

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the potential impacts of the proposed project on community facilities and services. As described below, it is anticipated that approximately 317 units of market rate housing and up to 130 units of low-income affordable housing would be developed as part of the proposed program. Since the projected increase in population would increase demand for community facilities in the areas surrounding the project site, this analysis accounts for that growth and assesses the project's potential to result in significant adverse impacts on community facilities. Subsequent to the publication of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the New York City Department of City Planning (DCP) released (in November 2008) updated generation rates for the projection of children from a proposed project who would be eligible for publicly funded day care facilities. Additionally, the New York City Department of Education (DOE) released updated public school student generation rates for the projection of school children, in conjunction with the release of its new five-year (2010-2014) capital plan based on this information. Therefore, this chapter has been updated to reflect these new rates. Based on these new rates, the only community facilities requiring detailed analyses are public schools and day care facilities.

PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

Overall, the proposed project would not have significant adverse impacts on community facilities. This accounts for updated generation rates for day care and schools published since the date of the DEIS. The proposed project would not generate a population large enough to impact libraries or health facilities; nor would it directly or indirectly impact police services or fire services or facilities. The schools analysis concludes that even with the student-age population generated by the proposed project, there would be sufficient capacity in the local public schools to accommodate this added demand. The day care analysis estimates that the proposed project would generate approximately 69 children under the age of 6 who would be eligible for publicly funded day care programs, and approximately 25 children between the age of 6 and 12 who would be eligible for publicly funded after school day care programs. Even with these additional eligible children, day care facilities within 1 mile of the project would remain below capacity with available slots. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse community facility impacts on schools or day care facilities.

B. METHODOLOGY

The *New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* recommends a community facilities analysis for any project that adds 100 or more residential units. With a proposed development plan that includes approximately 447 new units, the proposed project would exceed this initial screening threshold. However, for the following services, the proposed project would not exceed the thresholds of the *CEQR Technical Manual* for more detailed analysis:

- **Libraries:** The project would not increase the number of residential units served by the Brooklyn Public Library system by more than 5 percent (734 residential units). Because the proposed project would not exceed this threshold, no further analysis is required.
- **Health Care Facilities (Outpatient):** The proposed project would have fewer than 600 low-income units; therefore, no further analysis is warranted.
- **Police and Fire:** The proposed project would not displace or directly affect any police or fire facilities. The emergency services repair facility on the lot adjacent to the project site would not be impacted by the proposed project. In accordance with City policy, the New York City Police Department (NYPD) and the Fire Department of the City of New York (FDNY) continuously monitor conditions to determine how personnel are deployed and adjust deployment patterns as deemed necessary. Therefore, a detailed impact analysis is not warranted.

DAY CARE

The threshold for conducting daycare analyses is 50 eligible children. Based on the New York City Department of City Planning's (DCP) most recent generation rates for the projection of children eligible for publicly funded day care facilities, the estimated number of new housing units that would yield 50 eligible children differs in each borough.¹ In Brooklyn, projects that would create 70 units of low-income or low- to moderate-income housing surpass the threshold for a detailed analysis of day care centers. Since the proposed project would introduce 130 affordable housing units, assumed to be low- or low- to moderate-income units, a detailed day care analysis is necessary.

SCHOOLS

According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, an analysis of potential impacts on local public schools is required if a proposed action would generate more than 50 elementary/middle school and/or more than 150 high school students. Based on the number of residential units anticipated under the proposed project and DOE's latest student generation rates issued in fall 2008² the proposed project would generate approximately 184 elementary and middle school students. Therefore, a detailed analysis of elementary and middle schools is warranted. Given that the proposed project would generate only 63 high school students, less than the threshold of 150 new students, no further analysis of impacts at the high school level is necessary. Therefore, the following schools analysis focuses on the elementary and middle school levels only.

¹ The revised generation rates differentiate between the projected number of children under age 6 who are eligible for publicly funded day care programs, and the projected number of children age 6 to 12 who are eligible for publicly funded after school day care programs. In Brooklyn, these rates project 0.53 eligible children under age 6 and 0.19 eligible children between ages 6 and 12 per household. The new rates replace the day care projection rates shown in Table 3C-4 in the *CEQR Technical Manual*.

