

**FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE  
CROTON WATER TREATMENT PLANT  
AT THE HARLEM RIVER SITE**

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## 7.4. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### 7.4.1. Introduction

This section discusses the community facilities that are located in the Harlem River Site one-half mile study area, as well as those that provide services to the water treatment plant site from locations beyond the study area. The one-half mile study area generally includes facilities that could experience direct impacts from the proposed project as a result of increased facility demands during both the construction and operation phases of the proposed Croton Water Treatment Plant project (Croton project) if it were built at this site. Beyond this area, community facilities that would provide police, fire, and emergency medical services to the water treatment plant site were considered. These types of services could experience indirect impacts from the proposed project as a result of increased service demand. The methodology used to prepare this analysis is presented in Section 4.4, Data Collection and Impact Methodologies, Community Facilities.

### 7.4.2. Baseline Conditions

#### 7.4.2.1. Existing Conditions

##### 7.4.2.1.1. Educational Facilities

A total of 35 educational facilities are located within or adjacent to the study area; these are listed in Table 7.4-1 (see also Figure 7.4-1). There are 24 public schools of all grade levels, including Bronx Community College. There are also 11 private schools. Data received from the New York City Department of Education indicate that almost all of the public schools presently exceed their student capacity.

The ethnic diversity of the students for the public schools located within the study area is summarized in Table 7.4-2.

**TABLE 7.4-1. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA, BRONX AND MANHATTAN**

Map Key #, Figure 7.4-1	Name Of School	Grades	Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	Capacity <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of Capacity
1	Marble Hill Nursery School And Kindergarten (Private) 5470 Broadway	PK-K	57 <sup>2</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
2	Our Lady of Angels School (Private) 2865 Claflin Avenue	K-8	473 <sup>6</sup>	525 <sup>6</sup>	90
3	PS 207 3030 Godwin Terrace	K-2	608	515	118
4	PS 226 Nadia J. Pagan School	K-4	536	525	102

**TABLE 7.4-1. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA, BRONX AND MANHATTAN**

<b>Map Key #, Figure 7.4-1</b>	<b>Name Of School</b>	<b>Grades</b>	<b>Enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Capacity<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Capacity</b>
	1950 Sedgwick Avenue				
5	HS 475 John F. Kennedy High School 99 Terrace View Avenue	9-12	4,256	3,669	116
6	Holy Spirit School (Private) 1960 University Avenue	K-8	334 <sup>2</sup>	371 <sup>2</sup>	90
7	PS 310 Complex 260 West Kingsbridge Road	K-5	1,062	1,02	106
8	IS 52 Inwood School 650 Academy Street	5-8	1,509	1,290	117
9	PS 176 W. Haywood Burns School 4862 Broadway	K-8	702	739	95
10	Good Shepherd School (Private) 620 Isham Street	PK-8	502 <sup>6</sup>	558 <sup>6</sup>	90
11	PS 18 Park Terrace Early Childhood Academy 4124 Ninth Avenue	K-2	324	318	102
12	St. Matthew Lutheran School (Private) 200 Sherman Avenue	K-8	100 <sup>2</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
13	PS 5 Ellen Lurie School 3703 Tenth Avenue	K-5	1,109	956	116
14	St. Jude Parish Elementary School (Private) 433 West 204 <sup>th</sup> Street	PK-8	357 <sup>6</sup>	397 <sup>6</sup>	90
15	Manhattan Christian Academy (Private) 410 West 205 <sup>th</sup> Street	PK-8	240 <sup>3</sup>	240 <sup>3</sup>	100
16	PS 98 Shorackappock School 512 West 212 <sup>th</sup> Street	PK-4	1,298	1,236	105
17	Northeastern Academy (Private) 532 West 215 <sup>th</sup> Street	9-12	154 <sup>2</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
18	PS 396	PK-4	420	393	107

