

A. INTRODUCTION

Unavoidable adverse impacts are defined as those that meet the following two criteria:

- There are no reasonably practicable mitigation measures to eliminate the impact.
- There are no reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that would meet the purpose and need of the action, eliminate the impact, and not cause other or similar significant adverse impacts.

The only potential impacts identified for the proposed project were impacts to traffic. As described in Chapter 6, “Traffic and Parking,” a number of intersection turning movements and approaches in the study area would experience significant traffic impacts as a result of vehicular traffic generated by the proposed project.

However, with the mitigation measures in place, all of the impacted intersection approaches/lane groups would operate at the same or better service conditions than under the No Build conditions, except for the intersection of except for the intersection of Tillary Street and Flatbush Avenue, which would remain unmitigated during the AM peak hour. *

The proposed project would convert an existing vacant courthouse building into a 1,075-seat high school facility in Downtown Brooklyn that would serve children in grades nine through twelve in Brooklyn, as well as students citywide. It would serve approximately 96 high school-aged District 75 special education students. The school would have six stories (including the sixth floor addition to the existing 5-story building) and would include classrooms, administrative space, a library, assembly hall, dining facilities, and a gymnasium. The proposed project is not expected to induce growth in the area. *

Chapter 17: Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

There are manmade resources that would be expended with the proposed project. They are considered irretrievably and irreversibly committed, since reuse for some purpose other than the project is either not possible or is highly unlikely.

These resources include the land area used, as well as the materials, energy, and human effort required to construct the project. The actual construction materials used (concrete and metal, etc.) are included. In addition, there would also be the added demands on the local groundwater system and energy to operate the proposed facility; these demands, however, are not expected to be significant. *

Chapter 18: **The Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of the Environment and Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity**

The proposed school facility would convert an existing vacant building into a high school facility, expanding the existing structure with an approximately 40 foot addition.. The proposed school facility is designed to serve students in grades nine through twelve in Brooklyn, but could serve students citywide. It would serve approximately 96 high school-aged special education students in District 75. The facility would contain new classrooms, library, assembly hall, dining facilities, and a gymnasium.

During the construction phase, as discussed in Chapter 12, “Construction Impacts,” there would be some short-term adverse impacts on the environment. These would include some disruptions due to increased traffic and noise levels associated with construction activities, diminution of air quality due to fugitive dust and vehicular emissions and possible effects on soil and groundwater conditions.

Longer-term negative impacts would include changes to traffic conditions. This would not be expected to adversely affect long-term productivity. As described in Chapter 13, “Mitigation” measures are available to mitigate all but one traffic impact at the intersection of Tillary Street and Flatbush Avenue.

Positive consequences of the proposed project would include the provision of additional classroom space in the borough of Brooklyn. *