² The revised DOE student generation rates differ from those presented in Table 3C-2 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. Table 3C-2 summarizes pupil generation rates based on the DOE's analysis of income mix and location (by borough) for residential units. The new rates do not project different student generation rates based on income. They project 0.29 elementary, 0.12 middle, and 0.14 high school students per housing unit in Brooklyn.
<http://source.nycsca.org/pdf/capitalplan/NewHousingMultiplier.pdf>

C. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The project site lies within the boundaries of Community School District 15 (CSD 15), which is bounded roughly by Fulton Street to the north; Third Avenue, Prospect Park, and Coney Island Avenue to the east; Beverly Road, 13th Avenue, and 47th, 53rd, and 55th Streets to the south; and the Upper New York Bay to the west. CSD 15 includes all or parts of several Brooklyn neighborhoods, including Carroll Gardens, Cobble Hill, Boerum Hill, Gowanus, Park Slope, Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace, and Kensington.

This analysis assesses the potential effects of the proposed project on schools located within or near a ½-mile study area around the project site. The ½-mile study area is bounded roughly by Bergen Street to the north, Fifth Avenue to the east, 12th Street to the south, and Clinton Street to the west. The analysis also examines the effects on the entire Community School District (CSD).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

As shown in Table 4-1, four elementary schools are located within or near the ½-mile study area. These include P.S. 32 (Samuels Mills Sprole School), P.S. 58 (The Carroll School), P.S. 146, and P.S. 133 (see Figure 4-1). According to the most recent enrollment and capacity figures available from the New York City Department of Education (DOE), which are for the 2006-2007 school year, collectively these schools are operating at 79 percent capacity, with 1,465 students and a surplus of 400 seats. Total enrollment at the elementary schools throughout all of CSD 15 is 15,245 students, or 94 percent of capacity, with 900 available seats.