**TABLE 7.4-1. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA, BRONX AND MANHATTAN**

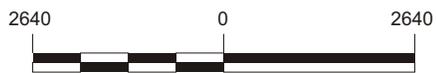
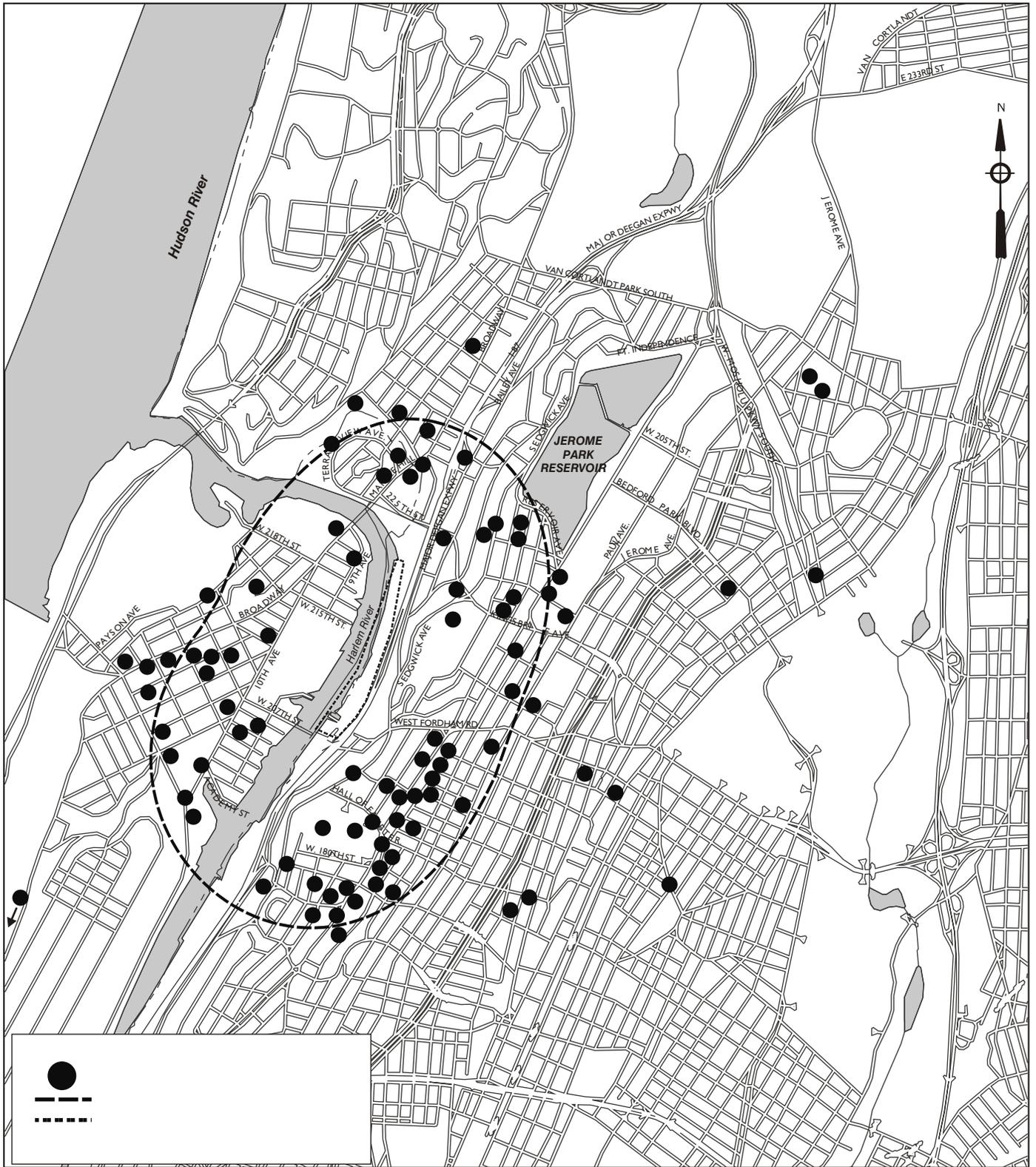
<b>Map Key #, Figure 7.4-1</b>	<b>Name Of School</b>	<b>Grades</b>	<b>Enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Capacity<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Capacity</b>
	1930 Andrews Avenue				
19	MS 390 1930 Andrews Avenue	5-8	735	826	89
20	PS/MS 15 Institute of Environmental Learning 2195 Andrews Avenue	K-8	615	624	98.6
21	Saint Nicholas of Tolentine Elementary School (Private) 2336 Andrews Avenue	K-8	512 <sup>6</sup>	569 <sup>6</sup>	90
22	University Heights High School/Vocational Training Center University Avenue at West 181 <sup>st</sup> Street	8-12	457 <sup>4</sup>	450 <sup>4</sup>	102
23	PS 91 2170 Aqueduct Avenue	K-5	915 <sup>2</sup>	827 <sup>5</sup>	107 <sup>5</sup>
24	MS 206 Ann Cross Mersereau Middle School (Private) 2280 Aqueduct Avenue	5-8	592	456	130
25	MS 143 John Peter Tetard Junior High School 2880 Kingsbridge Terrace	6-8	1,364	1,100	124
26	PS 360 2880 Kingsbridge Terrace	K-6	531	606	87.6
27	PS 291 2195 Andrews Avenue	K-4	641	502	128
28	PS 86 Kingsbridge Heights School 2756 Reservoir Avenue	K-6	1,881	1,791	105
29	PS 33 Timothy Dwight School 2424 Jerome Avenue Bronx, NY 10468	K-5	1,079	819	132
30	HS 430 Walton High School 2780 Reservoir Avenue	9-12	2,920	2,014	145

**TABLE 7.4-1. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA, BRONX AND MANHATTAN**

<b>Map Key #, Figure 7.4-1</b>	<b>Name Of School</b>	<b>Grades</b>	<b>Enrollment<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Capacity<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Capacity</b>
31	Bronx Community College 80 West 181 <sup>st</sup> Street	Post Secondary	7,500 <sup>2</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
32	Monroe College 2501 Jerome Avenue Bronx, NY	Post Secondary	3,501 <sup>7</sup>	Not Available	Not Available
33	Kingsbridge Montessori School (Private) 2610 Grand Avenue	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
34	PS 340 25 West 195 <sup>th</sup> Street	K-6	602	609	99
35	The Learning Tree Prep School 1885 University Ave	Not Available	306	Not Available	Not Available
36	Universal Pre- Kindergarten (Private) 2500 Jerome Avenue	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
37	PS 37 Multiple Intelligences School 360 West 230 <sup>th</sup> Street	K-8	597	628	95

**Notes:**

1. Unless otherwise noted, enrollment and capacity data for New York City Public Schools obtained from City of New York Department of Education online School Report Cards (<http://www.nycenet.edu>). Data is for the 2001-2002 school year.
2. Data obtained from *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City – The Bronx*, and *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City – Manhattan*, published by the Department of City Planning, Summer 1999.
3. Data provided by Manhattan Christian Academy.
4. Data provided by University Heights High School.
5. Capacity data for PS 91 is for the 2000-2001 school year.
6. Data provided by Archdiocese of New York.
7. Data taken from: <http://www.princetonreview.com/college/>



