CHAPTER 4: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Introduction

This chapter evaluates the Proposed Project’s potential to impact community facilities and services. Community facilities and services are public or publicly-funded facilities such as police protection, fire protection, schools, hospitals and other health care facilities, libraries, and day-care centers. The individual catchment (service) areas of the various providers serve as the study area boundaries, when applicable; otherwise, the community facilities study area comprises the area within one-quarter-mile of the Project Site limits.

Methodology

The approach of the community facilities assessment is to learn enough about the effects of the Proposed Project either to rule out the possibility of significant adverse impacts on community facilities and services, or to identify the need to perform a detailed analysis. A proposed action can result in direct or indirect impacts on community facilities and services. Direct impacts occur when a community facility is physically altered or displaced, while indirect impacts occur when a proposed action or project results in a population increase that would generate greater demands for services and affect the delivery of such services.

An inventory of community facilities and services located within the study area was compiled based on information obtained from local and state resources. The locations of the facilities were mapped and the capacities for each facility were estimated. The Proposed Project would not include a residential population and, with the exception of SBUMC, would not result in the physical displacement or modification of an existing community facility. As discussed below, the Proposed Project would not result in significant, adverse impacts on community facilities and services.

Existing Conditions

A limited number of community facilities were identified within the predominantly residential study area. Public libraries, day-care centers, schools, health care facilities, police and fire protection facilities within the one-quarter-mile study area are mapped in Figure 4-1 and listed in Table 4-1. As shown in the figure, four public schools, one day-care facility, one health care facility, and one fire protection facility were identified within the vicinity of the Project Site.

The federally-funded Children’s Community Head Start program operates two facilities on Long Island, one in Port Jefferson and another in Ronkonkoma. Head Start programs are available for preschool children from low-income families and operate nationwide. Children who attend Head Start participate in a variety of educational activities in a safe setting. Neither of the Children’s Community Head Start locations is in close proximity to the Project Site or
study area. The Long Island Child and Family Development Services, Inc. is a separate agency that also provides Head Start services on Long Island. Their program operates three Early Head Start Centers — in Medford, Central Islip and Patchogue — and approximately 18 Head Start Centers throughout Long Island. However, none are located in or near the study area. A listing of all licensed day-care facilities was obtained online from the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (“OCFS”). A licensed day-care facility, the Briarwood Montessori School, was identified south of the study area on Stony Brook Road. According to data provided by OCFS, this facility has a total capacity of 38 pre-school-aged children.

Another day-care facility, the Stony Brook Child Care Center (“SBCCC”), also provides child care services for approximately 160 children ranging in age from two months to five years. Southwest of the study area, the SBCCC is located on the South Campus of SBU on South Drive (off of Stony Brook Road) (see in Figure 4-1). The SBCCC is operated by Stony Brook Child Care Services, a nonprofit, nationally-accredited center, providing service for University students, faculty, and staff as well as the greater community. The Center is staffed by professionals in the early childhood field who are assisted by students enrolled in coursework practice, and offers an infant-toddler program in addition to a preschool program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4-1: Community Facilities and Services</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesauke Elementary School</td>
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<td>Nassakeag Elementary School</td>
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<td>Robert Cushman Murphy Junior High School</td>
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<td>William Sidney Mount School</td>
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<tr>
<td>Briarwood Montessori School, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stony Brook Child Care Center</td>
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<td>Stony Brook University Medical Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Long Island State Veterans Home at</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stony Brook University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Setauket Fire Department Hook and Ladder</td>
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<td>Company №. 1</td>
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The study area is within the Three Village Central School District, as are the four schools listed. The three public elementary schools listed serve kindergarten through grade six, while the junior high school serves grades seven through nine.
Figure 4-1

Stony Brook University Medical Center
Medical Facilities and Parking Project

Community Facilities

Legend
- Project Site
- Community Facilities Study Area
- (0.25-Mile Radius of Project Site)

Select Community Facilities, by Type
- Public School
- Day Care
- Health Care
- Fire Protection

1 inch = 1,500 feet
Situated on a campus comprising more than 100 acres, SBUMC is the largest community facility in the study area. SBUMC has approximately 5,250 FTE employees, contains a total of 597 certified hospital beds, and provides a wide range of medical and surgical services. The types of facilities and services available on the SBUMC campus are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 1, “Project Description.”

The Long Island State Veterans Home at Stony Brook University is another public health care facility proximate to the Project Site. This 350-bed skilled nursing facility is integrated with the SBUMC and offers a comprehensive array of services to honorably discharged veterans of the United States Armed Forces as well their spouses or widows. The facility also operates an Adult Day Care program, a medical model program that provides comprehensive outpatient health care services, therapeutic services, and social activities to eligible persons (i.e., honorably discharged veterans and their spouses or widows) who are cognitively and/or physically impaired with Alzheimer’s disease and related dementia, developmental disabilities and other disorders that require increased care.

Fire protection services for the study area are provided by the Setauket Fire Department. The Setauket Fire District is composed of approximately 28 square miles and encompasses the hamlets of Setauket, East Setauket and parts of Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, Port Jefferson Station, Lake Grove and Centereach. The District also provides Fire Rescue and Emergency Services to the Village of Old Field, Stony Brook University Hospital and 90 percent of the SBU Main Campus. The Setauket Fire Department is broken down into three companies:

- Engine Company №.1, assigned to the Department’s headquarters building at 190 Main Street, Setauket, New York, 11733;
- Engine Co. №. 9, assigned to substation 2 at Arrowhead Lane, Setauket, New York, 11733; and
- Hook and Ladder Co. №. 1, assigned to substation 3 at Nicolls Road, Setauket, New York, 11733 (approximately 2 miles south of SBUMC).