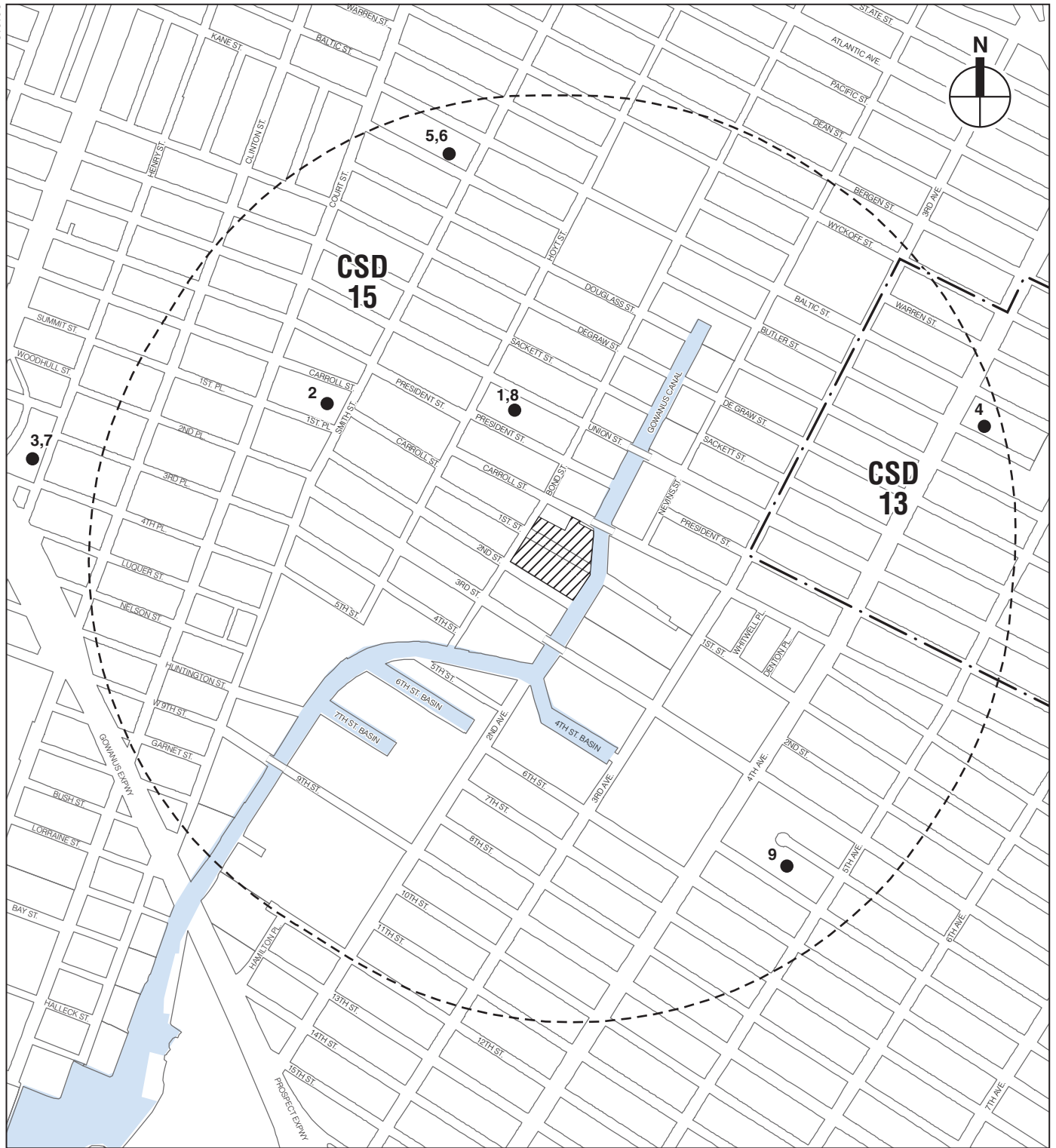
MIDDLE SCHOOLS




Five middle schools are located within or near the ½-mile study area. These include I.S. 429 (Brooklyn School for Global Studies), I.S. 497 (School for International Studies), I.S. 448 (Brooklyn Secondary School for Collaborative Studies), I.S. 442 (New Horizons School), and I.S. 51. Several of these middle schools share buildings with either each other or one of the elementary schools listed above.

DOE enrollment and capacity statistics for the 2006-2007 school year show that these five middle schools are collectively operating at 79 percent capacity, with an enrollment of 1,947 students and a surplus of 529 seats (see Table 4-1). Total enrollment at the middle schools throughout CSD 15 is 4,432 students, or 75 percent of capacity, with a surplus of 1,461 seats.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Future utilization rates for school facilities are calculated by adding the projected enrollment from DOE to the estimated enrollment from proposed residential developments and then comparing that number to projected capacity.



-  Project Site
-  1/2-Mile Perimeter
-  Community School District (CSD) Boundary
-  School



Public Elementary and Middle Schools
Serving the Study Area
Figure 4-1

Table 4-1
Public Elementary and Intermediate Schools Serving the Study Area

Map No.	School	Enrollment in Program	Program Capacity	Available Seats in Program	Program Utilization
Elementary Schools					
½-Mile Study Area					
1	P.S. 32 - Samuels Mills Sprole School ¹	168	290	122	58%
2	P.S. 58 - The Carroll School	485	740	255	66%
3	P.S. 146 ²	527	485	-42	109%
4	P.S. 133 ⁴	285	350	65	81%
½-Mile Study Area Total		1,465	1,865	400	79%
CSD 15 Total		15,245	16,145	900	94%
Middle Schools					
½-Mile Study Area					
5	I.S. 429 – Brooklyn School for Global Studies ³	205	303	98	68%
6	I.S. 497 - School for International Studies ³	164	285	121	58%
7	I.S. 448 - Brooklyn Secondary School for Collaborative Studies ²	357	517	160	69%
8	I.S. 442 - New Horizons School ¹	228	337	109	68%
9	I.S. 51	993	1,034	41	96%
½-Mile Study Area Total		1,947	2,476	529	79%
CSD 15 Total		4,432	5,893	1,461	75%
Notes:	¹ P.S. 32 and I.S. 442 share the same building. ² P.S. 146 and I.S. 448 are located within the same building. ³ I.S. 429 and I.S. 497 share the same building. ⁴ P.S. 133 is within a ½-mile of the project site and therefore has been included in the analysis. However, it is located in CSD 13, not CSD 15. DOE's <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2006-2007</i> breaks school levels into the following categories: elementary, elementary/intermediate, intermediate, intermediate/high school, and high school. Using information from the NYC School Construction Authority, DCP provided the enrollment and capacity breakdown at each level for elementary/intermediate schools and intermediate/high schools.				
Sources:	DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2006-2007</i> .				

