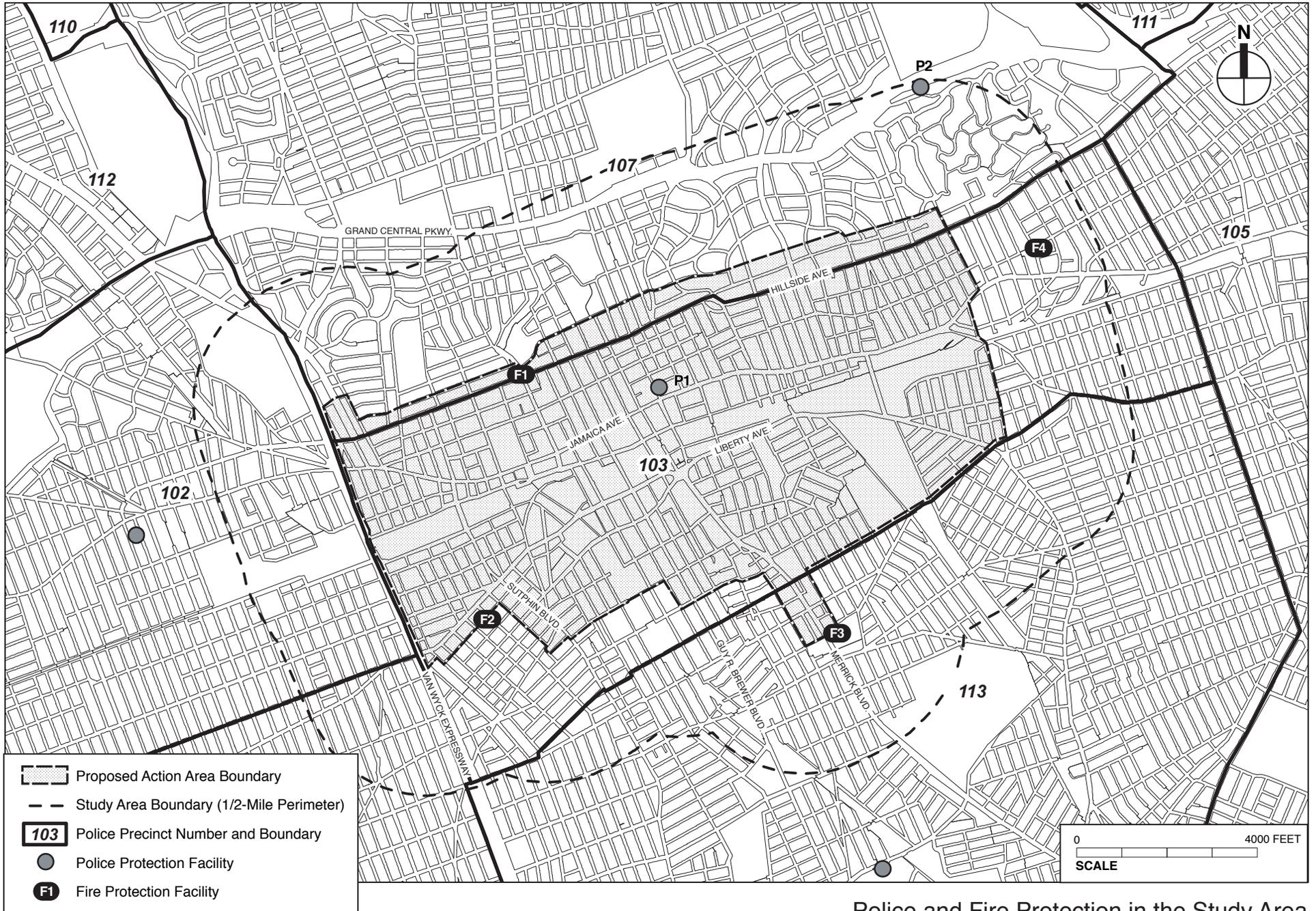
Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type
60	Advanced Ctr For Psychotherapy Jamaica Branch	178-10 Wexford Terrace	Mental Health Clinic
61	Queens Child Guidance Center Jamaica Clinic	89-56 162 St	Mental Health Clinic
62	Queens Child Guidance Ctr. So. Jamaica Clinic	115-15 Sutphin Blvd	Mental Health Clinic
63	TSNY Counseling And Crisis Center	147-32 Jamaica Ave	Mental Health Clinic
64	Family Life Clinic	161-20 89 Ave	Mental Health Clinic
65	Acrmd Span Clinic Treatment Program	184-10 Jamaica Ave	Mental Health Clinic
66	Aurora Concept Mental Health Clinic	78-31 Parsons Blvd	Mental Health Clinic
67	Jamaica Hospital Mental Health Clinic	8900 Van Wyck Expressway	Mental Health Clinic
68	Queens Hospital Center Day Treatment Program	82-68 164 St	Mental Health Day Treatment
69	Bffy Jamaica Continuing Day Treatment Program	165-15 88 Ave	Mental Health Continuing Day Treatment
70	Queens Hospital Ctr Continuing Day Treatment	82-68 164 St	Mental Health Continuing Day Treatment
71	Tsny The Consultation Center	147-32 Jamaica Ave	Mental Health Continuing Day Treatment
72	Lij Queens Continuing Day Treatment Program	87-80 Merrick Blvd	Mental Health Continuing Day Treatment
73	Acrmd Span Continuing Day Treatment Program	184-10 Jamaica Ave	Mental Health Continuing Day Treatment
74	Fegs Project C.O.P.E lprt	90-04 161 St	Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation
75	LJH Hillside Hospital lprt	205-07 Hillside Ave	Intensive Psychiatric Rehabilitation
76	Queens Hospital Center-Partial Hospital	82-68 164 St	Mental Health Partial Hospitalization
77	Holliswood Partial Hospitalization Program	87-37 Palermo St	Mental Health Partial Hospitalization
78	Mary Immaculate Partial Hospitalization	152-11 89 Ave	Mental Health Partial Hospitalization
79	A A B R, Inc.	112-33 199 St	Mental Retardation Day Treatment
80	Lifespire, Inc.	87-21 121 St	Mental Retardation Day Treatment
81	Lifespire, Inc.	184-10 Jamaica Ave	Mental Retardation Day Treatment
82	A A B R, Inc.	161-06 89 Ave	Mental Retardation Day Treatment
83	Professional Svc Ctr F/T Handicap	101-54/56 117 St	Mental Retardation Day Treatment
84	Lifespire, Inc.	184-10 Jamaica Ave	Mental Retardation Day Training
85	UCP Of Queens, Inc.	81-15 164 St	Mental Retardation Clinic Treatment
86	UCP Of Queens, Inc.	81-15 164 St	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
87	Young Adult Institute	119-47 Union Turnpike	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
88	Lifespire, Inc.	184-10 Jamaica Ave	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
89	A A B R, Inc.	161-06 89 Ave	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
90	Queens Svcs. For Autistic Citizens	196-10 Woodhull Ave	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
91	Queens Parent Resource Center, I	88-50 165. St	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
92	Empowerment Institute For Mental Health	192-05 Linden Blvd	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
93	Lighthouse, Inc.	118-29 Queens Blvd	Mental Retardation Day Training - Preschool Program
94	UCP Of Queens, Inc.	81-15 164 St	Mental Retardation Day Training/Workshop
Sources: Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2005 Edition, NYC Dept. of City Planning. Please refer to Figure 4-4.			