The Sixth Precinct Bureau of the Suffolk County Police Department (“SCPD”) patrols and provides police services to the study area. The Sixth Precinct station is located at 400 Middle Country Road, Selden, New York, approximately 5.5 miles from the Project Site. The entire 1,400-acre SBU property, including the Project Site, is also served by the State University of New York at Stony Brook Police Department. The University Police Department is an accredited law enforcement agency oriented to serve the needs of the campus community. Staffed by 140 employees, of whom 70 are sworn police officers recognized by the State of New York, the Department has jurisdiction over the SBU campus and its 200 buildings. The University Police Department has a mutual aid agreement with the SCPD and a close working relationship with the New York State Police; resources and crime information are routinely shared among these agencies.

SBU also has its own Fire Safety Group that is part of the Department of Environmental Health and Safety. Composed of a Manager of Fire Safety and twelve Fire Marshals, the Fire
Safety Group serves all of SBU facilities (SBU Main Campus, SBUMC, Long Island Veterans Home, Southampton Campus, Manhattan Campus, Research and Development Campus and the Calverton Incubator). The Fire Marshals are New York State-certified Code Enforcement Officials, Hazardous Materials Technicians, Technical Rescue-certified and Emergency Medical Technicians. Each fire marshal is assigned a geographical area and has additional specialized duties. The Fire Marshals ensure the safety of all SBUMC patients, staff members and visitors, and are responsible for all aspects of fire safety, from fire code compliance to emergency response. Since the opening of SBUMC, no major fires have occurred.

Additional community facility resources are available to SBU students on the Main Campus, such as the Student Health Center and the SBCCC. As discussed earlier in this section, the SBCCC offers child care services and is located at the southwest corner of the South Campus. The Student Health Center serves as the on-campus source for meeting the primary health care needs of its students, offering comprehensive and cost-effective health services for both medical and psychosocial health problems. The staff includes physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, registered nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technologists and a social worker. The Student Health Center is located at 1 Stadium Road and houses a medical clinic, women’s clinic, dermatology clinic laboratory and pharmacy.

**Future No-Build Condition**

Under the Future No-Build Condition, it is expected that community facilities and services within the study area would operate similar to the Existing Conditions. Three No-Build projects that will be constructed by the Build Year, as well as three infrastructure projects on the SBUMC campus, have been identified within the community facilities study area. The Campus Hotel project is located on the SBU Main Campus while the ABSL-3 Laboratory and the HSC and LIHTI Parking Lot Expansions and Improvements projects are located on the Project Site, north of the Development Parcel. These projects will not result in an increase in the residential population of the study area, nor will they generate a considerable number of new employees. The operations of the existing community facilities and services in the Future No-Build Condition will not be substantially affected by these No-Build projects.

The residential population in the study area will naturally increase by the Build Year, thus raising the demand for community facilities and services. However, a substantial increase in demand for community facilities and services is not anticipated under the Future No-Build Condition.

**Future Build Condition**

This section evaluated the Proposed Project’s potential for indirect and direct impacts on community facilities and services.

**Indirect Impacts.** The demand for community facilities and services usually stems from the introduction of residents to an area. The Proposed Project would not generate substantial demand for community facilities or services as it would not result in an increase in residential population. Since the Proposed Project is not residential in nature it would not greatly increase
the overall demand for child care. However, employees newly entering the workforce may increase the demand to a small degree, and employees relocating to the SBUMC campus may select new day-care facilities that are more convenient to this new work location. Typically, police and fire departments routinely review their staffing levels to ensure adequate coverage in their service areas. It is expected that the Setauket Fire Department, SBU Fire Safety Group, the University Police Department and SCPD’s Sixth Precinct would be able to support the Proposed Project. Therefore, indirect impacts to community facilities and services would not result from the Proposed Project.

**Direct Impacts.** The Proposed Project would have a positive effect on area community facilities by considerably enhancing SBUMC, the largest community facility in the study area. The Proposed Project would enable the development of state-of-the-art medical facilities at SBUMC, an expansion that is necessary in order for SBUMC to continue to provide Long Islanders with excellence in patient care, medical research and education, and community support services. The Proposed Project would result in an increase of 90 beds at the Hospital, notably increasing capacity and supporting the demand for private beds. With respect to physical impacts, the vast majority of development would be new construction; only very limited portions of existing buildings would be physically affected (e.g., the proposed BT would connect to one of the Hospital tower buildings on several floors, thus requiring improvements to limited portions of the existing tower). No substantial demolition activity is expected, although a small portion of the existing Hospital surface parking lot would be removed to allow construction of the proposed parking garage, and small amounts of other paved areas (and possibly small portions of landscaped areas) would likely require removal in order to allow for roadway realignment. The Proposed Project would not result in additional direct impacts as it would not physically alter or displace other community facilities and services.

**Conclusion**

The Proposed Project would provide new facilities to contain Hospital, medical office, and medical research uses for the existing SBUMC, thus enhancing and increasing the capacity of this major community facility. No other community facilities or services would be physically altered or displaced as a result of the Proposed Project. Furthermore, the faculty and staff associated with the Proposed Project do not constitute a residential population and would not create additional demand for public school seats, day-care services, health care facilities or libraries. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in significant adverse impacts to community facilities or services.