DOE predicts changes in enrollment by district up to 10 years in the future using cohort survival methodology based on birth rates and grade-retention ratios. According to DOE, elementary enrollment in 2011 is expected to be the same as current enrollment. Middle School enrollment is expected to decrease by approximately 11 percent.¹ These enrollment projections do not explicitly account for discrete new residential developments planned for the area; therefore, the additional populations from the anticipated development planned near the proposed project were also included to more conservatively predict future enrollment and utilization.

In the No Build condition, new residential development will occur in portions of the surrounding study area, as described in Chapter 2, "Land Use, Zoning, and Public Policy" (see Table 2-1). Four residential projects are anticipated to be completed in the ½-mile study area by 2011. Although it is not known whether these anticipated developments will include affordable housing units, for the purposes of this analysis it is conservatively assumed that 20 percent of these planned residential units will be developed for low- to moderate-income households.

¹ <http://schools.nyc.gov/Offices/SCA/Reports/>. Enrollment projections by the Grier Partnership were used.

Overall, approximately 76 market-rate units and 19 low- to moderate-income units are expected to be developed within the ½-mile study area by 2011 in the No Build condition. These residential developments and the assumptions used in this analysis are summarized in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-2
Expected Residential Development in CSD 15:
2011 Future Without the Proposed Project**

Project/Location	Total Housing Units	Market-Rate Units	Low- to Moderate-Income Units
340-346 Bond Street	24	19	5
361 Carroll Street	15	12	3
103-113 3rd Street	45	36	9
306 Bond Street	11	9	2
Total	95	76	19
Notes: This analysis conservatively assumes that 20 percent of all housing units will be developed as subsidized housing for low- to moderate-income households.			
Source: AKRF.			

DOE’s new student generation rates, issued in the fall of 2008, project 0.29 elementary school students, 0.12 intermediate school students, and 0.14 high school students per new housing unit in Brooklyn. Table 4-3 in this document shows the number of new public elementary and intermediate school students estimated to be generated by the new residential development identified in Table 4-2.

**Table 4-3
Projected New Housing Units and Estimated Number of Students
Generated in Study Area: 2011 Future Without the Proposed Project**

Study Area	New Housing Units ¹	Elementary School Students	Middle School Students	Total Elementary and Middle School Students Generated
½-Mile Study Area	95	28	11	39
CSD 15	95	28	11	39
Notes: ¹ Projected new housing units as shown in Table 4-2.				
Sources: New York City Department of Education; AKRF, Inc.; http://source.nycsca.org/pdf/capitalplan/NewHousingMultiplier.pdf				

As discussed below, both elementary and middle schools are expected to continue operating below capacity in the future without the proposed project in both the ½-mile study area and throughout CSD 15 as a whole (see Table 4-4).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

To estimate future enrollment in the ½-mile study area, it is assumed that the current proportion of CSD 15 students enrolled in the ½-mile study area will remain constant in the future. Currently, 10 percent of CSD 15’s elementary students attend a school in the ½-mile study area (1,465 of 15,245 students, see Table 4-1 above). Applying this proportion to the 2011 projection, in addition to the number of students introduced by planned and proposed residential development in the study area (28 elementary students), results in a total ½-mile study area enrollment of approximately 1,493 students. The ½-mile study area would operate with a surplus

of 372 seats (80 percent utilization). CSD 15 would also operate below capacity (95 percent utilization) with an enrollment of 15,273 students and 872 available seats.

Table 4-4
Estimated Public Elementary/Middle School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization: 2011 Future Without the Proposed Project

Study Area	Baseline DOE Projected Enrollment in 2011	Students Generated by New Residential Development	Total Future Enrollment	Program Capacity	Available Seats in Program	Utilization
Elementary						
Total, ½-Mile Study Area	1,465	28	1,493	1,865	372	80%
Total, CSD 15	15,245	28	15,273	16,145	872	95%
Middle						
Total, ½-Mile Study Area	1,732	11	1,743	2,476	733	70%
Total, CSD 15	3,942	11	3,953	5,893	1,940	67%
Notes:	Figures in "Students Generated by Estimated New Residential Development" column include only students generated by known developments expected within or near the proposed project's land use study area.					
Sources:	DOE <i>Enrollment Projections 2007-2016 by the Grier Partnership</i> ; DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2006-2007</i> .					