SCALE IN FEET  
1 INCH = 1/2 MILE

**TABLE 7.4-2. ETHNICITY AND GENDER PERCENTAGE WITHIN STUDY AREA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

School	Percentage					
	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian and Others	Male	Female
PS 291	0.7	19.1	78.2	2.0	50.5	49.5
PS 91	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
University Heights High School	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PS 226 Nadia J. Pagan School	1.1	28.7	67.0	3.2	50.7	49.3
PS 310 Complex	4.2	13.0	78.9	3.9	52.8	47.2
PS 86 Kingsbridge Heights School	2.0	15.7	79.0	3.2	51.0	49.0
HS 430 Walton High School	1.4	25.8	69.7	3.2	48.5	51.5
MS 143 John Peter Tetard Middle School	2.4	20.9	72.7	4.0	53.6	46.4
PS 207	3.6	12.7	78.8	4.9	51.6	48.4
HS 475 John F Kennedy High School	5.1	22.9	67.8	4.1	56.3	43.7
PS/MS 15 Institute of Environmental Learning	0.0	18.9	77.7	3.4	49.6	50.4
MS 206 Ann Cross Mersereau Middle School	0.5	17.2	80.7	1.5	46.3	53.7
PS 340	1.2	17.1	74.1	7.6	49.7	50.3
PS 360	3.4	22.8	68.9	4.9	53.9	46.1
MS 390	0.4	30.2	68.8	0.5	50.6	49.4
PS 5Ellen Lurie School	0.5	6.9	92.2	0.5	50.6	49.4
PS 18 Park Terrace Early Childhood Academy	4.3	4.0	90.1	1.5	54.3	45.7
PS 98 Shorackappock School	0.8	1.5	96.9	0.8	48.8	51.2
PS 396	1.2	20.5	75.7	2.6	54.0	46.0
IS 52 Inwood School	1.2	5.2	92.6	0.9	51.7	48.3
PS 176 W. Haywood Burns School	14.5	10.4	70.8	4.3	52.1	47.9
PS 33 Timothy Dwight School	0.6	15.8	78.0	5.6	51.9	48.1
PS 37	5.4	26.5	63.5	4.7	48.6	51.4

**Notes:**

Ethnicity data for New York City Public Schools obtained from City of New York Department of Education online School Report Cards (<http://www.nycenet.edu>). Data is for the 2001-2002 school year.

NA: Information not available

**7.4.2.1.2. Day Care Facilities**

There are 13 day care facilities within the study area (Figure 7.4-1). Nine of these facilities are located within the Bronx, and three are located in Manhattan. The location and enrollment for each facility is presented in Table 7.4-3.

**TABLE 7.4-3. DAY CARE FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA, BRONX AND MANHATTAN**

<b>Map Key #, Figure 7.4-1</b>	<b>Name of Facility</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>Oversight Agency</b>
38	Little Shepherd Day Care Center	2260 Andrews Avenue	38 children	NYCDOHMH
39	Tolentine Zeiser Day Care Center	2340 Andrews Avenue	106 children	NYCDOHMH
40	Marble Hill Nursery School	5470 Broadway	60 children	NYCDOHMH
41	Spuyten Duyvil Preschool	3041 Kingsbridge Avenue	49 children	NYCDOHMH
42	Bronx Community College Child Development Center	2205 Sedgwick Avenue	61 children	NYCDOHMH
43	Reservoir Day Care	2840 Webb Avenue	34 children	NYCDOHMH
44	Pius XII – University Heights Day Care Center	2167 University Avenue	75 children	NYCDOHMH
45	The Learning Tree	1885 University Avenue	56 children	NYCDOHMH
46	Tiny College Family Daycare	66 West 182 <sup>nd</sup> Street	Not Available	Not Available
47	Loring Place Daycare Center	1938 Loring Place	Not Available	Not Available
48	Inwood Nursery	3732 Tenth Avenue	60 children	NYCDOHMH
49	Nicholas Cardell Day Care Center	84 Vermilyea Avenue	60 children	NYCDOHMH
50	Little Angels /Holy Spirit Head Start and Universal Pre-K	1960 University Avenue	37 children	NYCDOHMH
51	Children’s Aid Society Head Start at PS 5	3703 10 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	60 children	NYCDOHMH
52	Little Angels Head Start	2331 University Avenue	93 children	NYCDOHMH
53	Noah’s Ark	120 Vermilyea Avenue	70 children	NYCDOHMH

**TABLE 7.4-3. DAY CARE FACILITIES IN THE VICINITY OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA, BRONX AND MANHATTAN**

<b>Map Key #, Figure 7.4-1</b>	<b>Name of Facility</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>Oversight Agency</b>
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**Notes:**

NYCDOHMH: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

Data obtained from *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City – The Bronx*, and *Selected Facilities and Program Sites in New York City – Manhattan*, published by the Department of City Planning, 2003.

**7.4.2.1.3. Libraries**

There are two libraries within the Bronx portion of the study area (Figure 7.4-1). East of the water treatment plant site is the Francis Martin Regional Library, at 2150 University Avenue (Figure 7.4-1, map key #54). To the northeast of the water treatment plant site is the Jerome Park Branch of the New York Public Library, located at 118 Eames Place (Figure 7.4-1, map key #55). In addition, the Inwood Regional Branch of the New York Public Library, located in the Inwood neighborhood of Manhattan at 4790 Broadway (Figure 7.4-1, map key #56), is located within the study area.