F. POLICE SERVICES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Although the *CEQR Technical Manual* suggests that a detailed analysis of police services is generally conducted only in the case of direct impacts on facilities, the nature and scope of the proposed actions in this case warrants an examination of potential impacts on service delivery.

As shown on Figure 4-5, the majority of the proposed project area is served by the 103rd precinct of the New York Police Department (NYPD) and the northernmost and southernmost portions of the proposed project area are served by the 107th and 113th precincts, respectively. The 103rd precinct serves the portion of the proposed project area bordered by Hillside Avenue



to the north and 110th Avenue to the south. The small section of the proposed project area north of Hillside Avenue is served by the 107th precinct and an approximately 6-block portion of the proposed project area south of 110th Avenue is served by the 113th precinct.

The 103rd precinct, located at 168-02 91st Avenue, is the only police protection facility located within the proposed project area (see Table 4-12 and Figure 4-5). The only other protection facility located within the half mile study area is Highway Unit 3 along Grand Central Parkway.

Table 4-12
Police Protection Facilities within ½-mile of Proposed Project Area

Map No.	Police Facility	Address	Facility Type
P1	103rd Precinct	168-02 91st Avenue	NYC Police Station
P2	Highway Unit 3	198-15 Grand Central Parkway	Other NYPD Facility
Sources: Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2005 Edition, NYC Dept. of City Planning.			