Overall, in the future without the proposed project, there is expected to be available capacity at public elementary schools in the study area and the CSD in 2011 (see Table 4-4 above).

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

To estimate future enrollment in the ½-mile study area, it is assumed that the current proportion of CSD 15 students enrolled in the ½-mile study area will remain constant in the future. Currently, 44 percent of CSD 15's middle school students attend a school in the ½-mile study area (1,947 of 4,432 students, see Table 4-1 above). Applying this proportion to the 2011 projection, in addition to the 11 intermediate students introduced by planned and proposed residential development in the study area (10 middle school students), results in a total ½-mile study area enrollment of approximately 1,743 students. The ½-mile study area would operate with a surplus of 733 seats (70 percent utilization). CSD 15 would also operate below capacity (67 percent utilization) with an enrollment of 3,953 students and 1,940 available seats.

Overall, in the future without the proposed project, there is expected to be available capacity at public middle schools in the study area and the CSD in 2011 (see Table 4-4 above).

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed project would add approximately 447 residential units to the area, approximately 317 market rate units and up to 130 low-income housing units. Based on the DOE student generation rates issued in the November 2008, these housing units would introduce an estimated 130 elementary and 54 intermediate school students to the ½-mile study area and CSD 15 by 2011 (see Table 4-5).

Table 4-5

Estimated Public Elementary/Middle School Enrollment, Capacity, and Utilization: 2011 Future With the Proposed Project

Study Area	Projected 2011 Enrollment ¹	Estimated Students Generated by Proposed Project	Total Projected 2011 Enrollment	Program Capacity	Available Seats in Program	Utilization (Percent)
Elementary						
Total, ½-Mile Study Area	1,493	130	1,623	1,865	242	87%
Total, CSD 15	15,273	130	15,403	16,145	742	95%
Middle						
Total, ½-Mile Study Area	1,743	54	1,797	2,476	679	73%
Total, CSD 15	3,953	54	4,007	5,893	1,886	68%
Notes:	¹ From "Total Future Enrollment" column, Table 4-4, above.					
Sources:	DOE <i>Enrollment Projections</i> ; DOE, <i>Utilization Profiles: Enrollment/Capacity/Utilization, 2006-2007</i> .					

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

In the future with the proposed project, the elementary schools within both the ½-mile study area and CSD 15 would continue to operate with a surplus of seats. The 130 elementary school students introduced into the ½-mile study area by the proposed project would cause enrollment to rise to 1,623. Schools within the ½-mile study area would operate at 87 percent capacity with 242 seats available. Elementary schools in CSD 15 as a whole would operate at 95 percent capacity in 2011, with a total enrollment of 15,403 and space for 742 additional students.

In the future with the proposed project, elementary schools with the ½-mile study area as well as the CSD would continue to have a surplus of seats. Therefore, increased enrollment attributable to the proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts to public elementary schools.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

In the future with the proposed project, middle schools within the ½-mile study area and the CSD are expected to continue operating below capacity. The proposed project would introduce approximately 54 middle school students into the ½-mile study area by 2011. Although total middle school enrollment in the ½-mile study area would increase to 1,797 students, schools within the ½-mile study area would operate at 73-percent capacity with a surplus of 679 seats. Middle schools in CSD 15 as a whole would have a total enrollment of 4,007 with 1,886 available seats (68 percent capacity).

Schools within the ½-mile study area and the CSD would have sufficient capacity to accommodate the middle school students generated by the proposed project. Therefore, increased enrollment attributable to the proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts to public middle schools.

D. DAY CARE FACILITIES

The New York City 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 facilities. 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. Head Start program eligibility is limited to families with incomes 130 percent or less of federal poverty level.