People who live or work within the City limits are eligible for a free library membership card allowing access to all 85 branches of the New York Public Library (NYPL), covering Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island. In addition, there are four research libraries in Manhattan. People who live outside NYC limits may apply for a nonresident library card with an annual payment of \$100. As of June 2002, the branches service approximately fifteen million persons, have 1.86 million card holders, sponsor approximately 28,000 programs each year (including adult literacy classes, citizenship classes, and English classes for speakers of other languages (ESOL), computer and internet workshops, career counseling, and story reading for children), and contain about 4.4 million books and 2.3 million other items, including audio cassettes, compact discs, films, periodicals, recordings, and video cassettes. The ratio of volumes to residents in the Bronx is 5.0 volumes per resident. The ratio of volumes to residents in Manhattan is 4.4 volumes per resident.

**7.4.2.1.4. Community Centers**

There is one community center located within the study area, the Dyckman Center, located at 3782 Tenth Avenue in Manhattan (Figure 7.4-1, map key #57).

**7.4.2.1.5. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities**

The closest hospitals to the water treatment plant site are the U.S. Veterans Affairs Medical Center (Figure 7.4-1, map key #58) and the New York Presbyterian Hospital – Allen Pavilion (Figure 7.4-1, map key #59), both located within the half-mile study area. The New York Presbyterian Hospital – Allen Pavilion is located within the Borough of Manhattan.

Other hospitals near the study area include Union Community Health Center (formerly Union Hospital of the Bronx) (Figure 7.4-1, map key #60), St. Barnabas Hospital (Figure 7.4-1, map

key #61), Montefiore Medical Center (Figure 7.4-1, map key #62), and North Central Bronx Hospital (Figure 7.4-1, map key #63). Union Community Health Center is located southeast of St. James Park, approximately three-quarters of a mile from the water treatment plant site. St. Barnabas Hospital is located southwest of Bronx Park, approximately one mile to the east of the water treatment plant site. Montefiore Medical Center and North Central Bronx Hospital are located near the southeast corner of Van Cortlandt Park, approximately one and one-half miles northeast of the water treatment plant site. Table 7.4-4 summarizes the occupancy rate of the inpatient departments for each hospital. According to the United Hospital Fund's *2001 Update, Health Care Annual*, there is generally adequate capacity, in most departments, to accommodate future growth, with the exception of the obstetrics, psychiatric, and rehabilitation departments. Each hospital (except for the Union Community Health Center) has emergency room facilities.

In order to determine which hospitals within the Bronx are designated to receive accident victims on a large scale, several sources were consulted. According to the NYSDOH, most urban and suburban hospitals have "mass casualty plans" in place to handle emergencies. According to the New York State Emergency Medical Services (NYSEMS), some hospitals have also been assigned a trauma rating. These hospitals are equipped and have been designated to provide emergency medical care on a large scale. A hospital can be given a trauma rating of Level 1 (Regional Hospital) or Level 2 (Area Hospital).<sup>1</sup> Otherwise, they would be taken to a community hospital for "stabilization" and then transported.

Within the Bronx there are three Level 1 trauma hospitals: St. Barnabas Hospital (approximately 1.5 miles east of the water treatment plant site); the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, located on Eastchester Road (approximately five miles east of the water treatment plant site); and Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center, located at 234 East 149<sup>th</sup> Street (approximately four miles south of the water treatment plant site). Within Manhattan, there are six Level 1 trauma hospitals: Bellevue Hospital (approximately 9.9 miles south of the water treatment plant site); St. Vincent's Hospital (approximately 11.3 miles south of the water treatment plant site); New York Presbyterian Hospital (approximately eight miles south of the water treatment plant site); St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital (approximately 5.5 miles south of the water treatment plant site); the Harlem Hospital Center (approximately 4.2 miles south of the water treatment plant site); and the Children's Hospital of New York (approximately three miles southwest of the water treatment plant site). The closest hospital to the water treatment plant site, the U.S. Veteran's Affairs Medical Center, is a Level 2 trauma center.

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<sup>1</sup> A Level 1 hospital has a larger, more experienced staff, with possibly more specialized equipment, and would be centrally located within the region. Serious accident victims within one-half hour of a Level 1 or 2 hospital would be transported to one of these hospitals.

**TABLE 7.4-4. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN AND NEAR THE HARLEM RIVER SITE STUDY AREA**

	U.S. Veterans Affairs Medical Center 150 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx <sup>1</sup> (See map key #58)		New York Presbyterian Hospital, Allen Pavilion 5141 Broadway, Manhattan (See map key #59)		Union Community Health Center (outpatient) 260 East 188 <sup>th</sup> Street, Bronx (See map key #60)		St. Barnabas Hospital East 183 <sup>rd</sup> Street at Third Avenue, Bronx (See map key #61)	
	Certified Beds	Occupancy Rate (%)	Certified Beds	Occupancy Rate (%)	Certified Beds	Occupancy Rate (%)	Certified Beds	Occupancy Rate (%)
Medicine/surgery	300 (average)	73.5 (average)	151	88.3	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	318	76.3
Pediatrics	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	15	97.6
Obstetrics	NA	NA	20	1.8	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	16	69.6
Psychiatry	62	85.5	NA	96.6	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	49	NA
Rehabilitation	5	120.0	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only
Total Acute Care	67	NA	206	81.3	Not applicable – outpatient only	Not applicable – outpatient only	446	82.4

**Notes:**

**Source:** 2003 Update, Health Care Annual, United Health Care Fund

<sup>1</sup>**Source:** *Summary of VA Medical Programs* (<http://www.geocities.com/Pentagon/1151/text32.html>)

NA: Information not available

**TABLE 7.4-4. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN AND NEAR THE HARLEM RIVER SITE ALTERNATIVE STUDY AREA**