Crime within the 103rd precinct service area has generally declined from 2001 to 2004 (see Table 4-13). Total crime within the 103rd precinct service area decreased by 50 percent between 2001 and 2004, with the largest decreases being in robbery, felony assault, and burglary. The 103rd precinct’s average response time to a critical crime in progress has decreased by 35 percent from 6.9 minutes in 2001 to 4.5 minutes in 2005.¹ This is just above the Citywide average of 4.4 minutes. According the NYPD, the 103rd precinct has 254 uniformed employees.²

Table 4-13
Crime Statistics for the 103rd Precinct, 2001 to 2004

Crime	2001	2004	% Change
Murder	10	19	90.0
Rape	62	45	-27.4
Robbery	971	417	-57.1
Felony Assault	671	292	-56.5
Burglary	813	358	-56.0
Grand Larceny	767	492	-35.9
Grand Larceny Auto	735	376	-48.8
TOTAL	4,029	1,999	-50.4
Sources: NYPD Compstat, Vol. 12, No. 38.			

The 107th precinct covers the northernmost blocks of the proposed project area. Crime within the 107th Precinct service area has generally declined from 2001 to 2004 (see Table 4-14 below). Total crime within the 103rd precinct service area decreased by 50 percent between 2001 and 2004, with the largest decreases being in murder, robbery, and burglary. The 107th Precinct’s average response time to a critical crime in progress has decreased by 29 percent from 6.6 minutes in 2001 to 4.7 minutes in 2005.³ According the NYPD, the 107th precinct has 170 uniformed employees.

¹ www.nyc.gov, My Neighborhood Statistics, Community Board 1, accessed October 2005.

² The precinct staffing levels reported in this analysis represent averages over the 10 months prior to November 2005 as reported by NYPD’s Facilities Management Division.

³ www.nyc.gov, My Neighborhood Statistics, Community Board 1, accessed October 2005.

**Table 4-14
Crime Statistics for the 107th Precinct, 2001 to 2004**

Crime	2001	2004	% Change
Murder	6	0	-100.0
Rape	26	17	-34.6
Robbery	603	325	-46.1
Felony Assault	175	155	-11.4
Burglary	928	551	-40.6
Grand Larceny	677	710	4.9
Grand Larceny Auto	2,056	468	-77.2
TOTAL	4,471	2,226	-50.2

Sources: NYPD Compstat, Vol. 12, No. 38.

The 113th precinct covers the southernmost portion of the proposed project area as well as the neighborhoods of St. Albans, Hollis, Springfield Gardens, South Ozone Park, South Jamaica, Addisleigh Park and Locust Manor to the south. Crime within the 113th Precinct service area has generally declined from 2001 to 2004 (see Table 4-15 below). Total crime within the 113th precinct service area decreased by 50 percent between 2001 and 2004, with the largest decreases being in burglary and grand larceny auto. The 113th precinct's average response time to a critical crime in progress has decreased by 28 percent from 6.4 minutes in 2001 to 4.6 minutes in 2005.¹ According to the NYPD, the 113th precinct has 193 uniformed employees.

**Table 4-15
Crime Statistics for the 113th Precinct, 2001 to 2004**

Crime	2001	2004	% Change
Murder	14	17	21.4
Rape	65	46	-29.2
Robbery	646	336	-48.0
Felony Assault	471	319	-32.3
Burglary	738	328	-55.6
Grand Larceny	1,506	753	-50.0
Grand Larceny Auto	963	406	-57.8
TOTAL	4,403	2,205	-49.9

Sources: NYPD Compstat, Vol. 12, No. 38.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

The NYPD typically adjusts its allocation of personnel as the need arises. Increased allocations are considered when demand becomes apparent. It is NYPD policy not to make adjustments in advance of planned or potential development. Each year, the precinct could be assigned new recruits, but there are also losses due to transfers, promotions, and retirements. Further adjustments to the size and deployment of the police force according to demand-based needs or other policy decisions could be made by 2015 in the future without the proposed actions.

¹ www.nyc.gov, My Neighborhood Statistics, Community Board 1, accessed October 2005.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

By 2015, the new resident and worker population introduced as a result of the proposed actions could increase the demand for police protection. NYPD would continue to evaluate its staffing needs and assign personnel based on a variety of factors, including demographics, calls for service, and crime conditions. There would be no direct displacement of existing NYPD facilities by 2015 with the proposed actions and, with continued adjustments in deployment of personnel and equipment, there would be no significant adverse impacts on NYPD operations.