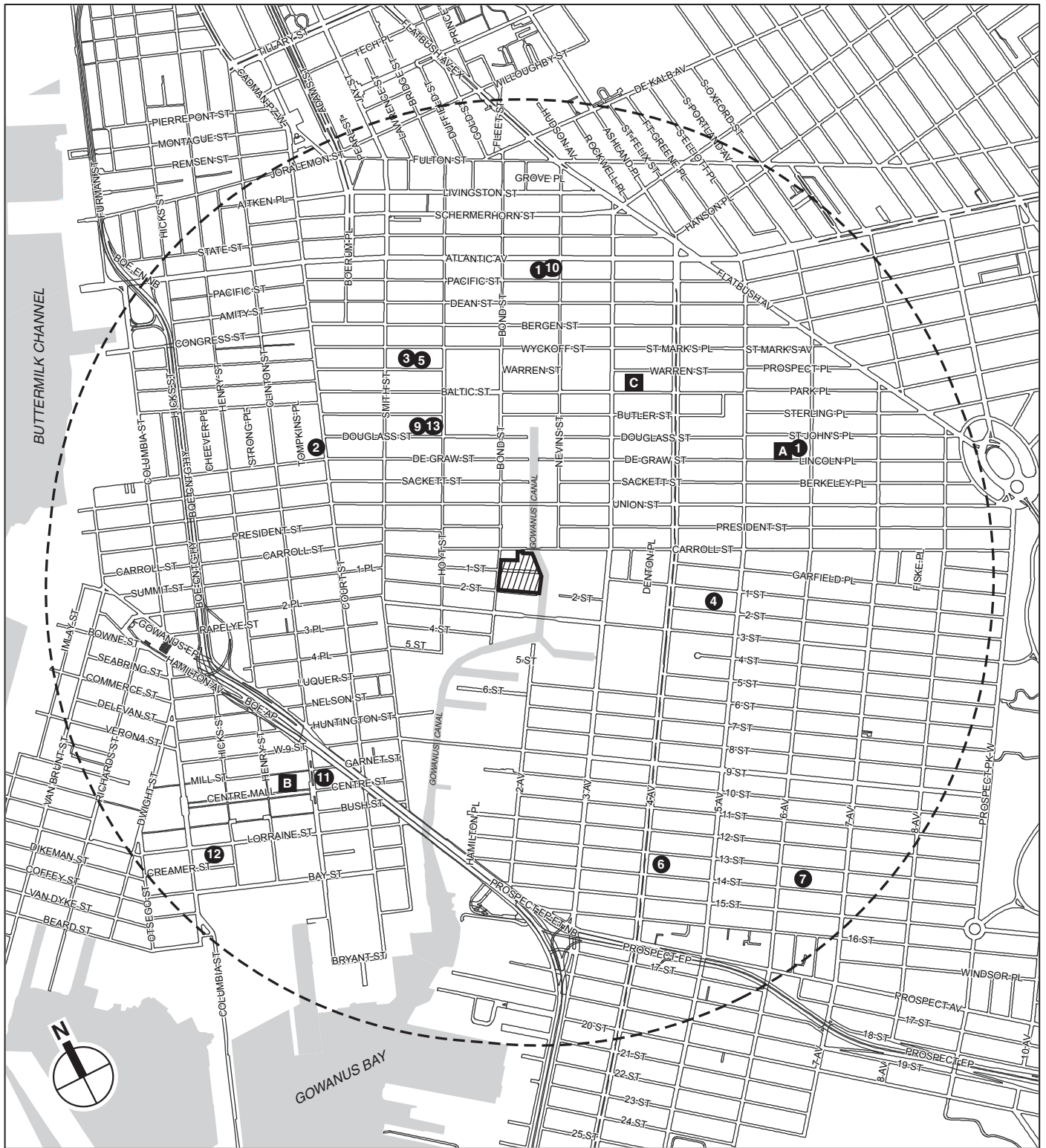
Most children are served through contract with private and nonprofit organizations that operate child care programs throughout the city. Registered or licensed providers typically offer family child care in their homes. Informal child care is usually provided by a relative or neighbor for no more than two children. Children aged two months through 12 years old are 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. Head Start is a federally funded child care program that provides children with half-day or full-day early childhood education.





Publicly financed day care centers, under the auspices of the City's Division for Child Care and Head Start (CCHS) within ACS, 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 7 to 12 children are placed under the care of a licensed provider and an assistant in a home setting.

Given that there are no locational requirements for enrollment in day care centers, some parents/guardians could choose a day care center closer to a location other than their place of residence. Parents/guardians have the option of using ACS vouchers to purchase day care from public and private providers both within and outside the study area, potentially in neighborhoods close to parents' workplaces. The portability of ACS vouchers indicates that services beyond the study area can be and are used by eligible parents.