	<b>Montefiore Medical Center 111 East 210<sup>th</sup> Street, Bronx (See map key #62)</b>		<b>North Central Bronx Hospital 3424 Kossuth Avenue, Bronx (See map key #63)</b>	
	<b>Certified Beds</b>	<b>Occupancy Rate (%)</b>	<b>Certified Beds</b>	<b>Occupancy Rate (%)</b>
Medicine/ surgery	836	79.2	101	82.1
Pediatrics	117	73.4	21	27.3
Obstetrics	36	114.9	30	55.1
Psychiatry	22	108.9	47	98.6
Rehabilitation	22	84.9	NA	NA
<b>Total Acute Care</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>76.1</b>

Source: 2003 Update, Health Care Annual, United Health Care Fund

NA: Information not available

Other public health facilities within the study area in the Bronx include the Women’s Health and Birthing Pavilion at 70 West Burnside Avenue (Figure 7.4-1, map key #64), the Morris Heights Health Center at Walton Avenue at 25 East 183<sup>rd</sup> Street (Figure 7.4-1, map key #65), the Morris Heights Health Center at 85 West Burnside Avenue (Figure 7.4-1, map key #66), the Jewish Home and Hospital, Bronx Division and WK Diagnostic and Treatment Center, Inc. at 100 West Kingsbridge Road (Figure 7.4-1, map key #67), the Terrace Health Care Center at 2678 Kingsbridge Terrace (Figure 7.4-1, map key #68), and the Marble Hill Family Practice of the Montefiore Medical Group at 5525 Broadway (Figure 7.4-1, map key #69). Within the Manhattan study area, there is one additional public health facility, the Dyckman Family Health Center at 175 Nagle Avenue (Figure 7.4-1, map key # 70).

**7.4.2.1.6. Senior Citizen Centers**

There are five senior centers located within the study area. Three of these facilities are located within the Bronx, and two are located in Manhattan. The location and capacity for each facility is presented in Table 7.4-5.

**TABLE 7.4-5. SENIOR CITIZEN CENTERS IN THE VICINITY OF THE HARLEM RIVER STUDY AREA, BRONX AND MANHATTAN**

<b>Map Key #, Figure 7.4-1</b>	<b>Name of Facility</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Oversight Agency</b>
71	Rain Bailey Avenue	2660 Bailey Avenue	1333 avg. meals/month	NYCDFTA
72	Marble Hill Senior Center	5365 Broadway	1958 avg. meals/month	NYCDFTA
73	JASA-Kingsbridge Senior Center	124 Eames Place	500 avg. meals/month	NYCDFTA
74	Tolentine-Zeiser Nutrition Program	2331 University Avenue	1800 avg. meals/month	NYCDFTA
75	ARC XVI Inwood Senior Center	84 Vermilyea Avenue	2083 avg. meals/month	NYCDFTA

**Notes:**

NYCDFTA: New York City Department for the Aging

JASA: Jewish Association for Services for the Aged

ARC: American Red Cross

**7.4.2.1.7. Fire Protection**

Fire protection within the water treatment plant site study area is provided by several New York City Fire Department (FDNY) engine and ladder companies (Table 7.4-6). The location of these companies is shown in Figure 7.4-1.

The FDNY protects more than 8,000,000 residents in an area of 320 square miles. The Fire Commissioner, who is appointed by and responsible to the Mayor, administers the Department. The uniformed force is under the command of the Chief of Department and consists of more than 11,400 fire officers and fire fighters. In addition, the Department includes approximately 2,800

Emergency Medical Technicians, Paramedics, and Supervisors assigned to the Bureau of Emergency Medical Service (EMS), as well as 1,200 civilian employees.

#### **7.4.2.1.8. Police Protection**

Police services for the study area are provided by the 52<sup>nd</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, and 34<sup>th</sup> Precincts of the NYPD. Within the study area, the 50<sup>th</sup> Precinct (Figure 7.4-1, map key #83) patrols areas west of Goulden Avenue, north of West Kingsbridge Road, and Van Cortlandt Park. The 50<sup>th</sup> Precinct encompasses the northwestern portion of the Bronx. Its headquarters is located at 3450 Kingsbridge Avenue, near the northern edge of the study area. This headquarters also includes an EMS facility. This is a “host” precinct, meaning it provides space for other agencies at different levels of government including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York State Police, and the Narcotics Division. The precinct coverage area includes many interesting areas and tourist attractions, including Van Cortlandt Park and Wave Hill, a historical mansion, and gardens overlooking the Hudson River. The precinct consists of commercial districts and residential areas, predominantly made up of middle class working people residing in houses and apartment buildings.

The 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct (Figure 7.4-1, map key #84) patrols the area south of Van Cortlandt Park, east of Goulden Avenue, and south of West Kingsbridge Road. The precinct headquarters is located at 3016 Webster Avenue, east of the study area. The 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct is primarily residential, ranging from six-story multiple dwelling units to one and two family residences. The neighborhoods in this precinct are known as Bedford Park, Fordham, Kingsbridge, Norwood, and University Heights. The water treatment plant site falls within the boundaries of this precinct.

The 46<sup>th</sup> Precinct (Figure 7.4-1, map key #82) patrols the area south of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct down to the Cross Bronx Expressway and from Webster Avenue to the Harlem River. Only the northern third of this precinct, which is located at 2120 Ryer Avenue, lies within the study area. The area is comprised mostly of apartment buildings and condominiums, as well as several corridors of commercial businesses. Bronx Community College makes up a large portion of the precinct area within the study area.