G. FIRE PROTECTION

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Although the *CEQR Technical Manual* suggests that a detailed analysis of fire protection services is generally conducted only in the case of direct impacts on facilities, the nature and scope of the proposed actions in this case warrants an examination of potential impacts on service delivery.

In New York City, FDNY engine companies carry hoses, ladder companies provide search, rescue, and building ventilation functions, and rescue companies specifically respond to fires or emergencies in highrise buildings. In addition, the FDNY operates the City’s EMS system. As shown in Table 4-16 and on Figure 4-5, there are four fire stations that serve the study area.

**Table 4-16
Fire Protection Services**

Map No.	Facility Name	Address	Facility Type
F1	Engine 298 Ladder 127 Battalion 50	153-11 Hillside Ave.	Fire House
F2	Engine 303 Ladder 126	104-12 Princeton St.	Fire House
F3	Engine 275	111-36 Merrick Blvd.	Fire House
F4	Engine 301 Ladder 150	91-02 197 St.	Fire House

Sources: Selected Facilities and Program Sites, 2005 Edition, NYC Dept. of City Planning.

Units responding to a fire are not limited to those closest to it. Normally, a total of three engine companies and two ladder companies respond to each call. Engine companies carry hoses, while Ladder companies provide search, rescue, and building ventilation functions. In addition, Rescue companies are called for fires and emergencies in high-rise buildings. Each FDNY squad company is capable of operating as an Engine, Ladder, or Rescue, making the units a very versatile company for incident commanders. Each squad is also part of the FDNY HazMat Response Group, with each company including a HazMat Tech Unit. FDNY can call on units in other parts of the city as needed.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

Like NYPD, FDNY does not allocate personnel based on planned development, but responds to demonstrated need. FDNY has no immediate plans to make any changes in stations or equipment in the area. In 2015, FDNY will continue to evaluate the need for personnel and equipment and make necessary adjustments to adequately serve the area.

THE FUTURE WITH THE PROPOSED ACTIONS

The new residential and worker population expected to be introduced to the area as a result of by the proposed actions could increase the demand for fire department services by 2015. The FDNY has conducted a preliminary review of the proposed actions and would continue to evaluate area operations over time and additional fire and EMS units would be allocated as needed as the development occurs.¹ Therefore, no significant adverse impact on fire protection services is expected.

H. CONCLUSION

Based on the above analyses, the following summary conclusions are made with respect to the potential impacts of the proposed actions on community facilities and services:

- With respect to public schools, the proposed actions would result in 607 new elementary school students, 321 new intermediate school students, and 143 new high school students. With the proposed actions, utilization rates for elementary and intermediate schools within the study area would be 103 and 77 percent, respectively, and would not cause a greater than five percent deficiency in available seats over the future without the action. Utilization rates for elementary and intermediate schools in CSD 28 are projected to be 109 and 76 percent and 90 and 62 percent in CSD 29. Based on these projections, no significant adverse impact on public schools is expected as a result of the proposed actions. Furthermore, the 2,520 PS/IS school seats planned for CSD 28 and the 630 PS/IS school seats planned for CSD 29 in the DOE's 2005-2009 Five-Year Capital Plan would be expected to ameliorate any projected overcrowding in both the future without the action and the future with the action in the study area. The proposed actions would add 143 high school students to the study area and to the borough. With the proposed actions, the utilization rates for the high schools in the study area and in the borough would increase by only 1 and 2 percent, respectively, in the future without the action. No significant adverse impact on public high schools in Queens is expected as a result of the proposed action. Furthermore, the DOE's 2005-2009 Five-Year Capital Plan provides for the addition of 9,912 new high school seats for Queens, either as new construction or leased projects, or as additions to existing buildings. These new seats would be expected to ameliorate any projected overcrowding in Queens high schools in both the future without the action and the future with the action.
- The proposed actions would increase the study area population by 4.1 percent with respect to the evaluation of library services. This is less than the 5 percent impact threshold identified in the *CEQR Technical Manual*. Currently, this population is well served by local public library services, which will be enhanced by the planned expansion of the Queens Central Library's collection. For these reasons, no adverse impacts on library services are expected with the proposed actions.
- There would be no direct impact on police or fire protection services (i.e., no direct displacement of facilities or stations) and it is anticipated that the added population and development that is projected under the proposed actions could be adequately served by these City departments. Thus, no significant adverse impacts on police and fire services are expected with the proposed actions. *

¹ Letter from Salvatore Cassano, Chief of Operations, FDNY to AKRF dated December 15, 2005.