Following *CEQR Technical Manual* guidelines, the locations of publicly funded group day care centers within 1 mile of the project site are shown on Figure 4-2, reflecting the fact that the centers closest to the project site are more likely to be subject to increased demand. Private day care facilities are not considered in this analysis. Current enrollment data for the group day care and Head Start centers closest to the project site were gathered from ACS.

The day care enrollment in the future without the proposed project was estimated by multiplying the number of new low-income and low- to moderate-income housing units expected in the 1-mile study area by generation rates for the projection of children eligible for publicly funded day care facilities. Subsequent to the publication of the DEIS, DCP released revised the generation rates for the projection of children eligible for publicly funded day care facilities. The revised DCP generation rates differentiate by borough and apply to the total number of low-income and low- to moderate-income units within a residential development. In addition, the new generation rates differentiate between the projected number of children under age 6 that are eligible for publicly funded day care programs, and the projected number of children age 6 to 12 that are eligible for



-  Project Site Boundary
-  One-Mile Study Area Boundary
-  Day Care
-  Head Start

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Publicly-Funded Day Care and Head Start Programs
Figure 4-2

publicly funded after school day care programs. For Brooklyn, the revised DCP generation rates project 0.53 public day care eligible children under age 6 and 0.19 public day care eligible children between age 6 and 12 per low- and low- to moderate-income household.¹ For this analysis, only the children under age 6 affect the utilization of publicly funded day care and Head Start facilities. The estimate of new public day care eligible children under age 6 was added to the existing day care enrollment to estimate enrollment in the future without the proposed project.

The day care-eligible population introduced by the proposed project was estimated using DCP's new day care generation rates. The population of public day care eligible children under age 6 was then added to the day care enrollment calculated in the future without the proposed project. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a proposed project would result in a demand for slots greater than remaining capacity of day care centers, and if that demand constitutes an increase of 5 percent or more of the collective capacity of the day care centers serving the area of the proposed project, a significant adverse impact may result. In addition, the assessment provides information on after school day care programs available for children from age 6 to 12.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

There are 13 publicly funded group day care facilities and three Head Start facilities within the 1-mile study area (see Figure 4-2). The group day care facilities have a total capacity of 815 slots and have 90 available slots (89 percent utilization). The Head Start facilities have a capacity of 145 slots with 43 available slots (70 percent utilization). Overall, the group day care and Head Start facilities have a combined capacity of 960 slots and an enrollment of 827 children, resulting in 133 available slots (86 percent utilization). Table 4-6 shows the current capacity and enrollment for these facilities.

THE FUTURE WITHOUT THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Planned or proposed development projects in the 1-mile study area surrounding the project site will introduce approximately 558 new housing units by 2011. Based on the conservative assumption² that 20 percent of these new units would be occupied by low- and low- to moderate-income households, there would be 112 new low- and low- to moderate-income households in the study area by 2011. Based on the revised DCP generation rates for the projection of children eligible for publicly funded day care, these low- and low- to moderate-income households would introduce approximately 59 new children under the age of 6 who would be eligible for publicly funded day care programs and 21 children between the ages of 6 and 12 who would be eligible for publicly funded after school day care programs.

¹ The revised DCP generation rates for the projection of children eligible for publicly funded day care replace the rates set forth in Table 3C-4 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*. The rates in Table 3C-4 were used to estimate the number of children eligible for public day care generated per household based on the location (by borough) and the number of low- income and low- to moderate-income units within a residential development (providing different generation rates for these two housing categories). The revised DCP generation rates do not provide different generation rates for these two affordability levels.

² Low- and low- to moderate-income households generate more children eligible for publicly funded day care. Therefore, this assumption increases the number of eligible children that would be generated by the projects that would occur in the future without the proposed project.