The 34<sup>th</sup> Precinct (Figure 7.4-1, map key #85), located at 4295 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, services the area north of 179<sup>th</sup> Street up to the northern tip of Manhattan, including Marble Hill, which is located on the northern side of the Harlem River. Almost a third of the precinct is open space, which includes Inwood and Isham Parks. The study area within the Borough of Manhattan includes the area north of Dyckman Street and is comprised predominantly of open space, apartment/condominiums, and institutions. Commercial business is a relatively small part of this area.

**NYCDEP Police Force.** NYCDEP maintains a police force to “protect the source, works and transmission of water supplied to the City of New York and to protect persons on or in the vicinity of such water sources as needed.”<sup>2</sup> The principal NYCDEP police station is located on Croton Lake Road in the Town of Yorktown. The station provides protection to the East-of-

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<sup>2</sup> New York City Department of Environmental Protection Mission Statement, received June 2, 2000.

Hudson watersheds, which extend from I-287 north to Dutchess County and from the western border of the Croton watershed to Connecticut. This station receives a few thousand calls per year. The NYCDEP police force is equipped with four-wheel drive vehicles, a helicopter, boats, radio motor patrols, and all-terrain vehicles. Additional NYCDEP police stations are located near the Kensico and Hillview Reservoirs.

The NYCDEP police force receives extensive and varied training, and has several resources available for a large-scale emergency. The NYCDEP police force is staffed with Certified Police Officers, 25 percent of who are trained EMTs. The department is also an active member of the Offices of Westchester County and New York City Emergency Management. The NYCDEP police force participates in the Mass Casualty Resource program, which makes community and County resources, such as the Mobile Decontamination Unit, available in the event of an emergency. The NYCDEP police force is organized into several specially trained sectors including the Special Operation Unit and the Special Response Team. In addition, the officers receive Terrorist Response Awareness training.

**TABLE 7.4-6. POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS**

<b>Map Key # (Figure 7.4-1)</b>	<b>NYC Fire Department (FDNY):</b>
76	Engine 95, Ladder 36 29 Vermilyea Avenue Manhattan
77	Engine 81, Ladder 46 3025 Bailey Avenue Bronx
78	Engine 43, Ladder 59 1901 Sedgwick Avenue Bronx
79	Engine 75, Ladder 33 2175 Walton Avenue Bronx
80	Engine 48, Ladder 56 2417 Webster Avenue Bronx
81	Engine 79, Ladder 37 2928 Briggs Avenue Bronx
<b>Map Key # (Figure 7.4-1)</b>	<b>NYC Police Department (NYPD):</b>
82	46 <sup>th</sup> Precinct 2120 Ryer Avenue Bronx
83	50 <sup>th</sup> Precinct 3450 Kingsbridge Avenue Bronx
84	52 <sup>nd</sup> Precinct

**TABLE 7.4-6. POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS**

	3016 Webster Avenue Bronx
85	34 <sup>th</sup> Precinct 4295 Broadway Manhattan

**7.4.2.2. Future Without the Project**

The Future Without the Project conditions were developed for the anticipated peak year of construction (2009) and the anticipated year of operation (2011) for the proposed plant. The anticipated peak year of construction is based on peak truck traffic and the peak number of workers.

**7.4.2.2.1. Educational Facilities**

The New York City Department of Education is presently constructing a new school between JFK High School and Primary School 37. The new school would be the IS/HS 368 and it is anticipated to open in Spring 2004. The Jim and Mae O’Hara Workshop is currently under construction adjacent to the Columbia University Boathouse. This new facility is located near 218<sup>th</sup> Street and Indian Road, and would be an expansion on the existing rowing facilities for Columbia University. The facility would include new showers, lockers and boat repair workshop.

Student population projection data was not available from the Department of City Planning or the New York City Department of Education. District 10 indicates that although the student population (pre-K through 8<sup>th</sup> grade) has grown by approximately 20 percent over the past ten years, it is anticipated that this increase would level off in the next few years.<sup>3</sup> No further information on enrollment projection data for the study area has been made available.

**7.4.2.2.2. Day Care Facilities**

No new day care facilities are planned within the study area.

**7.4.2.2.3. Libraries**

No major improvements are planned for the libraries serving the study area.

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<sup>3</sup> Information received through telephone conversations with Mr. Bruce Irushalmi, District 10 Director of Planning and Public Affairs, January 2003.

#### **7.4.2.2.4. Community Centers**

A proposal for a community recreational facility has been proposed on Sedgwick Avenue within Community District 5. No further information is available for this proposed project. Additionally, the Kingsbridge Armory at the intersection of Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue is undergoing maintenance work for an indeterminate period of time. There have been numerous proposals for future use, however nothing has been approved. Generally proposals include institutional, commercial, retail, and entertainment uses for the facility.

There is a project underway to create a new Boys and Girls Club in the West Bronx at the former site of the Hebrew Institute of University Heights (1835 University Avenue). It would be called the West Bronx Boys and Girls Club and it would be operated by the Kips Bay Boys and Girls Club.

#### **7.4.2.2.5. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities**

No new hospitals or public health facilities are currently proposed within the study area.

#### **7.4.2.2.6. Senior Citizen Centers**

No new senior citizen centers are proposed within the study area.

#### **7.4.2.2.7. Fire Protection**

The conversion of a former municipal parking lot (located near West 230<sup>th</sup> Street between the Major Deegan Expressway and Broadway) to a new firehouse and EMS station or a retail center has been proposed. However, due to recent funding issues, construction of this facility may not be possible in the short-term. No implementation date is available for this proposed project. A new ambulance facility has also been proposed that would serve the Spuyten Duyvil area of the Bronx. No further information is available for this proposed project.

#### **7.4.2.2.8. Police Protection**

Replacement of the 46<sup>th</sup> Precinct Station, located at 2120 River Avenue, has been proposed. No implementation date is available for this proposed project.

**NYCDEP Police Force.** By 2005, the NYCDEP Police Force plans to establish a new precinct on the southwestern corner of the Eastview Site in the Town of Mount Pleasant. The additional NYCDEP police force at the Eastview Site, in cooperation with the existing NYCDEP police force at the Hillview Reservoir would be the primary response team for emergency and security calls from all of the City's water supply facilities including calls regarding Hazardous Material Emergency Management and Terrorist Response Awareness as discussed in the existing conditions analysis. In addition, the NYCDEP is continuing to evaluate its police force and investigating the need for additional services within the City.

### **7.4.3. Potential Impacts**

#### **7.4.3.1. Potential Project Impacts**

The anticipated year of operation for the proposed plant is 2011. Therefore, potential project impacts have been assessed by comparing the Future With the Project conditions against the Future Without the Project conditions for the year 2011.

##### **7.4.3.1.1. Educational Facilities**

If all of the 53 employees proposed to work at the proposed plant were to relocate to the proposed project area, it is estimated that some new children could attend the primary or intermediate schools in the study area. However, it is very unlikely that all 53 employees would relocate to the study area or the same school region, or that all of the new students would enroll in one school. Enrollment would likely be distributed across several school regions. Most of the public schools in the study area are at or above capacity. However, as noted above, it is anticipated that the increase in student population would level off in the coming years. Therefore, by the year 2011 capacity is anticipated to be adequate and no significant adverse impacts are anticipated to occur.

##### **7.4.3.1.2. Day Care Facilities**

If all of the 53 employees proposed to work at the proposed plant were to relocate to the study area, it is estimated that some new children would attend day care facilities in the study area. However, it is very unlikely that all 53 employees would relocate to the study area or that their children would attend the same day care facility. Attendance at day care facilities would likely be distributed throughout several day care facilities within the study area. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated to occur to day care facilities within the study area.

##### **7.4.3.1.3. Libraries**

It is not anticipated that all NYCDEP employees responsible for the operation of the proposed plant would move to the area. A significant impact would result if the proposed project introduces a five percent increase in the study area population, or if there is a decrease in the ratio of volumes to residents. Five percent of the study area population (101,400) is approximately 5,070 persons. The proposed project would require a maximum of 53 employees during operation. If all employees were to relocate to the study area, this could represent a total population increase of approximately 172 to 239 persons, assuming an average household size of 2.03<sup>4</sup> for the Borough of Manhattan and 2.82<sup>5</sup> for the Borough of the Bronx. The ratio of volumes to residents would remain near 5.0 volumes per resident in the Bronx and 4.4 volumes per resident in Manhattan. The operation of the proposed plant would not introduce a five

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<sup>4</sup>Information obtained online from the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Profile, at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2000/C2SS/Tabular/060/06000US36061449191.htm>.

<sup>5</sup>Information obtained online from the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Profile, at <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2000/ACS/Tabular/001/A4000US0181.htm>.

percent increase in the study area's population, and the ratio of volumes to residents would not result in a noticeable decrease in library services. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impact to library services resulting from the proposed project.

#### ***7.4.3.1.4. Community Centers***

It is not anticipated that implementation of the proposed project would result in a significant adverse impact to community centers within the study area. There are no community centers within walking distance of the water treatment plant site; it is not anticipated that water treatment plant employees would utilize community facilities that are not within walking distance of the water treatment plant site.

#### ***7.4.3.1.5. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities***

There are five hospitals and one community health center serving the study area, as noted in the existing conditions section. If an incident did arise that required hospital services for some or all of the proposed plant employees, it is not anticipated that there would be a significant adverse increase in the burden on the hospitals serving the study area. One of the five hospitals is operating at 82.5 percent capacity; three of the five hospitals are below 80 percent occupancy capacity. Total capacity data was not available for one of the hospitals serving the study area (U.S. Veterans Affairs Medical Center). The significance threshold is considered 90 percent of a hospital's occupancy capacity. In the event that hospital services would be required, employees would probably go to the closest hospital, New York Presbyterian Hospital – Allen Pavilion or St. Barnabas Hospital, which have occupancy rates of 82.5 and 75.3 percent of their capacities, respectively. To prepare for a large-scale emergency, the City and the appropriate health care facilities would work to develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan within the Health and Safety Plan for the proposed project.

#### ***7.4.3.1.6. Fire Protection***

In the event of an emergency, NYCDEP personnel would be the first to respond, including its Police Force and Hazardous Materials Teams. The FDNY has indicated that operation of the proposed plant would not cause a significant adverse impact to the Department's ability to provide fire protection services for the study area.<sup>6</sup>

#### ***7.4.3.1.7. Police Protection***

In the event of an emergency, NYCDEP personnel would be the first to respond, including its Police Force and Hazardous Materials Teams. A representative of the NYC Police Department's 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct indicated that operation of the proposed plant would not cause a significant adverse impact to the NYPD's ability to provide police protection services for the study area.

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<sup>6</sup> Per a letter received on March 7, 2003 from Salvatore J. Cassano, Chief of Operations, New York City Fire Department.

***NYCDEP Police Force.*** It is anticipated that the staffing and services of the NYCDEP police force would remain unchanged with respect to the proposed project. With the expansion of its existing services (see Future Without the Project) some staff members would be relocated. As stated in the Future Without the Project, the force would be the primary response team for emergency and security calls from all of the City's water supply facilities and would provide additional security measures for the proposed project. No significant adverse impacts on the police force are anticipated from the operation of the proposed project.