Table 4-6

Publicly Funded Group Day Care and Head Start Facilities Serving the Study Area

Map No. ¹	Name	Address	Enrollment	Capacity	Available Slots	Utilization (percent)
Group Day Care Facilities						
1	Nevins Day Care Center	460 Atlantic Ave	60	60	0	100
2	Amico Court Street Children's Center	292 Court St	36	57	21	63
3	Warren Street Center For Children And Families - I	343 Warren St	56	55	-1	102
4	Alonzo A. Daughtry Memorial Day Care Center #2	333 2nd St	57	75	18	76
5	Warren Street Center For Children And Families	343 Warren St	22	25	3	88
6	A.C.E. Early Childhood Center	199 14 St	51	55	4	93
7	Shirley Chisholm D.C.C. #2	333 14 St	83	85	2	98
8	Helen Owen Carey Day Care Center	71 Lincoln Place	117	113	-4	104
9	Bethel Baptist Day Care Center	242 Hoyt St	35	65	30	54
10	Alonzo A. Daughtry Memorial Day Care Center	460 Atlantic Ave	26	30	4	87
11	PAL Miccio Day Care Center	595 Clinton St	67	75	8	89
12	The Salvation Army Fiesta Day Care Center	76-80 Lorraine St	58	65	7	89
13	Strong Place Day Care Inc.	242 Hoyt St	57	55	-2	104
Total, Group Day Care Facilities			725	815	90	89
Head Start Facilities						
A	Medgar Evers College Head Start	71 Lincoln Place	19	40	21	48
B	PAL Miccio Head Start	120 West 9 St	44	57	13	77
C	PAL World Of Little People Head Start	565 Baltic St	39	48	9	81
Total, Head Start Facilities			102	145	43	70
Grand Total			827	960	133	86
Note: ¹ See Figure 4-2 for corresponding numbers.						
Source: ACS, November 2008.						

Based on these assumptions, there would continue to be adequate capacity at publicly funded day care facilities in the future without the proposed project. As described above, there are currently 960 slots with 827 enrollees, leaving a surplus of 133 seats. When the estimated 59 eligible children under age 6 introduced by planned development projects are added to this total, there would be 886 enrollees and a surplus of 74 slots in publicly funded day care programs in the study area (92 percent utilization).

The planned development projects in the future without the proposed project would also generate approximately 21 children age 6 to 12, who would also be eligible for publicly funded day care services. Because these children are expected to be attending school during most of the day, their need would be for after school care and they would not affect the utilization of day care and Head Start facilities in the study area. Eligible children who qualify for ACS vouchers or other programming for after school care could be served by Family Child Care Networks or school-age slots in ACS contracted day care facilities, New York City Department of Youth and Community Development's Out of School Time programs, and/or DOE approved after school programs.

PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

As described above, it is assumed that the proposed project would introduce up to 130 affordable units of low- and low- to moderate-income households. Based on the new DCP day care generation rates, these units would generate approximately 69 children under the age of 6 who would be eligible for publicly funded day care programs and approximately 25 children between the age of 6 and 12 who would be eligible for publicly funded after school day care programs.

As noted above, only the children under age 6 would be likely to affect the utilization of day care and Head Start facilities in the study area. The proposed project would not result in a

demand for slots greater than the remaining capacity of day care centers in the study area. The addition of these children would increase day care enrollment to 955 children, compared to 960 available slots. Thus, even with these additional children, there would be five available slots within the study area.

Several factors may limit the number of children in need of publicly funded day care slots in ACS-contracted day care facilities. Families in the study area could make use of alternatives to publicly funded day care facilities. There are slots at homes licensed to provide family day care that families of eligible children could elect to use instead of public center day care. Parents of eligible children may also use ACS vouchers to finance care at private day care centers in the study area. The voucher system could spur the development of new private day care facilities to meet the need of eligible children that would result from the increase in low-income housing units in the area in the future with the proposed project.

Lastly, parents of eligible children are not restricted to enrolling their children in day care facilities in a specific geographical area. They could use the ACS voucher system to make use of public and private day care providers beyond the 1-mile study area.

The proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts to day care facilities. As described above, the day care facilities within the 1-mile study area would continue to have available capacity in the future with the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant adverse impact to publicly funded day care facilities.

The proposed project could also generate 25 children age 6 to 12, who would also be eligible for publicly funded day care services. Because these children are expected to be attending school during most of the day, their need would be for after school care. Eligible children who qualify for ACS vouchers or other programming for after school care could be served by Family Child Care Networks or school-age slots in ACS contracted day care facilities, New York City Department of Youth and Community Development's Out of School Time programs, and/or DOE approved after school programs. *