#### ***7.4.3.2. Potential Construction Impacts***

The anticipated year of peak construction for the proposed plant is 2009. Therefore, potential construction impacts have been assessed by comparing the Future With the Project conditions against the Future Without the Project conditions for the year 2009. It is anticipated that a peak number of 634 construction workers would be at the water treatment plant site during the peak construction period.

##### ***7.4.3.2.1. Educational Facilities***

Construction workers would most likely be drawn from the greater NYC area and would not be anticipated to relocate their residence for the construction period. While any increase in students to a school that is presently at or above capacity would result in a potential impact, any such potential impacts would not be considered to be significant because of their temporary nature. If all of the 634 construction employees proposed to work at the proposed plant during the peak construction period were to relocate to the study area, it is estimated that some new children could attend the primary or intermediate schools in the study area. However, it is very unlikely that all of the children of the construction employees would attend the same school; enrollment would likely be distributed across several school regions. As noted above, it is anticipated that the increase in student population would level off in the coming years. Thus, schools serving the study area may be able to accommodate additional students on a temporary basis with no increase in capacity. Therefore, no significant impact is anticipated during construction.

##### ***7.4.3.2.2. Day Care Facilities***

If all of the 634 construction workers proposed to work at the water treatment plant site were to relocate to the study area, it is estimated that some new children would attend day care facilities in the study area. However, it is very unlikely that all 634 construction workers would relocate to the study area or that their children would attend the same day care facility. The children would likely attend various day care facilities throughout the study area. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated to occur to day care facilities within the study area.

##### ***7.4.3.2.3. Libraries***

There would be no potential impacts to the NYC library services during the construction period of the proposed project. It is not anticipated that construction workers would temporarily relocate their residences during the construction period to the vicinity of the study area. If all the

employees were to move to the study area with their families (approximately 1,788 to 1,287 persons, based on an average household size of 2.82 in the Borough of the Bronx and 2.03 in the Borough of Manhattan, respectively, during peak construction), there would not be a five percent increase in residents and the ratio of volumes to residents would remain near 5.0 volumes per resident in the Bronx and 4.4 volumes per resident in Manhattan. Therefore, there would be no noticeable decreases in the service capability of existing libraries within the study area, and no significant adverse impact is anticipated.

#### ***7.4.3.2.4. Community Centers***

It is not anticipated that construction of the proposed project would result in a significant adverse impact to community centers within the study area. There are no community centers within walking distance of the water treatment plant site; it is not anticipated that construction workers would utilize community facilities that are not within walking distance of the water treatment plant site.

#### ***7.4.3.2.5. Hospitals and Public Health Facilities***

It is not anticipated that the construction workers' general hospital needs would cause the area hospitals to operate at or above 90 percent of their capacities, unless there were an emergency situation. In the event a substantial need for hospital services were to arise, patients would be taken to a Level 1 or Level 2 hospital. According to NYS EMS, in the event of a serious accident, if the accident victim(s) are within one-half hour of a Level 1 or Level 2 hospital they are taken there. Otherwise, they would be taken to a community hospital for "stabilization" and then transported.

Within the Bronx there are three Level 1 trauma hospitals: St. Barnabas Hospital (approximately 1.5 miles east of the water treatment plant site); the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, located on Eastchester Road (approximately five miles east of the water treatment plant site); and Lincoln Medical and Mental Health Center, located at 234 East 149<sup>th</sup> Street (approximately four miles south of the water treatment plant site). Within Manhattan, there are six Level 1 trauma hospitals: Bellevue Hospital (approximately 9.9 miles south of the water treatment plant site); St. Vincent's Hospital (approximately 11.3 miles south of the water treatment plant site); New York Presbyterian Hospital (approximately eight miles south of the water treatment plant site); St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital (approximately 5.5 miles south of the water treatment plant site); the Harlem Hospital Center (approximately 4.2 miles south of the water treatment plant site); and the Children's Hospital of New York (approximately three miles southwest of the water treatment plant site). The closest hospital to the water treatment plant site, the U.S. Veteran's Affairs Medical Center, is a Level 2 trauma center.

NYS EMS has indicated that these Level 1 and 2 hospitals are capable of handling a sudden increase of patients. Significant adverse impacts are not anticipated to occur to community health care services in the study area as a result of the construction of the proposed project. To prepare for a large-scale emergency, the City and the appropriate health care facilities would work to develop and implement a disaster preparedness plan within the Health and Safety Plan for the proposed project.

#### **7.4.3.2.6. Fire Protection**

The FDNY has indicated that construction of the proposed plant would not significantly affect the FDNY's ability to provide fire protection services for the study area<sup>7</sup>.

In the event of an emergency, NYCDEP personnel would be the first to respond, including its Police Force and Hazardous Materials Teams. Overall, construction work at the water treatment plant site is not anticipated to have any effects on community facilities located within the study area, particularly given the NYCDEP's emergency resources.

#### **7.4.3.2.7. Police Protection**

In the event of an emergency, NYCDEP personnel would be the first to respond, including its Police Force and Hazardous Materials Teams. Overall, construction work at the water treatment plant site is not anticipated to have any significant adverse impact on community facilities located within the study area, particularly given the NYCDEP's emergency resources.

A representative of the NYC Police Department's 52<sup>nd</sup> Precinct indicated that operation of the proposed plant would not cause a significant adverse impact to the NYPD's ability to provide police protection services for the study area.

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<sup>7</sup> Per a letter received on March 7, 2003 from Salvatore J. Cassano, Chief of Operations, New York City Fire Department.